

— The Climate Challenge —

VOL 15 ISSUE III DECEMBER '21

JAHANGIR'S

WORLD TIMES



CSS INTERVIEWS



Questions asked in
2020 and 2021
Interviews



In memory of our disciplined and illustrious Niaz Jahangir whose dedication and professionalism set the standard for all.

First Comprehensive Magazine for students/teachers of competitive exams and general readers as well. Opinions reflected in articles/reviews published in Jahangir's World Times are those of the authors and should not be attributed to the Editor or the Publisher. Obligated acknowledgments are due to the resources Jahangir's World Times has used.

Correspondence and suggestions should be addressed to:

Mr Adeel Niaz, Jahangir's World Times, 121-D, Gulberg II, Lahore, Pakistan.

Tel: 042-35754518, 35760323 Fax: 042-35760322

www.jworldtimes.com Email: adeelniaz78@gmail.com, adeelniaz@jbdpress.com

Patron-in-Chief: Ejaz Rahim (Sitara-i-Imtiaz)

Honorary Advisor: Shamshad Ahmad Khan (former Foreign Secretary)

Senior Consultant Editor: Capt. (r) Syed M. Abid Qadri

Chief Editor: Nabeel Niaz

Managing Editor: Fawaz Niaz

Editor-at-Large: Jawad Akmal Butt

Senior Editor: Khalid Mehmood Shah

Editor: Adeel Niaz

Consultant Editors: Dr Munawar Sabir, Dr Anjum Zia, Osman Khan Advocate

Assistant Editors: Muhammad Usman Butt, Sajida Naeem

Subeditor: Shafqat Javed, Senior Analyst: Shaukat Mahmood Piracha

Senior Political Analyst: Riaz A. Sheikh (Advocate)

Legal Advisor: Ch. Riaz Akhtar (Advocate)

Contributing Editors: Zahid Hussain Anjum, Dr Muhammad Mahmood Alam

In-Charge Publishing: Hina Adeel In-Charge Sales: Sajjad Ahmad,

Bureau Chiefs: Saima Ali (Islamabad), Asghar Naeem (Canada), Khawar Naeem (Spain)

Composing, Layout & Printing Department:

Usman Ahmad (Layout & Design Director), Waqar ul Hassan (Composer)

Honorary Business Advisor: Rizwan Abbas (Khi)

Manager Admin: Asma Saeed

Circulation Manager: Aftab Ahmad 0302-5556802

Marketing Managers: M. Imran Yousaf (Lhr): 0345-4664771, Hassan Nafees (Lhr): 0333-4 198173

Arif Husain (Khi): 0345-2707906

Bureaus

Urdu Bazaar, Lahore, Tel: 042-37220879

11-G, Johar Town, Lahore, Tel: 042-35290892-3

48-C II, Gulberg III, Lahore. Tel: 042-35771000-1

Bohar Gate, Multan, Tel: 061-4781781

Kotwali Chowk, Faisalabad, Tel: 041-2627568

Urdu Bazaar, Karachi, Tel: 021-32765086

19-C, Main South Park Avenue, Mezzanine Floor, Phase II (Ext.)

Defence, Karachi, Tel: 021-35383410

Mehran News Agency, Hyderabad, Tel: 022-2780128, 0322-3481676

Ansari Book Stall, Quetta, Tel: 081-2826741

For Rawalpindi, Islamabad, Wah Cantt, Taxila, Murree, Gujjar Khan & Chakwal Contact:

Ashraf Book Agency, Tel: 051-5774682

PUBLIC NOTICE

The rights under copyrights/publication/editor/press laws exclusively confer upon its holder of the ownership/membership/registration, inter-alia, to the reproduction of the work in material form, storing the work in any medium by electronic means, publication of the work, performance of the work in public, making of its adaptations and translations which enables the owner of above-said rights to reap the monetary benefits, reputations, etc. In view of the above, therefore, it is published/announced/intimated publicly that infringements of above-said rights under copyright/publication/editor/press laws having been ownership/membership/registration with concerned departments of Pakistan, will not be tolerated in the interest of business of holder of the ownership/membership/registration and the doers of such infringement may be prosecuted before appropriate forum.



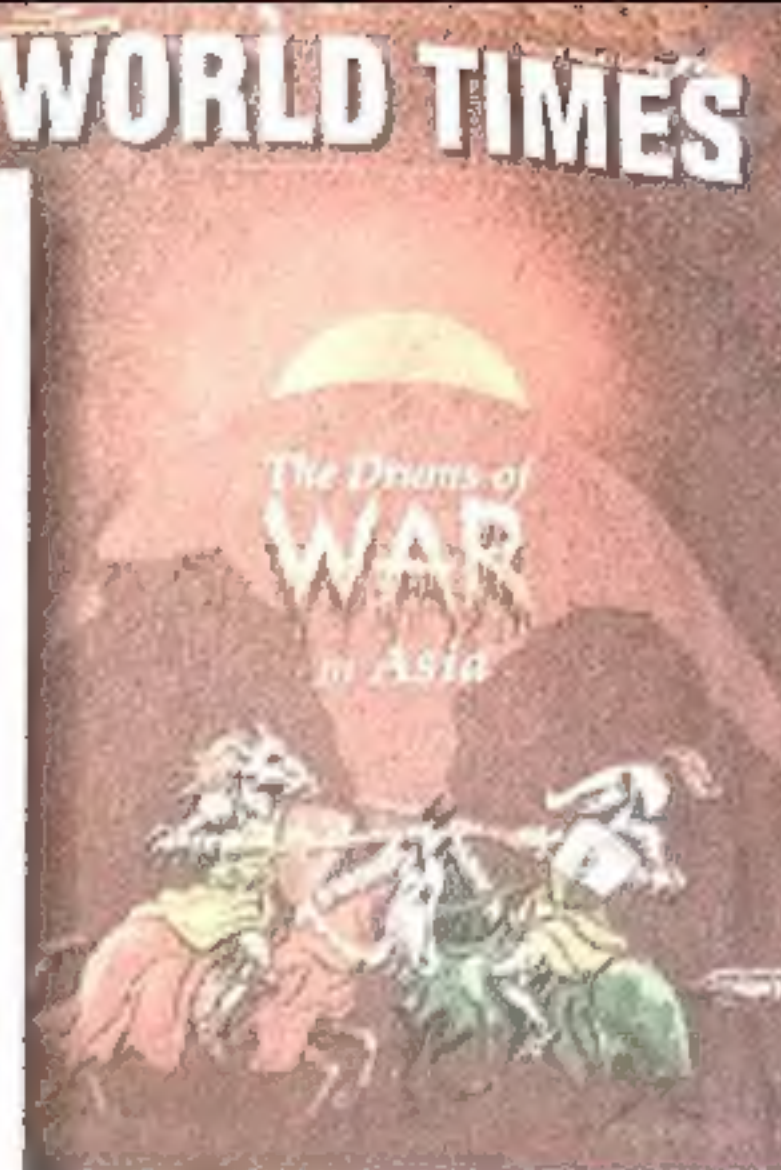
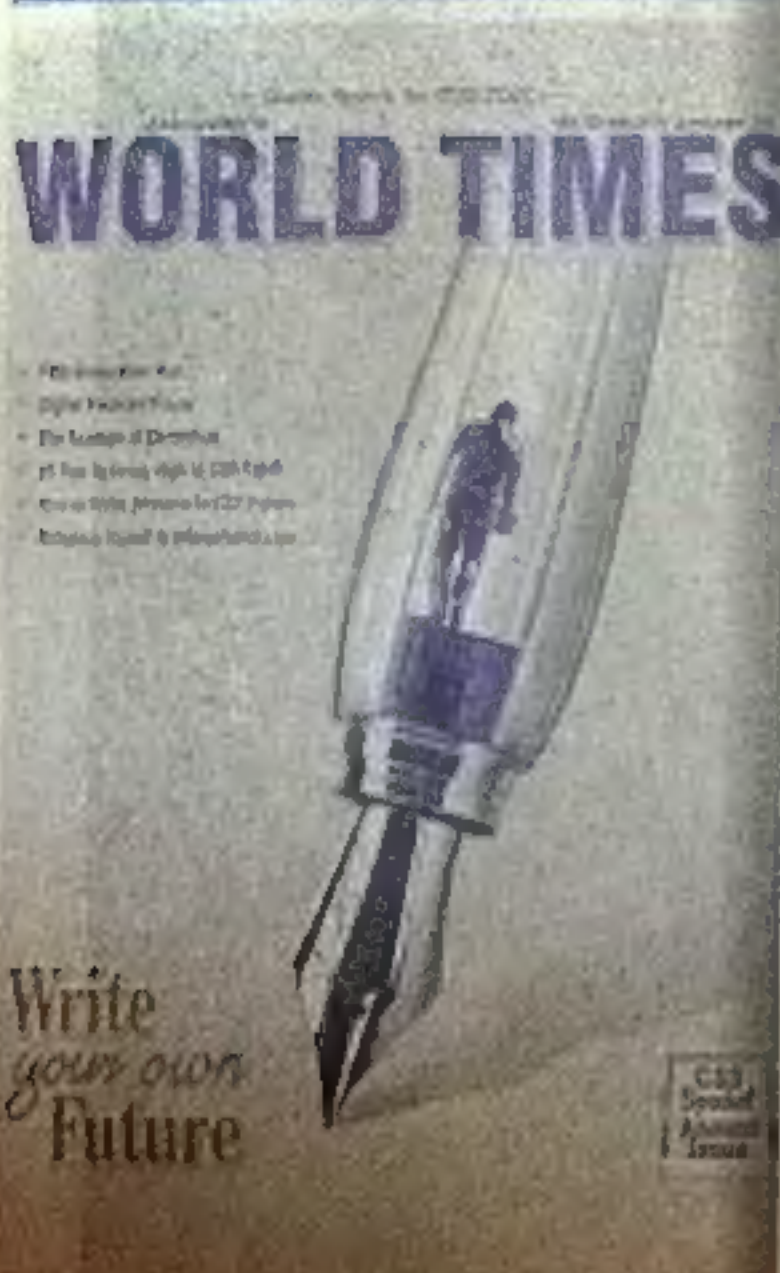
Also Available in UAE

Lifestyle Publishing

Office # 009714-3314114 Fax # 009714-3314224

Email: info@lifestylepublish.com www.lifestylepublish.com

OUR TEAM



SUBSCRIBE



BOOKISHBANDA

YOUTUBE CHANNEL



Jahangir's World Times

Member APNS / ABC Certified

Published by: Nabeel Niaz

121-D, Gulberg II, Lahore, Pakistan.

Tel: +92-42-35754518; 35760323

0304-11 11 598(JWT); Fax: +92-42-35760322

Price: Rs 350

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Surah-20 Ta Ha/ Ayat 6: To Him belongs what is in the heavens and on earth, and all between them, and all beneath the soil.

COP26

Has the "last hope" dashed?

"We know what needs to be done to cut emissions and adapt to climate impacts now and in the future. We have the technology to succeed. But current levels of climate ambition and action are significantly short of what is needed." — Antonio Guterres (United Nations Secretary-General)

The world is currently going through cataclysmic climatic changes and new catastrophes. Hailstorms in Saudi Arabia, rains in the deserts of the United Arab Emirates, extreme heat and heavy rains in Pakistan and the threat of hurricanes two to three times a year are just a few examples of climate change. These changes have posed innumerable threats to human life. Although natural changes in the climate have always been there, yet due to human activities now the world, the temperature is rising. This fact has been corroborated by the latest edition of the UN's Emissions Gap report which suggests that global temperatures are likely to rise by 2.7 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels by the year 2100 if countries don't make deeper cuts in emissions soon. The 2.7-degree Celsius estimate includes fresh pledges countries made ahead of the COP26, as part of the Paris Agreement — a legally binding treaty to keep global warming "well below" 2 degrees above pre-industrial levels — signed by 192 parties in 2015.

It was in this backdrop that the 2021 United Nations Climate Change Conference, commonly referred to as COP26, was held in Glasgow, Scotland. A glimpse into the importance of this Conference can be had from a statement by the President of the Conference, Alok Sharma, who termed it as the "last hope" of limiting global warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius.

The agenda of COP26 was brief yet clear and meaningful. Protecting the planet, minimizing pollution, promoting alternative energy to improve climate change, etc. were part of the agenda. But, the Conference in disappointment as at a time when the world is witnessing an unprecedented growth in the number of heatwaves, wildfires, urban flooding and other cases of abrupt temperature shifts, it failed to live up to the expectation that this august gathering of representatives from nearly 200 nations will produce a model of global governance that can tame power politics. It even failed to forge a sense of shared destiny among countries on an issue that is, indeed, is a major era-defining test of the multilateral system that has been in place for many decades. Although the diplomats agreed to ramp up their carbon-cutting commitments, phase out some fossil fuels and increase aid to poor countries on the front lines of climate change, it is not sufficient to put the world on track to avoid catastrophic warming beyond 1.5 degrees Celsius. How the Glasgow Climate Pact has disappointed the world can be seen from the words of UN Secretary-General, António Guterres, who said, "It is an important step but is not enough. We must accelerate climate action to keep alive the goal of limiting global temperature rise to 1.5 degrees." Addressing the youth across the world, he said: "I know you are disappointed. But the path of progress is not always a straight line. Sometimes there are detours. Sometimes there are ditches. But I know we can get there. We are in the fight of our lives, and this fight must be won. Never give up. Never retreat. Keep pushing forward." Swedish climate activist Greta Thunberg also voiced her disappointment with the results of this year's summit, dismissing the agreements as more "blah, blah, blah." But the real work "continues outside these halls. And we will never give up, ever," she said on Twitter.

The seriousness of the leaders of the big carbon-emitting nations can be gauged from the fact that they bickered over petty issues and made all-out efforts to water down the language of the pact. The final text was adopted a day after the talks had initially been scheduled to end and following a last-minute proposed change by India that called on parties to accelerate "efforts to phase down" rather than "phase out" coal power, the single biggest source of greenhouse gas emissions.

If we take a look at the whole summit, it dawns on us that there are a host of reasons behind its failure.

First of all, global leaders — especially in the developed world — still fail to grasp the gravity of the climate challenge. Although they acknowledge its severity and urgency in their speeches, they mostly pursue short-term national interests and make conveniently distant net-zero emissions pledges without clear and immediate commitments to act. Making matters worse, many rich-country leaders' statements in Glasgow are at odds with their actual climate strategies, and with what they say in other settings.

Second, negotiators wanted a faster phase-out of coal and fossil fuel subsidies. Then they pushed for ending "unabated" coal burning and "inefficient" subsidies. A third draft suggested accelerating "efforts toward" their phase-out. While "inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies" will still be "phased out," the implication is that "efficient" fossil-fuel subsidies remain an option.

Third, there is the issue of global leadership over climate change. It is amply clear that America, under Joe Biden, is back on the table by re-joining the Paris Accord — but doubts persist on that country's long-term commitment to the climate issue. Even allies are concerned over the US's ability to lead on climate if a Republican President won in 2024 and followed down the footsteps of one Donald Trump.

In addition, the recent pandemic-era economic difficulties have necessitated that the developing and poor countries double down on their dependence on traditional, unsustainable modes of economic recovery. Those countries that are heavily dependent on indigenous coal will find it extremely difficult to let go of this fuel, especially at a time when prices of imported hydrocarbons have been on the up.

This piece can be best summed up in the following words of COP26 President Alok Sharma: "We can now say with credibility that we have kept 1.5 degrees alive. But, its pulse is weak and it will only survive if we keep our promises and translate commitments into rapid action."



Adeel Niaz

adeelniaz78@gmail.com

Facebook.com/AdeelNiazJWT

SUBSCRIBE



BOOKISHBANDA

YOUTUBE
CHANNEL



CONTENTS

NATIONAL

44

Policing, Extremism and Terrorism in Pakistan

The activities that are anti-social and affect public order are rarely captured but these activities provide the breeding ground for extremism, leading ultimately to terrorism
... by Kamran Adil



46

Cyber Crimes, Beware!

The Prevention of Electronic Crimes Act, 2016, is the recently enacted law for countering almost all forms of cyber crimes
... by Adnan Safdar

52

Smog

Smog is not only an environmental problem but also a kind of hazard that requires a responsible civic response from the community at large
... by Muhammad Asim Jasra



112

- 48 | Income Tax Expenditures
- 54 | Balochistan's Missing Poor
- 64 | CPEC

INTERNATIONAL

How Western Leaders Destroyed the Muslim World



16

The United States and some of the West European nations have played central role in institutionalizing the authoritarian corruption across the oil-producing Arab states
... by Dr Mahboob A. Khawaja

19

The Climate Challenge

In its present shape, the new climate pact falls short of achieving the target of keeping the temperature to 1.5 degree Celsius, but still represents some progress
... by Amanat Ali Chaudhry

32

To Steer China's Future, Xi is Rewriting Its Past

No Chinese leader in recent times has been more fixated than Mr Xi on history and his place in it, and as he approaches a crucial juncture in his rule, that preoccupation with the past is now central to his political agenda
... by M. Usman Butt

- 22 | COP26
- 28 | US-China Rivalry in South Asia
- 36 | China's Land Border Law
- 40 | The Delhi Regional Security Dialogue



26

INTERVIEWS



62

Sajeel Ahmas
(FSP)
27th in Pakistan,
CSS 2020-21



69

Dr Arsalan
Sikandar Gondal
4th in Punjab,
PMS 2020-21

SUBSCRIBE



BOOKISHBANDA

YOUTUBE
CHANNEL

WORLD TIMES

GK CORNER

- 39 | Ending Deforestation by 2030
- 42 | The Global Methane Pledge
- 60 | How Mosquitoes Spread Disease
- 116 | World in Focus



66

GENERAL

- 5 | From the Editor's Desk
- 8 | Letters to the Editor
- 14 | The Big Transition
- 108 | NFTs



110

The 'New Normal' of Covid-19

What one should keep in mind at this point is the fact that the stress created by change is normal and expected and we (inherently) have the power to cope with it
... by Ayeza Fatima



92

Mangroves-II

RESEARCH REPORT

A visionary
Leader of
South Asia



56



9

EXAM PACK

78

UK & Rule of Law

It is a practical guide for state organs and ordinary citizens for keeping in touch with their powers and rights
... by Mawra Raja

80

Public-Speaking Skills

The keys to becoming a good public speaker are thorough preparation, careful planning and frequent practice
... by Saba Sibghat

CSS INTERVIEW QUESTIONS

Asked in
2020 and 2021 Exams 82

- 71 | Deglobalization & Int'l Liberal Order
- 74 | Environment and Human Rights
- 76 | Fear and Politics
- 90 | General Ability MCQs

MPT SPECIAL



www.jworldtimes.com



www.facebook.com/JWorldTimes

- 96 | MCQ Based Preliminary Test (MPT)
- 98 | Model Paper 1
- 103 | Model Paper 2

SUBSCRIBE



BOOKISHBANDA

YOUTUBE
CHANNEL



EXCLUSIVE INTERVIEW

Nabila Hakim Ali Khan
Ombudsperson Punjab

"Our aim is to cooperate with deserving women as much as we can in order to bring a positive change in our society."

10

SUBSCRIBE



**YOUTUBE
CHANNEL**

For feedback and suggestions,
please write to us at:

editorjwttmag@gmail.com



LETTER to the EDITOR

The Omicron Variant

The new coronavirus variant B.1.1.529, which the World Health Organization has officially named omicron, was first discovered on November 11, 2021, in Botswana. It has also been found in South Africa and has been mainly diagnosed in the province of Gauteng, which includes Johannesburg and Pretoria. Scientists estimate that up to 90% of all new coronavirus cases in Gauteng may be linked to omicron that may have spread to eight other provinces in South Africa as well. Researchers are concerned about the new variant because they say it shows an "extremely" high number of mutations of the coronavirus. They have found 32 mutations in the spike protein. By comparison, the delta variant, which is considered highly infectious, shows eight mutations. While the number of mutations in the spike protein is not an exact indication of how dangerous a new variant is, it does suggest that the human immune system may find it harder to fight the new variant. There are indications that omicron can escape an immune response, leaving people at a greater risk.

*Asif Ali
Karachi*

The 'Failure' of COP26

The outcomes from COP26 have disappointed us all. The climate change issue is a major, era-defining test of the multilateral system that has been in place for many decades. But major powers have competing interests, which complicate reaching a consensus. What has been lately ignored by pundits and analysts is that climate discussions have been taking place under an environment of fatigues and constraints brought on by the pandemic. Countries are focusing more on Covid-19 mitigation and economic recovery at the moment. The medium-to-long-term consequences of climate change are, unfortunately, not on the top of their mind. Furthermore, it is hard to ignore the perception that geopolitics has affected yet another round of climate talks. The US-China strategic rivalry in economic and defence matters – dubbed as 'great power competition' – has led to the consequence where the two countries find themselves with limited policy space to engage and cooperate on climate-related discussions. This affects other nations, too. For the next round of climate talks – COP27 in Egypt – to succeed, a lot is riding on US and China, as well as India and other major polluters among developing countries, to agree on bold proposals to cap carbon emissions and boost climate-related finance for vulnerable countries. Considering the nightmarish forecasts of temperature rise, the climate issue has the potential to unite countries. Yet, it is hard to imagine what will be different in 2022 that could lead to a better outcome than COP26.

*Saadia Mazari
Dera Ghazi Khan*

Incompetent Ministers

The inhabitants of Lahore seem to be in a state of worry as the average Air Quality Index Ratings (AQI) remain at an average of 350—a deathly hazardous level. After having suffered from the toll of the pandemic, as well the outbreak of dengue fever once again, this is an unnecessary health complication that can, and should, be avoided. Our authorities have gotten used to acting only when the situation becomes dire and this can be observed in the status quo as well; only now have anti-smog squads been created with the task of surveilling air pollution levels and correcting industrial malpractices that contribute to it. Moreover, the Punjab Environment Minister Muhammad Rizwan has absurdly claimed that there had been no smog in the province for the last two years. Such preposterous statements not only defy facts but also actively invalidate the public's concerns and health risks. A representative of the government tasked with the protection of the environment domestically through proposing solutions that promote sustainability must act more sensibly and address the facts for what they are.

*Muqaddas Alyani
Quetta*

The Kartarpur Initiative

The happiness of the Sikh community at being able to come to Kartarpur for the 552nd birth anniversary celebrations of the founder of their faith, Guru Nanak Devji, was visible on their faces – as was their deep gratitude to the government of Pakistan for giving them this opportunity. None of this would have been possible, of course, if not for the vision of Prime Minister Imran Khan, who has been for developing religious tourism right from the beginning. This is unprecedented in our history because no other leader gave this phenomenon any thought whatsoever. And, as a result, the vast heritage that Pakistan has in terms of religious sites has remained untapped. Now, things are changing for the better for everybody. Yet the way the Modi administration in India has reacted to this development is regretful. It's clear for everybody to see, not the least the Sikh community, that Delhi has been doing what it can to sabotage this initiative because it has a one-track policy of hostility towards Pakistan. And it does not care if, in the process, it also tramples upon the rights of its own citizens. That this has more or less coincided with Delhi's embarrassing retreat from the farm bill, against which mostly the Sikh community protested, must have upset the extremist BJP government even more. Now, if the past is any guide, BJP-aligned pro-Hindutva groups will do what they can to sideline Sikhs for causing this embarrassment and also, in their point of view, playing into the hands of Pakistan. But if the way Sikhs are reacting to a very attractive opportunity is brining Delhi so much grief, then there might be more anguish in store for India not too far down the road; because the PM's religious tourism idea is also going to build on old Buddhist sites across Pakistan, which will draw that particular community like bees to honey. The Kartarpur initiative is also a great win for international diplomacy regardless of what the Indians say about it. The way Sikhs have descended upon Pakistan from all parts of the world because of it is a lesson in itself. The Pakistani government should ignore all the noise coming from across the eastern border and keep its eye on the ball, so to speak, so it is able to deliver many more such projects.

*Mujahid Ali Mujahid
Taxila*

EXCLUSIVE
INTERVIEW



Nabila Hakim Ali Khan

Ombudsperson Punjab

SUBSCRIBE



BOOKISHBANDA

**YOUTUBE
CHANNEL**

"There is really no such thing as the 'voiceless'. There are only the deliberately silenced, or the preferably unheard."
– Arundhati Roy

Nabila Hakim Ali Khan, a noted lawyer and a former member of the Provincial Assembly of Punjab, has a very dynamic personality. As a legislator, she actively highlighted issues faced by women in Punjab. She assumed the charge as Ombudsperson Punjab in June 2021, and since then she has worked proactively to make the province free from harassment of women and ensure their safety and dignity at workplace. She is committed to working with the civil society for developing and implementing long-term legislative initiatives for gender equality and women's empowerment so as to create an environment where girls and women can be free from all forms of violence. In a recent conversation with Jahangir's World Times, the honourable Ombudsperson shared her thoughts on various aspects of the working of, as well as the challenges faced by, the institution she is leading with great zeal

JWT: When was the Office of the Ombudsperson established? How and with what purpose does it serve?

Nabila Hakim Ali Khan (NHAK):

The Protection against Harassment of Women at the Workplace Act, 2010 was a stimulus for the establishment of this office. This Act deals with the harassment, either physical or psychological, of women at their workplaces. Since it covers the entire province, any misdeed done to any woman in

public as well as private organizations of Punjab can be taken into consideration, and the perpetrator can be lawfully penalized, regardless of his status or position. Owing to this equitable nature of our work, accused influential persons, including some university personnel and government officers of up to BS-21, have been penalized. Our office, being wholly concerned with the safety and welfare of women, has notified several departments, authorities and educational institutions to form harassment committees that can address such concerns of women. The committee is supposed to be

comprised of three members: maximum two males and at least one female member. Women can easily file their complaints there. If the decision made by committee doesn't seem just to the victim, then the office of the Ombudsperson acts as an appellate court. The procedure to file a complaint is quite simple: evidences along with an application is to be submitted to the Ombudsperson, either through post, email, contact

number given on our official website or by personally visiting the office. If any woman feels uncomfortable to even approach the departmental harassment committee, she can still have easy access to the Ombudsperson's office. We move forward with fair proceedings, keeping in consideration the official record and evidence, and conducting mobile, cyber and face-to-face investigations. If the complainant or the defendant finds the ruling unfavourable, again, they have the right to appeal against it to the honourable Governor of Punjab.

The most recent development in this regard is the Punjab Enforcement of Women's Property Rights Act, 2021, passed by the Punjab provincial assembly. It calls for women's right to property, emphasizing on providing them with their legal share of inheritance, which they are often deprived of, according to the law. The property can be either movable or immovable. Our first priority is to find out whether the property legally belongs to the complainant. After confirmation, we move on to a legal procedure of around

60 days. The concerned ACs,

DCs, and Revenue departments are consulted with for official record of the subject property. Hearings take place at the

Ombudsperson's office where both the parties share their claims and apprehensions. In the light of the acquired record and relevant documents, the final decision is then forwarded to the DC of the respective district. He is bound to implement the ruling and submit an implementation report within 15 days.



As far as the success stories of the office are concerned, over 80 such cases have been speedily investigated into and peacefully resolved from June to October under the Act of 2021. Apart from that, there is an incremental influx of applications which shows the rising awareness in women of their rights: over 500 complaints are pending.

JWT: What has been the attitude of government departments with regard to the implementation of the decisions made by the Ombudsperson?

NHAK: In most cases, the concerned AC, DC, and the Revenue departments are looked up to for their cooperation. The attitude of administrative bodies has always been positive so far. They would, at times, send their representatives for coordination. Also, we have been receiving the implementation reports in time. The other department that we need the help of is the Punjab police. We have been receiving positive responses from the DPOs and other police officials. If the accused party doesn't show up at the court hearings, the intervention of the police is inevitable.

JWT: The Office of the Ombudsperson, despite its huge responsibilities and remarkable functioning, is an underrated government institution. Are there any measures taken by the Government of the Punjab regarding the ensured security of the office and the officials?

NHAK: The Ombudsperson receives complaints from the unheard and downtrodden sections of the society against grim manipulators. On the days of hearings, the office is swarmed with witnesses, security guards and blackguards who usually come with big guns. Though the officials have to deal with such sensitive issues regarding women harassment and property cases, yet, unfortunately, there is no proper security management, neither at the entrance nor inside the building. Our staff feels insecure during the proceedings. We have been experiencing such mishaps lately. Last month, hearings were going on and the opposing parties flared up a heated argument which nearly involved the use of weapons. We called the police and submitted our complaint in Shadman Police Station, with FIR no.

699/21. The most recent incident happened on October 23rd, 2021, when the offended party kept calling on our official contact numbers, threatening our staff members. While genuinely dealing with critical and pressing cases in a patriarchal society, we feel vulnerable to harmful situations; it puts our staff's lives and wellbeing at stake.

JWT: What is the modus operandi of the trials held at the Ombudsperson's office?

NHAK: Having received an application from the victim, we notify the concerned parties to appear at the court on a certain date. We encourage both of the hostile parties to make compromises that can usher in peaceful resolution. We prefer to get a contract signed by both the parties which has the details of the division of property, in the form of either assets or money. The sphere of conflict resolution is not limited only to

Muslim women; minorities' rights are also important to us. We have resolved some serious cases of Christian families according to their religious law. We have witnessed the reunion of broken families, blood relations coming together after years and years of abandonment and animosity. Our purpose is to empower women and make men aware of the undervalued strength and neglected rights of women.

JWT: Since the entire Punjab comes within the purview of the Office of the Ombudsperson, why is there only one office in the entire province? Does it not create challenges for the staff as well as the complainants?

NHAK: As per the direction of the Government of the Punjab, three regional offices - DG Khan, Sahiwal and Bahawalpur - have been recently set up so that the grievances of the local population can be addressed right then and there. These offices have started functioning. However, due to the lack of proper infrastructure, the hearings are, for the time being, held at the Deputy Commissioner's court. There is also a lack of human resource and physical assets. As of yet, there is a dire need to set up offices in all 9 divisions of the Punjab; it will make the case trials easier and speedier.

JWT: With welfare of women as your prime goal, how do you see the future of your department? With what



vision do you move forward in the direction of welfare of women?

NHAK: Islam grants both men and women right to property inheritance. It is stated in Holy Quran that: "From what is left by parents and those nearest related, there is a share for men and a share for women, whether the property be small or large, a determinate share." In Islam, the share of a man is equal to the share of two women. "Allah (thus) directs you as regards your children's (inheritance): to the male, a portion equal to that of two females. If only daughters, two or more, their share is two-thirds of the inheritance. If only one, her share is a half. For parents, a sixth share of the inheritance to each, if the deceased left children. If no children and the parents are the (only) heirs, the mother has a third. If the deceased has brothers (or sisters) the mother has a sixth. After payment of legacy and debts you know not whether the parents or your children are nearest to you in benefit. These are settled portions ordained by Allah, and Allah is All Knowing, All Wise." The Noble Quran 4:11

The twenty-first century demands for social and gender equality more than ever, which requires a revolution in people's mindsets, especially in the Third World countries like Pakistan. Our aim is to cooperate with deserving women as much as we can in order to bring a positive change in our society. Our department needs technical staff and paraphernalia; for that we have already conveyed our concerns to the Government of the Punjab. With hopes for a brilliant future of the institution, we move forward with zeal and devotion.

JWT: Would you, as the Chairperson, like to convey a message to the women of our society?

NHAK: Both men and women are God's precious creations, having equal intrinsic value. Equality isn't 'sameness'; the roles and aims of both genders in this world are different, but their potential and worth as human beings is a self-evident reality. With



rights come the consequent responsibilities.

Since females make up around 50% of the country's total population, there's no leeway if we neglect their needs. In

our society, women are considered the proverbial 'heart of the home', 'the foundation that the society stands on.' Since one of the SDGs adopted by the United Nations in 2015 calls for gender equality and women empowerment, and Pakistan is a responsible member of the UN, it's crucial to make our women aware of their legal rights through proper education and psychological grooming so that they can become financially independent. Though the

awareness and social consciousness in women has

increased in the recent years, yet there's a

long way to go before we can collectively claim that our women are empowered and safe from

prejudiced notions. It is a part of PM Imran Khan's vision of the 'State of Madina' to empower the often marginalized sections of society, especially women; therefore the Acts passed by the Government of the Punjab encourage women to come forward and express their demands for moral justice and property rights. We are earnest to help them in their journey of self-confidence. My message to our women is to speak up for themselves, to not stay silent and to establish themselves

as significant individuals of society. With the will of God, there's no getting away with abuse of power. I would like to sum up my message in the following golden words:

"No nation can rise to the height of glory unless your women are side by side with you. We are victims of evil customs. It is a crime against humanity that our women are shut up within the four walls of the houses as prisoners. There is no sanction anywhere for the deplorable condition in which our women have to live." □

— Quaid-e-Azam
Muhammad Ali Jinnah

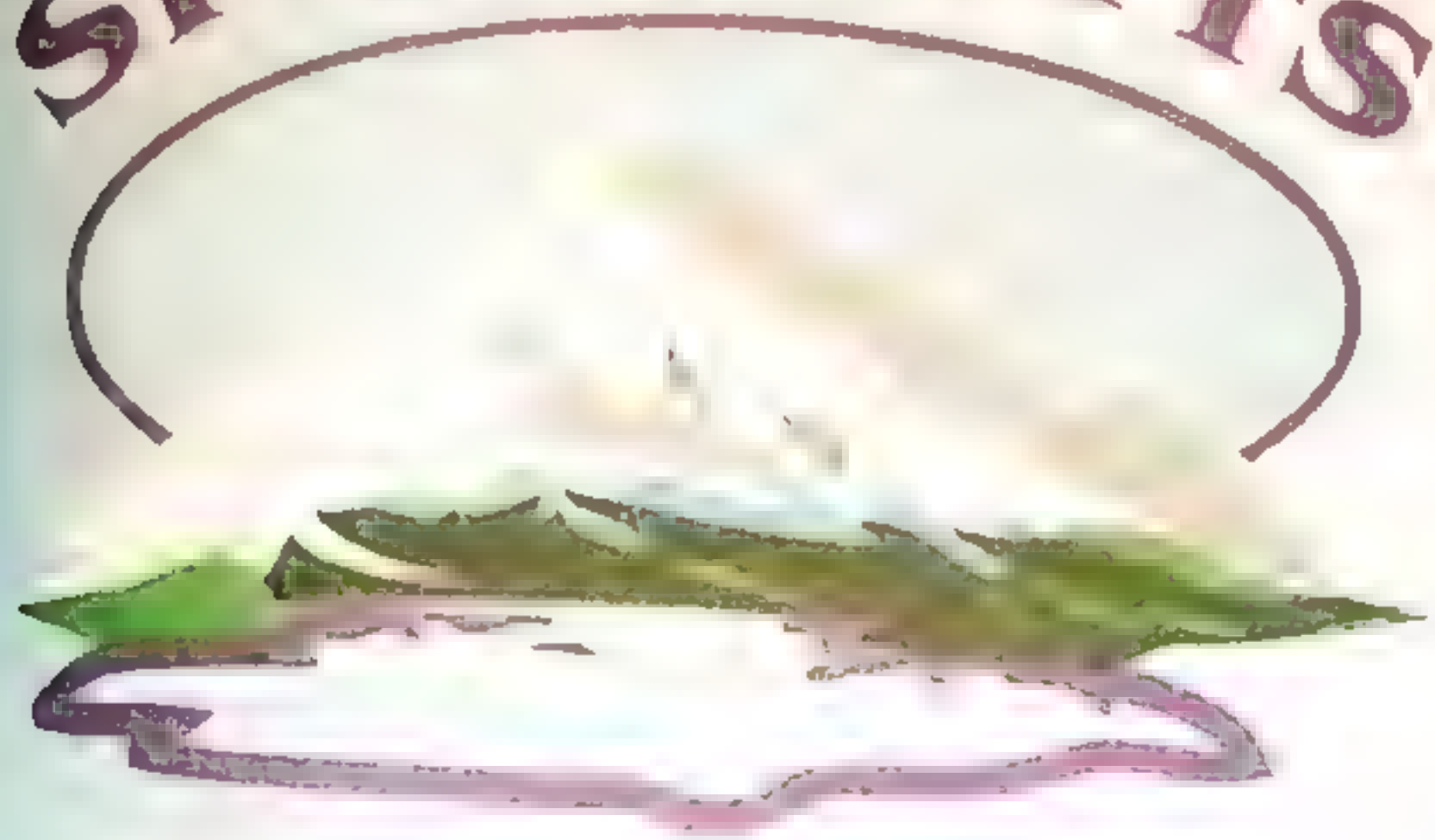


Abdur Rashid
Consultant, Ombudsperson Punjab

Estd.  1860

MURREE BREWERY
ISO 9001, 14001, 45001 & HACCP Certified Company

**MURREE
SPARKLETTTS**



Bottled Drinking Water

Water.
the most Precious
Currency of all!



For 19 Ltr Home Delivery Rawalpindi/Islamabad Only Please Contact 051 111 389 389
f murreebrewerycompany



www.murreebrewery.com





SUBSCRIBE



BOOKISHBANDA

YOUTUBE
CHANNEL

How Western Leaders Destroyed the Muslim World

Mahboob Khawaja, PhD



After the US-led crusade in Afghanistan, it was Iraq, then Libya, followed by Syria and Yemen leading to Saudi Arabia under the guise of 'war on terrorism'. The US Congress was powerful to sanction the 2003 bogus war against Iraq. The same fate could meet Saudi Arabia if it refuses to compensate the alleged victims of the 9/11 attacks.

The United States and some of the West European nations have played central role in institutionalizing the authoritarian corruption across the oil-producing Arab states. The new educated and thinking generations of Arabs must realize the inherent problems and make a navigational change and set priorities to detach the economy and politics from the oil-fed thinking and consequential militarization and interdependency on the Western nations unto social and economic-political reconstruction of the Arab societies for a sustainable future. The discovery of oil was not a blessing in its totality but its manipulation for superfluous prosperity and economy could turn out to be a natural curse, leading to a decadent culture and civilization. Time and history shall not wait for a navigational change in thinking and actions but new generation should be

"The Arab world's a mess. The cosmic leadership deficit, the absence of legitimate institutions, the lack of transparency, disrespect for human rights, abysmal regard for gender equality, and too much conspiratorial thinking make it impossible to come to terms with the magnitude of the problems. In short, this region will remain broken, angry, and dysfunctional until the leaders, who purport to take responsibility for governing these unhappy lands, get their proverbial acts together. And that's ... well, a generational enterprise at best, and I suspect something that will take a good deal longer."
— Aaron David Miller
("Where Have all the Arab States Gone")

conscientiously powerful and skilled enough in time management to share new and moving vision and to plan strategies and actions for A NEW Arab world dedicated to informed and responsible people's governance and living in harmony with the rest of the global community.

Robert Briffault, Professor at Cambridge University, in his seminal work 'The Making of Humanity' (London, 1920), made the following historical observation:

"It was under the influence of Arabian and Moorish revival of culture, and not in the fifteenth century, that the real Renaissance took place. Spain, not Italy, was the cradle of the rebirth of Europe ... It is highly probable that but for the Arabs modern European civilization would never have arisen at all; it is absolutely certain that but for them, it would not have assumed that character which has enabled it to transcend all previous phases of evolution. For although there is not a single aspect of European growth in which the decisive influence of Islamic culture is not traceable, nowhere is it so clear and momentous as in the genesis of that power which constitutes the paramount distinctive force of the modern world and the supreme source of its victory."

The oppressed global humanity is deprived of reasoned voice in changing global conflicts

The global humanity is continuously oppressed, manipulated and victimized by the weapons of mass destruction - from thoughts to all kind of weaponry. Global peace, conflict management and security are neglected by those who were responsible for its protection and maintenance. Everything thinkable appears to be falling into dereliction and much wanton destruction to be reported as non-living statistic. Most leaders operate in a vicious circle of making statements, tweets and speculative wishful overtures as if the whole mankind was inept and inattentive to the catastrophic challenges of the day.

Good judgements seek honesty of purpose, courage and rational thinking. When the leaders talk about the emerging conflicts and human tragedies, they pretend as if none had ever happened before. As if they never opened the pages of history. History offers lessons to all generations all the time. Human perpetuated tyranny according to late Professor Howard Zinn is "tyranny." Insanity has no alternative rationale. Look how the UN leadership and most global politicians witness transgression, forcible displacement and killings of millions and millions across Syria, Iraq, Libya, Myanmar (Burma) and Yemen but do nothing except the fake UNSC resolutions and dubious statements of crimes against humanity.

The victimized mankind shares a sense of disarray and

loss of being part of the global humanity. A view from afar only asserts conspicuous example of inhumanity flourishing everywhere and seeing the proliferation of anarchy, violations of basic human rights and dignity and use of chemical weapons, and civilian massacres but nobody questions why this now after the Two World Wars? The world is changing but not fast enough for the authoritarian Arab rulers - fattish fed by the oil revenues and stupid and mindless in thoughts and behaviours if you view them in the real world of political actions and prevalent deplorable atrocities imposed on the Arab people. The affluent and oil-enriched indulged in conspiracy to assume power and institutionalize corruption simply to maintain few tribal powerhouses favoured by the ex-colonial masters managing the power centres from distance. Now, the Arab people have awakened after long slumber of complacency and disorder. The problem was well defined by Shakespeare

"the destiny of peoples coincided with the destiny of their monarch and nobles." The knowledge-based information age has dismantled some of the illusory borders and demarcation of nobilities and has challenged to bridge the conflicting time zones between the palaces and the people with the internet, cell phones, Facebook, Twitter and instant communication technologies.

The Arab geography has no proactive leaders but authoritarian puppets to follow the foreign masters

"Washington's enemy is an enemy that doesn't exist... it didn't exist when Bin Laden was alive, it doesn't exist now. ... America is being attacked because of its foreign policy ... because of the Saudi police-state, because of its presence on the Arabian Peninsula, because of its relationship with Israel ... Israel as a country isn't the problem. The leaders of the Jewish-American community in the United States who influence and corrupt our Congress into supporting Israel when we have no interests there.... The truth is, American and Western foreign policy interests in the Middle East for 50 years have depended on the maintenance of tyranny - tyranny that gave us access to oil, tyranny that protected Israel and in the last 20 years, tyrannies that persecuted Islamists to protect us." (Michael Scheuer, former Chief of the CIA's Bin Laden Unit, "We are Fighting an Enemy that Doesn't Exist in a War that Doesn't End.")

Arab geography is the by-product of European colonization. Historically, Arabs were nomadic people free to move and trade all over the Arabian Gulf Peninsula and beyond. British, French and Italian demarcated the national borders and extended superfluous nationalities



to keep the Arab divided and defeated. While Islam offered the unity of One People — 'One Ummah', the Europeans indulged in massive cultural and political disruptive plans to ensure that Arabs remained fractured and would not re-emerge as One People again. They were used at will by the then superpowers (British and French) to fight the

European national wars during the First and Second World Wars. Could history repeat itself as it happened during the French Revolution and Industrial Revolution that Arab people might rise over the agony of intolerable limits of lost freedom and bloody authoritarianism?

The degeneration of the Arab moral and intellectual culture is well in progress. They are divided and defeated. There are no wars for the Arabs to fight but they are fighting wars on several fronts without reason — known and unknown. The compelling realities across the beleaguered Arab world demand new thinking, new proactive visionary leadership, men of new ideas and plans to deal with unwarranted bombing of the civilian population, wholesale deaths and deliberate destruction of the Arab people and culture and millions of displaced refugees-nowhere to go.

The emerging crises clearly indicate the Western policies and practices aim to incapacitate the Arab intellectual hubs to think of a sustainable future. There seems to be no escape from the current volatile political crises, when Arab leaders act as if they had no knowledge of what massive deaths and destruction meant to contemporary rational thinkers. Temptation and compulsion of evil embedded in psychological factors of sectarian rivalries operate in Iraq, Syria, Yemen, Libya and Egypt to perpetuate in-house fear, death and destruction. After the end of WW2, across the Muslim world, there were two major political problems of global importance — Palestine and Kashmir. Postwar Arab and Muslim leaders neglected the imperatives of these core issues and their failure enlarged the scope of other man-made problems to undermine the basic rights of freedom of the people of Palestine and Kashmir. Millions of Palestinian were evicted from their ancestral homes when state of Israel was established. Whereas Kashmir represents the failure of India and Pakistan to hold a UNO agreed plebiscite to facilitate the freedom of the people of Kashmir. After the unsettling Palestinian refugee situation, why are there several millions of more Syrian



refugees across Western Europe? Who will deal with the pressing problems of life and death facing the Arab masses? Who will deal with restoration of peace, normalcy and conflict management? Do these leaders have any moral and intellectual capacity to extend security and sense of protection to the helpless millions of displaced refugees?

Rationality is replaced by a perpetuated insanity. As it stands now, Arab leaders have no other thought and priority except to check the depleted oil prices, and count the dead bodies — soon they could be part of abstract statistic debated and defined by the American and Europeans warriors as to how the Arabs lost their national freedom, human dignity and oil-pumping economic happiness. To reverse the naïve blunders for accidental change and to clarify a rational perspective for the future, this author in 'Arab Leaders Waiting to Count the Dead Bodies', offered the following insight and reminder to all concerned in the Arab world:

Once the Arabs were leaders in knowledge, creativity, science and human manifestation, progress and future-making — the Islamic civilization lasting for eight hundred years in Al-Andalusia (Spain). But when they replaced Islam, the power and core value of their advancements with petro-dollar transitory economic prosperity, they failed to think intelligently and fell in disgrace and lost what was gained over the centuries. They relied on Western mythologies of change and materialistic development which resulted in their self-geared anarchy, corruption, military defeats and disconnected authoritarianism. The Western strategists ran planned scams of economic prosperity to destroy the Arab culture

with their own oil and their own money turning them redundant for the 21st-century world. Today, the authoritarian Arab leaders are so irrational and cruel that they reject all voices of reason for political change and emancipation of people-oriented system of governance only to bring more deaths and destruction to their societies. ■

Dr. Mahboob A. Khawaja specializes in international affairs-global security, peace and conflict resolution with keen interests in Islamic-Western comparative cultures and civilizations, and author of several publications including the latest: One Humanity and the Remaking of Global Peace, Security and Conflict Resolution. Lambert Academic Publications, Germany.



The Glasgow Climate Summit (COP26) held under the banner of the United Nations Climate Change Conference concluded after reaching a pact among the participating nations to stave off the challenge of climate change. Held over a course of two weeks, the mega global event brought together various stakeholders from the private sector and academia as well as the officials and representatives from the developed and developing worlds to review the progress made on the climate benchmarks and propose a way forward to limit the rise of temperature to 1.5 degree Celsius.



The Glasgow Pact is characterized by the consensus of the member countries to "phase down" the coal instead of the "phase-out". The difference in wording represented the clash of interests as major coal-consuming countries such as India, China and South

Africa, objected to the term "phase-out," stating that their economic development will suffer a great deal in the absence of alternative energy sources. Hence, an insistence on reducing the use of coal in a phased manner. In its present shape, the new climate pact falls short of achieving the target of keeping the temperature to 1.5 degree Celsius but still represents some progress. The very fact that the whole world is now cognizant of the threat posed by climate change is a big victory of science. This turnaround would not have been possible without the relentless campaign of the climate rights activists who literally overcame heaviest of the odds to bring home the criticality of the challenge.

The countries have agreed to present quantifiable targets during the next COP in Egypt as part of the efforts to keep the temperature within the agreed-upon threshold. Despite an "imperfect" agreement, the Glasgow summit still marks a watershed in the mission to turn the tide against climate hazards. British Prime Minister rightly put it when he said:

"There is still a

Amanat Ali Chaudhry

huge amount more to do in the coming years. But today's agreement is a big step forward and, critically, we have the first-ever international agreement to phase down coal and a roadmap to limit global warming to 1.5 degrees."

Meanwhile, UN Secretary-General, Antonio Guterres, said the planet was "hanging by a thread". "We are still knocking on the door of climate catastrophe ... it is time to go into emergency mode — or our chance of reaching net zero will itself be zero," he said.

This major climate summit, after the one held in Paris in 2015, represents the culmination of the disparate but determined efforts made by environmental activists such as Sweden's Greta Thunberg. These climate crusaders have refused to waver in the face of challenges in their mission to impress upon the world leaders the need for an accelerated global action to avert a catastrophe that is already knocking on humanity's doors.

Three reports namely Born into the Climate Crisis, Children Climate Risk Index released by Save the Children and Unicef respectively and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change report have set the tone for the conference, underlining the gravity of the

challenges of climate change vis-à-vis the children and demanding strong political will articulated in the form of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) on the part of the

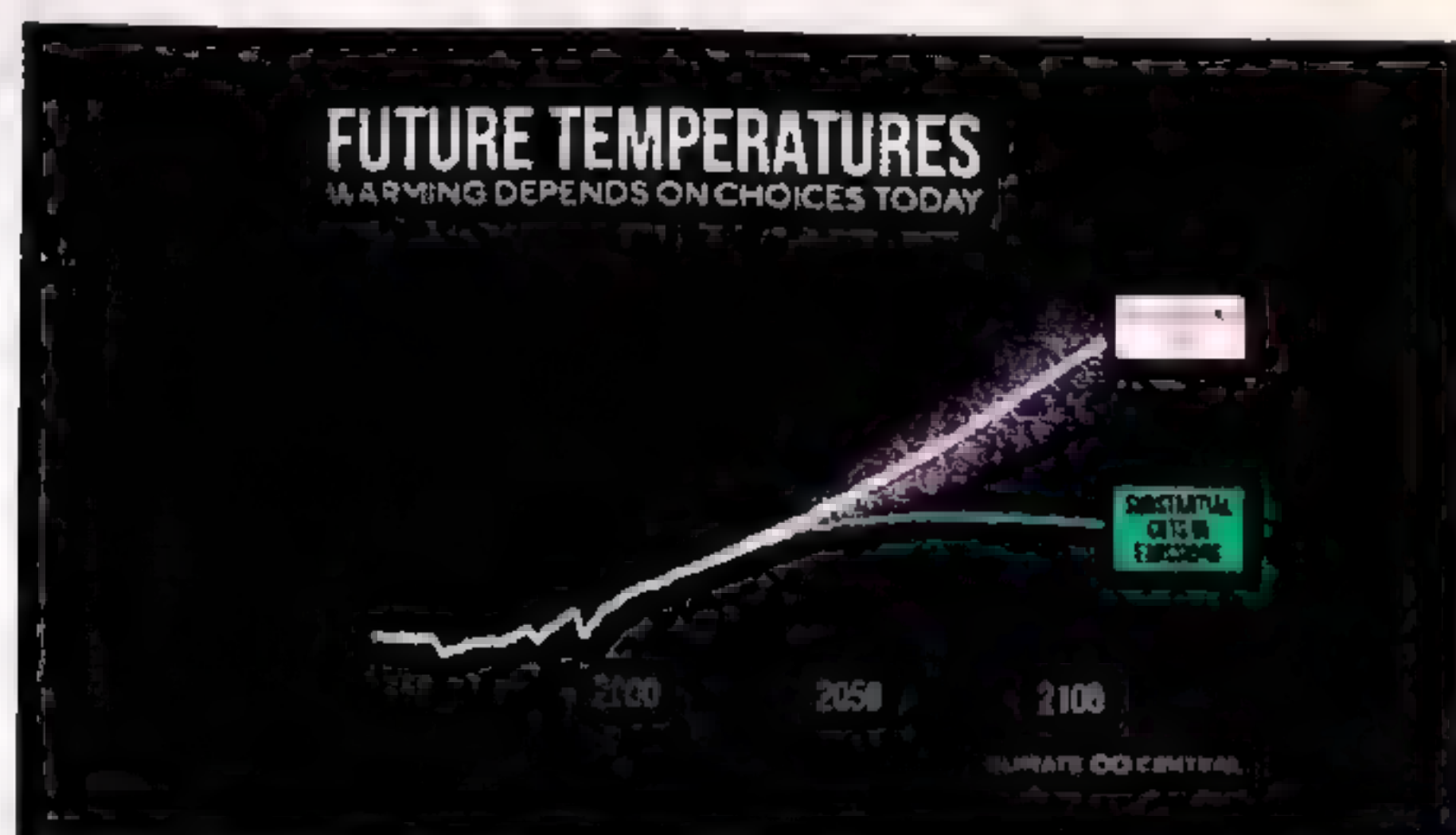
THE CLIMATE CHALLENGE

SUBSCRIBE



YOUTUBE
CHANNEL

BOOKISHBANDA



member countries.

The executive summaries of these reports highlighted the onerous responsibility on their shoulders. The world is justified in being alarmed at the current pace of rise in the global temperature that seems on track to go well beyond 2 degree Celsius by the end of the current century.

While the macro picture remains grim, it is encouraging to note that the countries are thinking seriously and sharing individual NDCs in terms of reducing their dependence on fossil fuels by 2030 as part of the mid-century net zero mission.

The COP26 was preceded by the first in-person meeting of the G20 countries held in Rome after the pandemic that also featured climate change agenda. Though the communiqué issued at the end of the G20 meeting indicated the need for doubling down on the efforts to achieve the net zero target by 2150, it failed to give a definitive date to end the use of coal.

The failure to agree to the phasing out of coal reflects the slackening of political will on the part of the developed nations that are responsible for about 70% of the global emissions. A strong commitment by the G20 grouping would not only have set a clear direction but could have also provided a new energy to the Glasgow summit. The evasive response by a few countries to commit to the mid-century deadline for decarbonisation undermines the global consensus and deeply hurts the pledges made as part of the Paris Climate Accord in 2015.

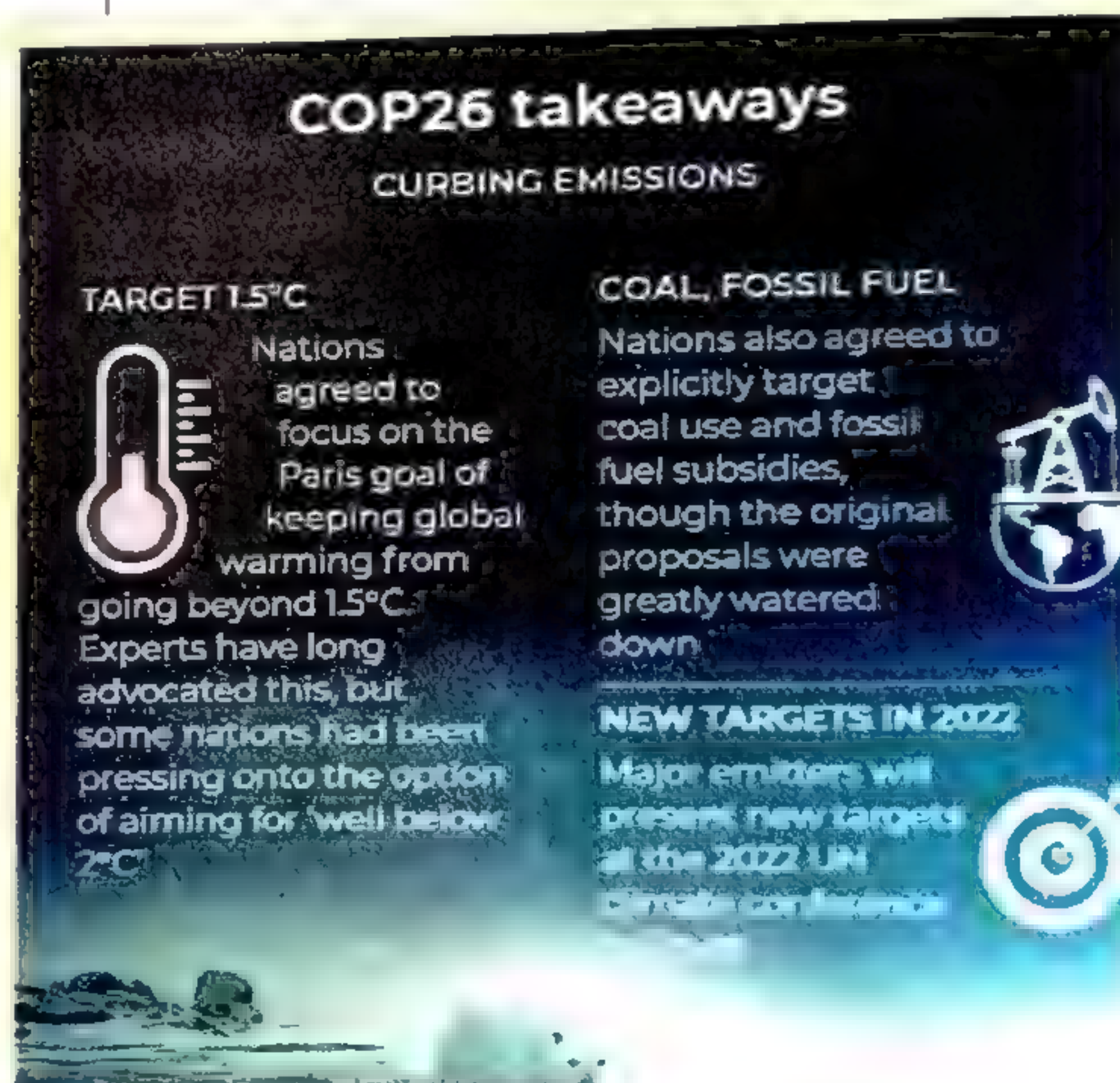
Addressing a press conference at the COP26 climate summit, US President Biden took a swipe at Chinese and Russian Presidents — Xi Jinping and Vladimir Putin — for 'not showing up.' In a response to a question from CNN's correspondent, President Biden said: "The rest of the world is going to look to China and say, 'what value added are they providing?' And they've lost an ability to influence people around the world and all the people here at COP, the same way I would argue with regard to Russia."

Chinese special envoy for Climate Change, Xie

Zhenhua, was quick to remove any doubts created about China's intention to honour its commitment. He categorically stated, "I do not resist the 1.5 degree target. That is a part of the Paris Agreement goals, actually. Talking about global climate goals needs to be based on rules. Since 1.5 degrees Celsius is a part of the Paris goals, certainly we're not against this target."

In an interview with CNN's Christiane Amanpour, John Kerry, President Biden's special envoy on Climate Change, struck a positive note of engagement with China in what was clearly an effort to dilute the harsh tone of his boss. In a conciliatory note, he stated that "What we are trying to do is work with China in a cooperative way ... without challenging them in a personal way."

Climate finance remains a fundamental hindrance in the way of developing countries to transition to green economies by drastically cutting down on their emissions. Mohamed Nasheed, Maldives' former president and ambassador of the Climate Vulnerable Forum (CVF), highlighted the need for a shared approach to tackle the climate change. His argument revolved around the enhanced vulnerability of all countries, no matter big or small, and the need for meaningful cooperation. CVF



SUBSCRIBE



BOOKISHBANDA

**YOUTUBE
CHANNEL**

brings together 48 countries from the Global South that face disproportionate threats from climate change compared to their contribution to global warming. Despite the passage of 10 years, the developed countries

have failed to honour their commitment of giving \$100 billion to the developing world to help them become climate-resilient, green economies. This 'gap of trust' between the Global North and South hits at the very root of

CLIMATE CRISIS

Getting to net zero and 1.5C

To achieve net zero and keep 1.5C within reach, actions have been proposed during the COP26 summit. So far, more than 100 leaders have pledged to stop and reverse deforestation by 2030.

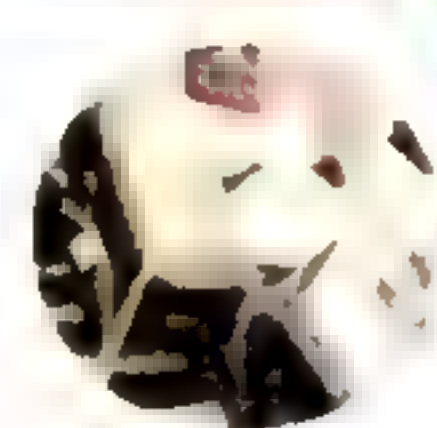
Phasing out coal



Deforestation



Electric vehicles



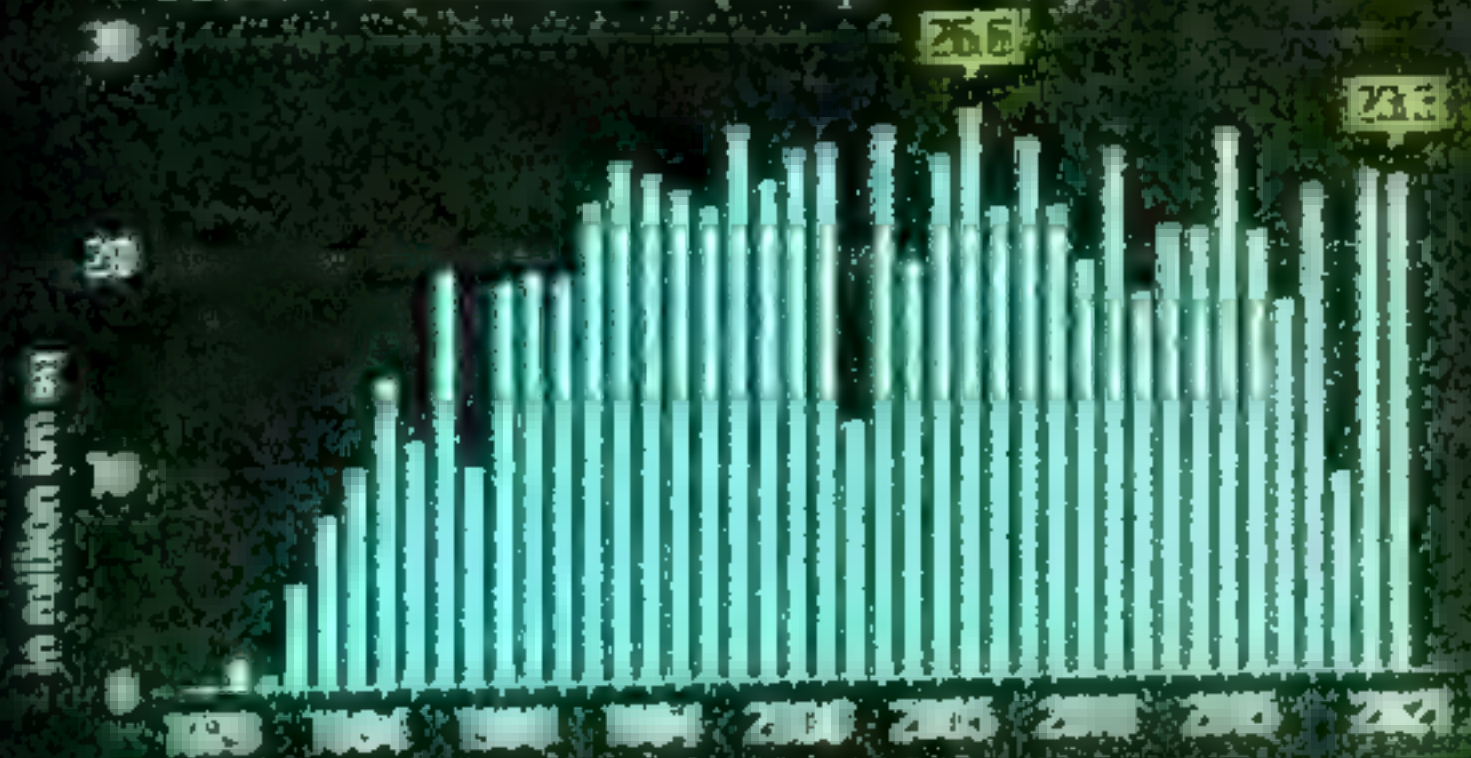
Renewables



OZONE LAYER

SIZE OF OZONE HOLE MORE THAN 42-YEAR AVERAGE

Ozone Hole Area Mean (7 Sep- 13 Oct)



DECLINING CONCENTRATION OF OZONE

Minimum Ozone (21 Sep- 16 Oct)



against the climate change threat to bear fruit within the stipulated timeline.

A deep, dispassionate contemplation on the state of the world will pave the way for a secure and safe future for our children, which, in turn, demands the world leaders to act like statesmen to produce actions, not words.

Alok Sharma, the UK cabinet minister who was also the chair of the COP26 summit in Glasgow, acknowledged the enormity of the challenge when he said: "We can now say with credibility that we have kept 1.5 C alive. But, its pulse is weak and it will only survive if we keep our promises and translate commitments into rapid action.

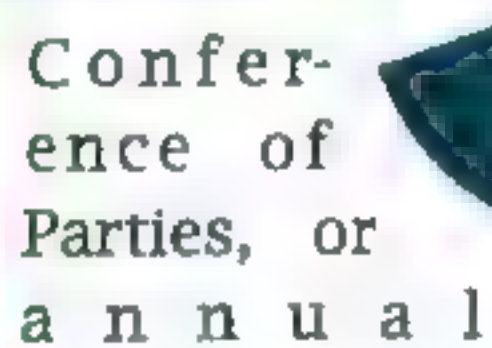
"Before this conference, the world asked: do the parties here in Glasgow have the courage to rise to the scale of the challenge? We have responded. History has been made here in Glasgow," he added. The entire proceedings of the fortnightly summit could not have been summed up better. ■

The writer, a Chevening scholar, studied International Journalism at the University of Sussex. He writes regularly for opinion-pages of The News.

Email: amanatchpk@gmail.com

Twitter: @Amanat222

emission of greenhouse gases (GHGs) in the industrialized world; in 2007, COP13 adopted the Bali Roadmap that called for a new agreement to replace Kyoto Protocol for the reduction in emission in all countries, not the developed nations only; COP21 arranged in Paris in 2015, resulted in the historic Paris Agreement, the first of internationally binding multilateral climate treaties, which aimed at maintaining the global average temperature below 20 C from pre-industrial level. The later Conferences were more or less follow-up annual gatherings to create consensus over how to materialize the ambitious environmental targets set in Paris Agreements. Unfortunately, the pace of progress has been sluggish and it has remained disproportionately inadequate to contain fast-paced environmental degradation and brewing ecological crisis. Before we move ahead to enlist some concrete outcomes of Glasgow-based COP26, it is in the fitness of things to discuss some technical, financial and political bottlenecks that have long plagued the strategically crucial climate negotiations and have eroded the ability of the COP mechanism to meet the expectations of climate activists. Finance is one of the most intractable challenges that has long mired the progress over commitments made under the Paris Agreement. Green Climate Fund that was established back in 2009 by COP15 or Copenha-



A Lost Opportunity?

Conference envisioned helping developing countries green their grids, reduce GHG emissions and build climate-resilient and adapted infrastructure. Despite the self-evident significance of this fund, the developed nations have failed so far to honor their commitment to raise \$100 billion worth of fund annually for developing nations. Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) estimated, in 2019, climate financing amounted to \$80 billion worth of fund, well short of the target. Financing was also made in the form of investments and loans that proved contentious. The developing nations have long argued that finance must be in the form of grants and should be provided by public resources. In addition, the calculation of a requirement of \$100 billion was done a decade back. Now the requirement is much higher and stands at \$600 billion per year from 2020 to 2050 just to decarbonize the energy sector. But until now, their demands have fallen flat on the Global North. The Global South maintains that developed nations have undergone rapid development and industrialization at the back of consumption of oil, gas and coal, and they are exclusively responsible for degrading the global environment. Because of this, they must shoulder the responsibility of financing the green development of developing countries and their inability to provide compensation in the form of green financing is the foremost reason for the failure of climate negotiations. Another irritant in climate finance is the demand of developing countries to provide more resources for adaptation rather than mitigation which has traditionally been favoured by the developed world. This is important because most of the funding goes to the emissions-cutting projects (mitigation) that hurts the economies of the poorest countries. The UN and lower-income countries demand a 50:50 split between funding for mitigation and adaptation. The Glasgow Summit was being viewed as a final push to urge developed nations to honour their commitment. But, to the dismay of many countries, particularly those at risk of the rapidly-unfolding climate crisis, the Glasgow Climate Pact has again failed to live up to the expectations. Despite two-week-long intense negotiations and statements, parties could not come up with the much-needed announcement of time-bound enhancement of Green Climate Fund to the level required for mitigation, and adaptation. The communiqué reaffirmed the responsibility to honour the commitment, welcomed the call to double the number of requisite resources, and underlined the urgency to transfer resources from the developed world to the developing world. But the communiqué fell short of mentioning specific commitment and, instead, announced to launch the process to redefine new global goals on finance. The Glasgow Climate Pact does agree to double funding for adaptation but could not add further on this front. There

is no denying that COP26 proved a failure, more or less, on the benchmark of finance and the Global North refused to shoulder the responsibility of helping the Global South to strike balance between national economic interests and

COP26

More than 120 World Leaders attended COP26. Here are our

10 KEY TAKEAWAYS

- 1 While the Glasgow Climate Pact (Pact) will not achieve the goal of limiting global warming to 1.5°C, the Pact does provide a path forward to meeting this goal.
- 2 The two-year Glasgow-Sharm el-Sheikh work programme was established at COP26 to facilitate continued work towards the global goal at COP27 in Egypt.
- 3 The Pact urges nations to improve climate adaptation into local, regional and national planning.
- 4 Developed nations agreed to double their collective climate finance commitments to developing nations to \$100 billion per year by 2025, and to provide \$100 billion in loss and damage funding.
- 5 The goal of developed countries to provide \$100 billion per year to fund meaningful mitigation actions, as well as the inclusion of private financing, in developing nations was reinforced.
- 6 The Pact recognized and expressed concern with the adverse economic, social and environmental impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic and the need to accelerate the development, deployment and dissemination of technologies and adoption of policies, to transition towards low-emission energy systems, including rapidly scaling up the deployment of clean power generation and energy efficiency measures.
- 7 COP26 welcomed the launch of the Glasgow Leaders' Declaration on Forests and Land Use, which calls for halting and reversing deforestation and restoring degraded ecosystems.
- 8 Participants were directed to submit their national climate plans by November 2022 to facilitate the Global Stocktake which will monitor the implementation of the NDCs and evaluate the collective progress in achieving the agreed goal.
- 9
- 10

the global requirement of the green economy.

Climate crisis-induced disasters, including but not limited to hurricanes, cyclones and inundation of low-lying areas, have forced poor countries to spend a huge sum out of their already stretched budgets on rehabilitation and reconstruction. The poorer nations are paying for the crime that they have not committed and they have persistently demanded throughout COP history that an international mechanism should be established to compensate them. To respond to their demand, Warsaw International Mechanism on Loss & Mechanism was established in the 19th Conference of Parties. There is no denying that the ravages of the climate crisis are too destructive to prevent or adapt for poorer nations. They have always raised this issue, but discussions have so far made very little progress in this regard. COP25, held the previous year in Madrid, moved on far enough to set up a database and communication and reporting system, known as Santiago Network and many countries were hoping that COP26 would further move and come up with a funding mechanism to finance loss and damage suffered by developing countries. But here again, that did not happen. COP26 did recognize the growing losses and damages and decided to "initiate" a dialogue to "talk about the arrangement for funding of activities to avert, minimize and address loss and damage. It is indeed a welcome move that COP26 has brought this burning issue to the main stage and agreed in principle to strengthen Santiago Network to build technical expertise to help countries address loss and damage, but it has moved an inch when the world needs to cover the distance in miles.

COP26 failed to convince developed nations to give money for that end. The issue will return next year. The developed countries view these calls of compensation or reparation as a damaging one because they would lay open to countless legal liabilities; nonetheless, the stubborn refusal to pay loss and damage is unfortunate as developing countries are experiencing colossal losses. As per a report, published by Christian Aid, if current climate policies remain in place, the climate-vulnerable countries are set to suffer from average GDP losses to the tune of 19.6% by 2050 and 63.9% by the end of this century. Even if the world manages to limit global warming to 1.50 C, these countries are set to face losses of 13% of GDP by 2050 and 33% by 2100. This inaction bodes ill for the

prospect of curtailing losses inflicted by the climate crisis. Adaptation was another major theme of the event and an object of particular emphasis. Adaptation has become an urgency. The world has already warmed by 1.1 C to 1.20 C above the pre-industrial level. And this warming has caused impacts, some of which are irreversible. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change released its sixth report back in August 2021 and it delivered the starkest every warning. The report highlighted that human activities have already caused irreversible impacts and some of the fallouts were unprecedented in hundreds of thousands of years. These irreversible and unprecedented changes in the planetary environment do warrant adjustments in transportation, telecommunication, housing, agriculture and power generation, including but not exclusive to renewable electricity production. But adaptation is prohibitively expensive and building such

“

It is time to go into emergency mode.”



things as sea walls against flooding, capturing scarce rainwater for irrigation, and switching to drought-tolerant crops require massive resources. Climate vulnerable countries are not in a position to decarbonize their economies and consumption patterns. Therefore, they need adaptation financing along with mitigation financing.

COP26 has, nevertheless, made some progress vis-à-vis adaptation. The parties have agreed to launch a two-year effort to define a global goal in adaptation, well below the earlier 5-year period provided to countries to submit their NDCs under the Ratchet Mechanism of Climate Change. The Conference has also set up a Registry for Adaptation Communication that would help streamline the information collection and decision-making process. The participants have also urged the developed countries to double the adaptation financing that has been hovering around one-quarter of total international climate financing for the last many years (\$20 billion in 2019). That consensus could lead to a much-demanded 50:50 split in climate financing in the next COP scheduled to be held in Egypt next year. But commitment fell short of expectations and poorer nations would continue to struggle to mobilize their already scarce resources to survive the capricious climate.

Net Zero-emission, which is a balance between GHGs released and removed, was another sticking point. Reducing greenhouse gases as much as possible and offsetting remaining irreducible gases — releases from sources like aviation or industrial processes which don't have alternatives — is the fundamental goal of the Paris Agreement. Forty-five percent reductions by 2030 and near net-zero by 2050 is inevitable if humans want to limit global warming to 1.5 C. But NDCs submitted so far by 137 countries could only end up restricting global temperature to 2.4 C which would prove disastrous for all including humans. The emission has reached an unprecedented level. Within 100 years, the consumption of fossil fuels has taken the carbon dioxide from 275 parts per million to 419 parts per million. Furthermore, the United Nations Environmental Program revealed that an annual reduction of 7.6% in GHG emissions was required to keep the ambitious Paris temperature target of 1.5 C in play, but the current trend suggests that this target is fast slipping out of reach. COP26 has made some progress in this regard, for instance, it has decided to revisit Nationally Determined Contributions next year, instead of 2025 as required under Paris Agreement. That earlier revision of NDCs would certainly help further cut down global emissions. There is also some concrete outcome on the front of climate ambitions. The pledges made before COP26 were set to limit CO₂ to the level of 52.4 Gt that has now been promised to cut CO₂ further down to 41 GT, but still, we have a long way to cover to reach the level of 26.6 Gt to limit global warming within the stipulated range. Phasing out coal-based power generation worldwide proved a very intractable bottleneck that has stymied the progress over reduction in GHGs. Coal is the dirtiest fuel out of other fossil fuels like oil and gas. International Energy Agency has warned that unless humans phase out coal-produced electricity, there is no hope of staying within 1.5 C of global warming. At least 40% of the existing 8500 coal-based power plants worldwide need to be shut down and no new one to be built to keep Paris Agreement alive. But COP26 could not generate consensus on this vital issue. The phrase 'phase' out was replaced with 'phase down' on the insistence of India at the eleventh hour and fierce opposition from oil- and coal-producing and consuming countries forced the participants to come up with a deeply watered-down agreement. That is worrisome given the fact that coal-burning has been one of the biggest sources of GHGs, but the upside of the Glasgow Pact is that it is the

first climate agreement that has made direct reference to coal for the first time since Kyoto Protocol was signed back in 1997. Therefore, despite having a compromised nature of the document, the announcement of phasing down of coal-based power generation has been welcomed as a great leap forward.

Glasgow Leaders' Declaration on Forest and Land Use is another major outcome of the COP26. More than 141 countries pledged to end deforestation by 2030 and conserve, preserve and restore degraded forest land. The declaration is expected to strengthen the capabilities of humans to achieve 1.5 C target. In addition, \$19.2 billion was promised as incentives for countries like Brazil to meet their financial needs in this regard. Global Methane Pledge came as another outcome. More than 100 countries vowed to reduce methane production by 30% from 2020 level by 2030. Methane is more heat-trapping gas than carbon dioxide and it traps more than 80 times more heat than CO₂, therefore, the pledge is being considered a major step forward, but the top three emitters of methane — India, China, and Russia — did not sign. But the realization of the role of methane in the warming of the atmosphere is itself worth acknowledging action. Participants have also made progress over Article 6 which governs the trading of carbon credit, and one can hope that this consensus would help mobilize billions of dollars worth of resources for renewable energy production, forest regeneration and other environment-friendly mitigation and adaptation activities.

The world stands at a crossroads and any myopic approach is set to make this beautiful Earth an unliveable planet. The developed world must understand that poor nations cannot afford the prohibitively expensive undertaking of decarbonization. They must mobilize finance for the Global South to save the planet from both poverty and climate crisis. It is a welcome development that the USA and China came up with an agreement at the end of the Summit and announced to collaborate to address the looming threat of ecological crisis. But COP26 has again made it evidently clear that national interests, contradictions, and lack of political will would continue to

impede progress over climate negotiations. UN Secretary General has rightly pointed out: "Our fragile planet is hanging by a thread and we are still knocking at the door of climate catastrophe".

The writer is a graduate of the University of Agriculture, Faisalabad. He writes on national and international affairs.



BIDEN - XI VIRTUAL SUMMIT

**Breaking ground for a more constructive,
stable relationship**



On November 15, President Joe Biden of the United States and Chinese President Xi Jinping met for three and a half hours, the first virtual bilateral meeting of the two leaders since Biden assumed office in January this year. The two leaders had spoken twice by telephone earlier this year, but there had been no formal summit before this meeting. Biden joined from the White House; Xi from the Great Hall in Beijing. The US President took the initiative for the summit, in sync with America's concern that it should try to prevent military engagement with China. Analysts believe that although the summit saw no substantive policy on key issues such as climate, trade, the pandemic or arms control, it did establish a dialogue that can be built on, potentially easing tensions – and allowing for a return to a more constructive, stable relationship.



At a time when the relations between the United States and China are at a historic low, the presidents of the two countries – US President Joe Biden and Chinese President Xi Jinping – spoke, on November 15, for three and a half hours on a range of sensitive issues, including trade, human rights and Taiwan. Little of substance was expected, but Biden said the two sides had to establish “guardrails” to prevent a clash, while Xi said he was glad to see his “old friend.” President Biden said the two had “always communicated with one another very honestly and candidly,” adding “we never walk away wondering what the other man is thinking.” In his opening remarks, President Biden acknowledged

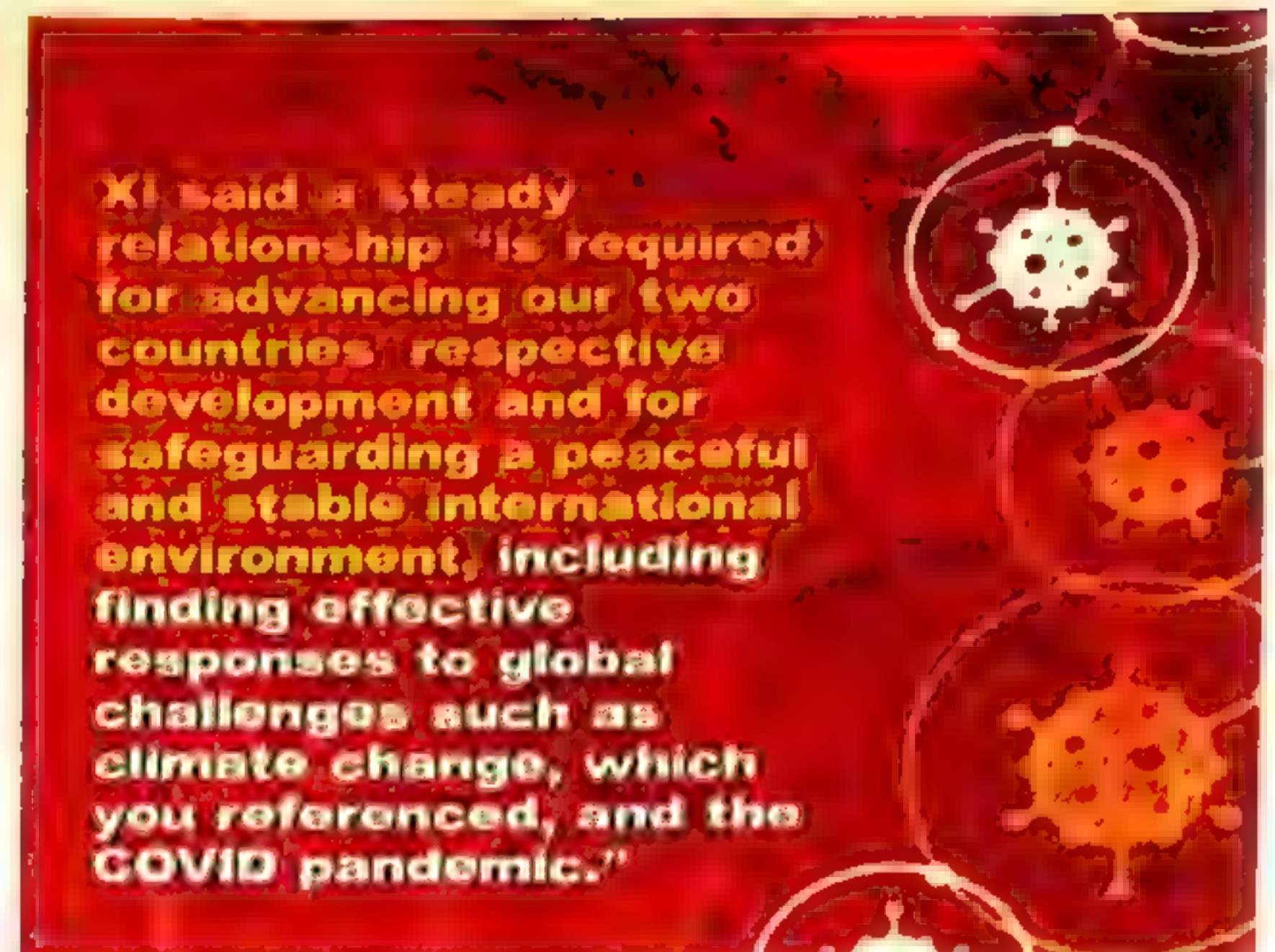
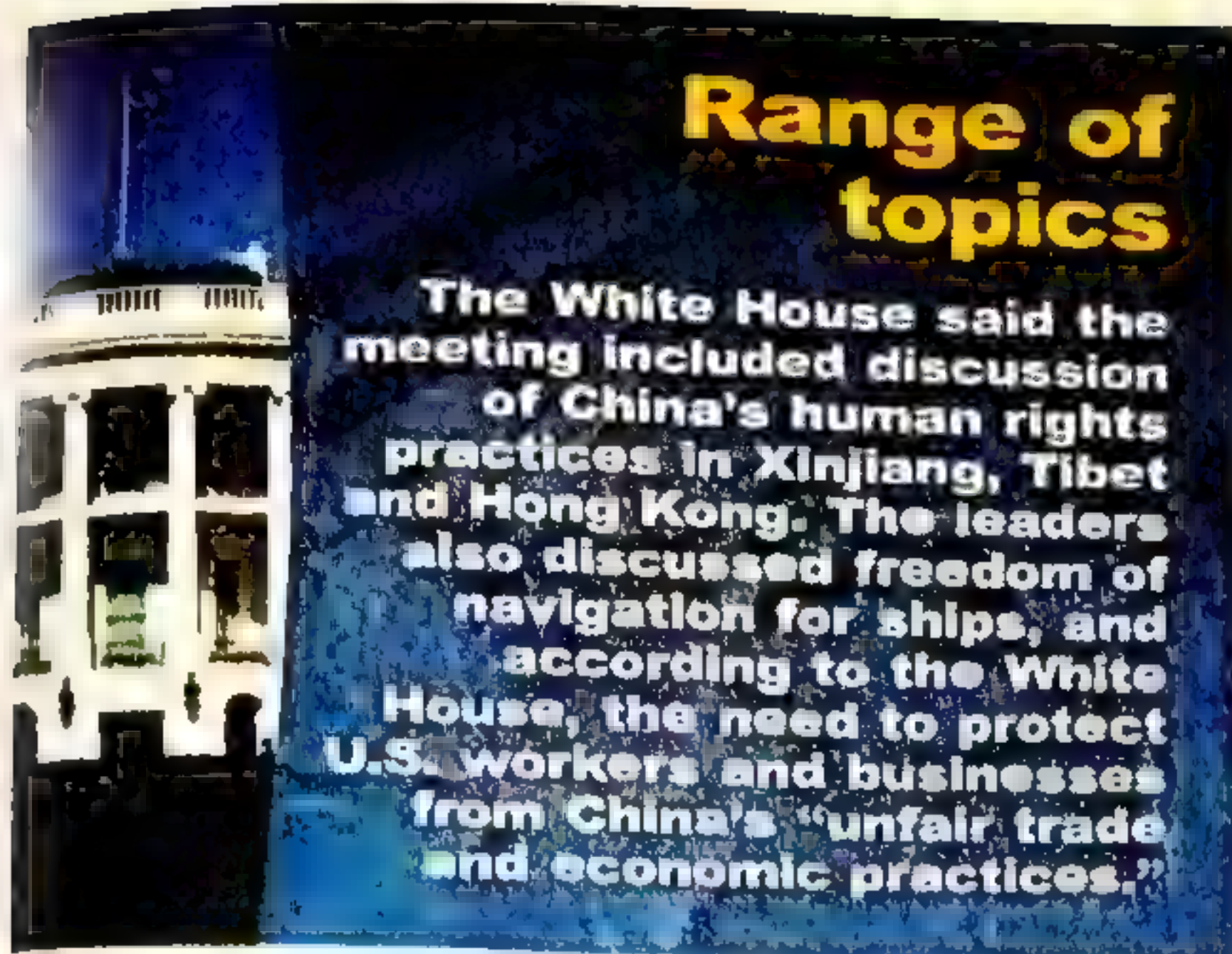
Shafqat Javed

that competition between the United States and China was expected but said it was his and Xi's personal responsibility as leaders to ensure that rivalry did not veer into conflict. “It seems to me we need to establish some commonsense guardrails, to be clear and honest where we disagree, and work together where our interests intersect, especially on vital global issues like climate change,” Biden said.

During the vcall, Biden said the US opposes “unilateral efforts to change the status quo or undermine peace and stability across the Taiwan Strait.”

Speaking from Beijing, Xi said the two countries faced multiple challenges.

He referred to Biden as “my old friend,” and said the rivals



must work more closely together. "China and the United States need to increase communication and cooperation," he said.

China's state media noted the "friendly tone" of the opening of the discussions, and reflected the "personal relationship" between the two leaders. The two men previously met in person while each was serving as vice president under the leadership of Barack Obama and Hu Jintao, respectively.

Analysis:

Little of substance was expected of the Xi-Biden virtual meeting, but the very fact US President Joe Biden and his Chinese counterpart Xi Jinping are now talking is itself a significant breakthrough. Already there are signs this is bearing fruit, with reports suggesting that China and the US have agreed to relax visa restrictions on each other's journalists. The better tone was reflected in an agreement to ease restrictions on each other's journalists. Each side said they would issue one-year multiple-entry visas, which reversed a Trump-era policy of limiting Chinese journalists and putting them on short visas—a policy that China adopted in retaliation.

One critical point was Taiwan. China has ratcheted up the pressure on the self-governing island, which China claims as part of its territory, by sending dozens of planes near

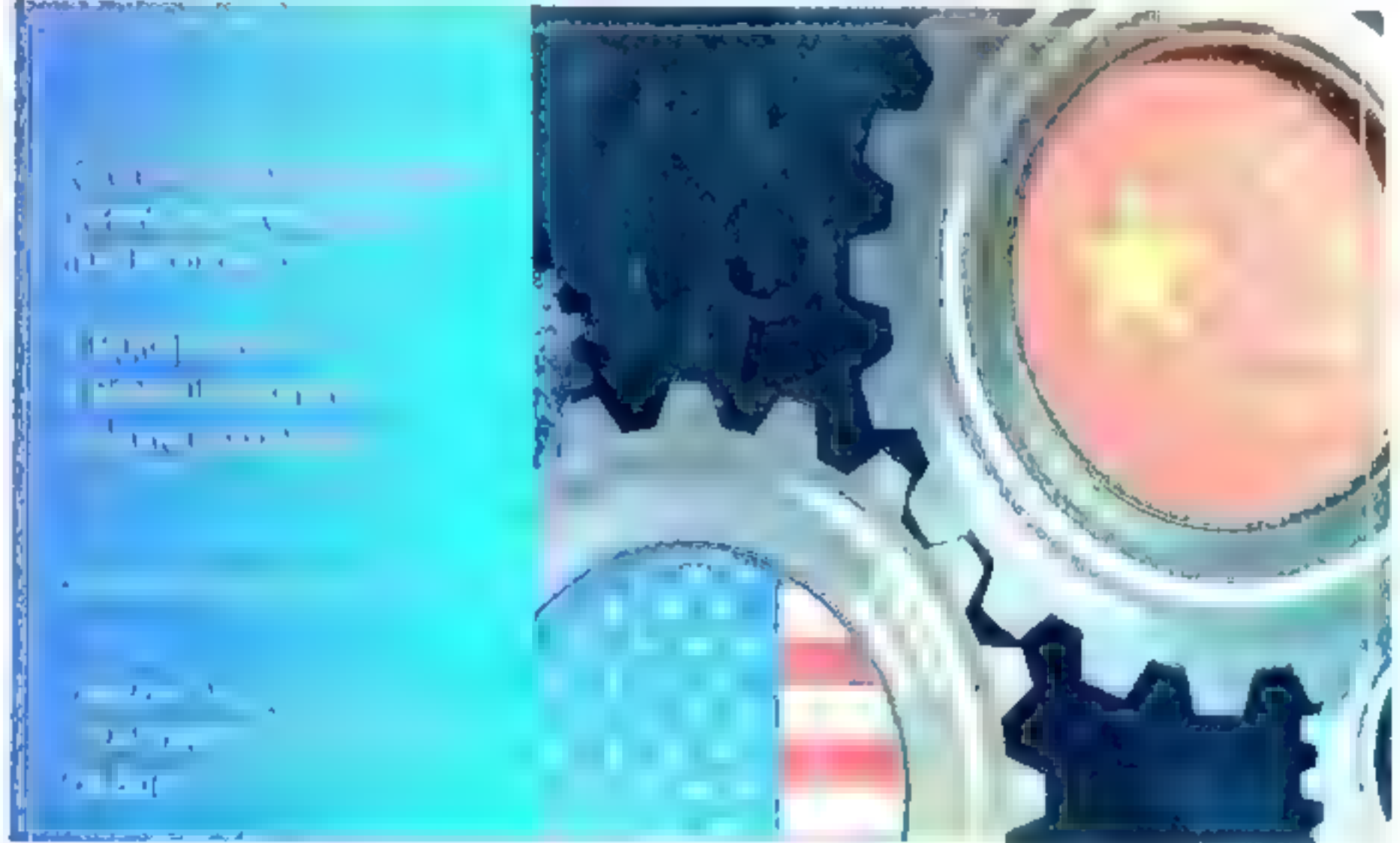
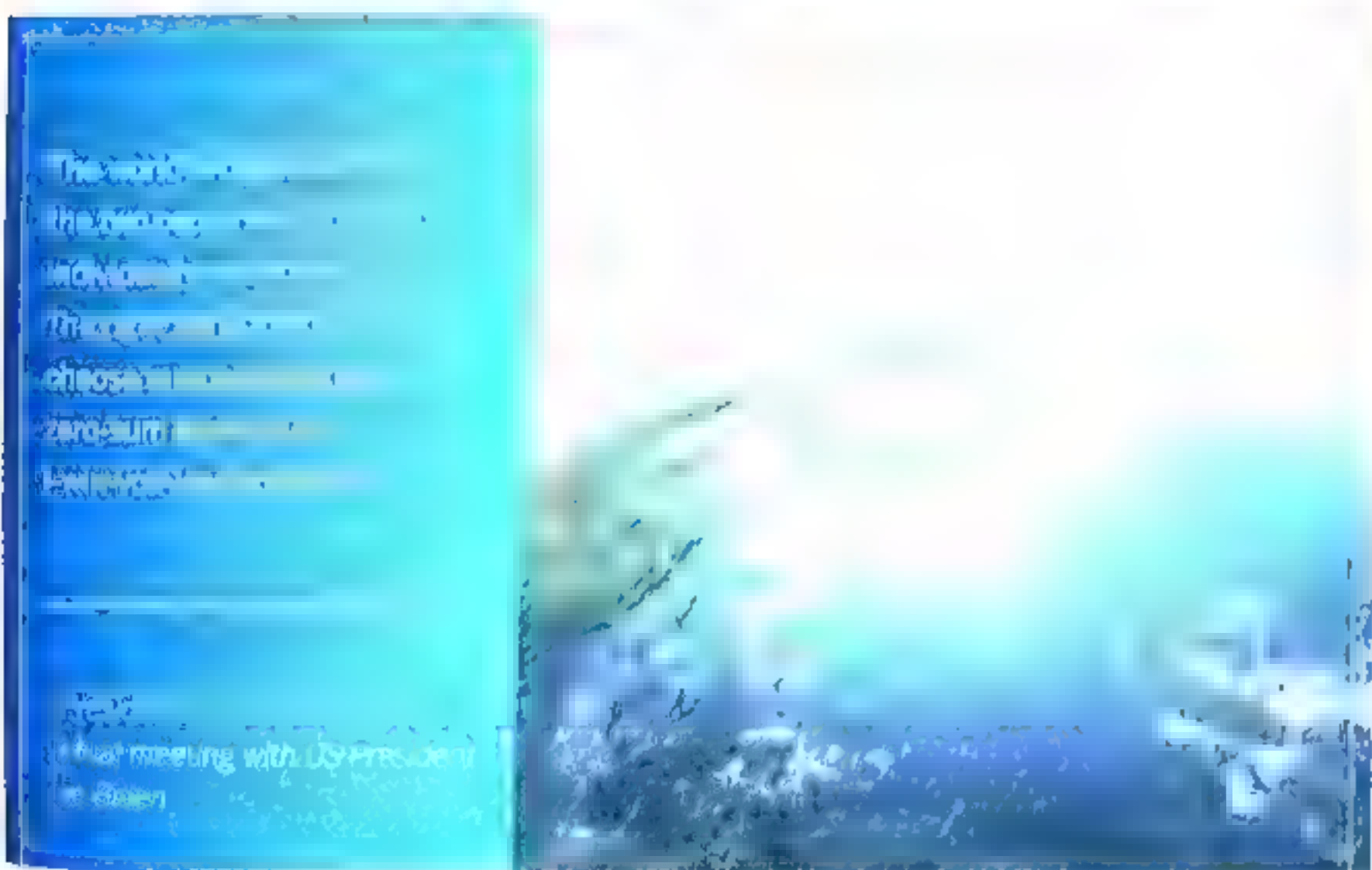
Taiwan's airspace. The United States has never formally pledged to defend Taiwan in the event of attack, but for decades, the assumption has been that it would, if China launched an unprovoked invasion. Formally, the United States is only bound by law to help Taiwan defend itself, especially by selling weapons.

The Chinese Communist Party (CCP) views "reunification" with Taiwan — a self-ruling democracy it has never governed — as a key unresolved issue on China's path toward its "great rejuvenation." That a US President would potentially agree with China's view on this issue is, therefore, a big propaganda win.

Even though it wasn't held in person, the meeting could be the last chance for a get-together for the next year. Early next year, China will be readying to host the 2022 Winter Olympics in Beijing and then both countries are likely to be consumed by domestic concerns.

Xi will likely be busy preparing for next autumn's Chinese Communist Party congress, when Xi is expected to be appointed for an unprecedented third term, while Biden will be focusing on midterm elections in the hopes of preventing his Democratic Party from losing control of one or both houses of Congress. ■

The writer is a member of staff.



US-CHINA RIVALRY IN

SOUTH ASIA

Aftab Abbas

During the Cold War, South Asia was largely considered a

Aftab Abbasi



compet
the region and

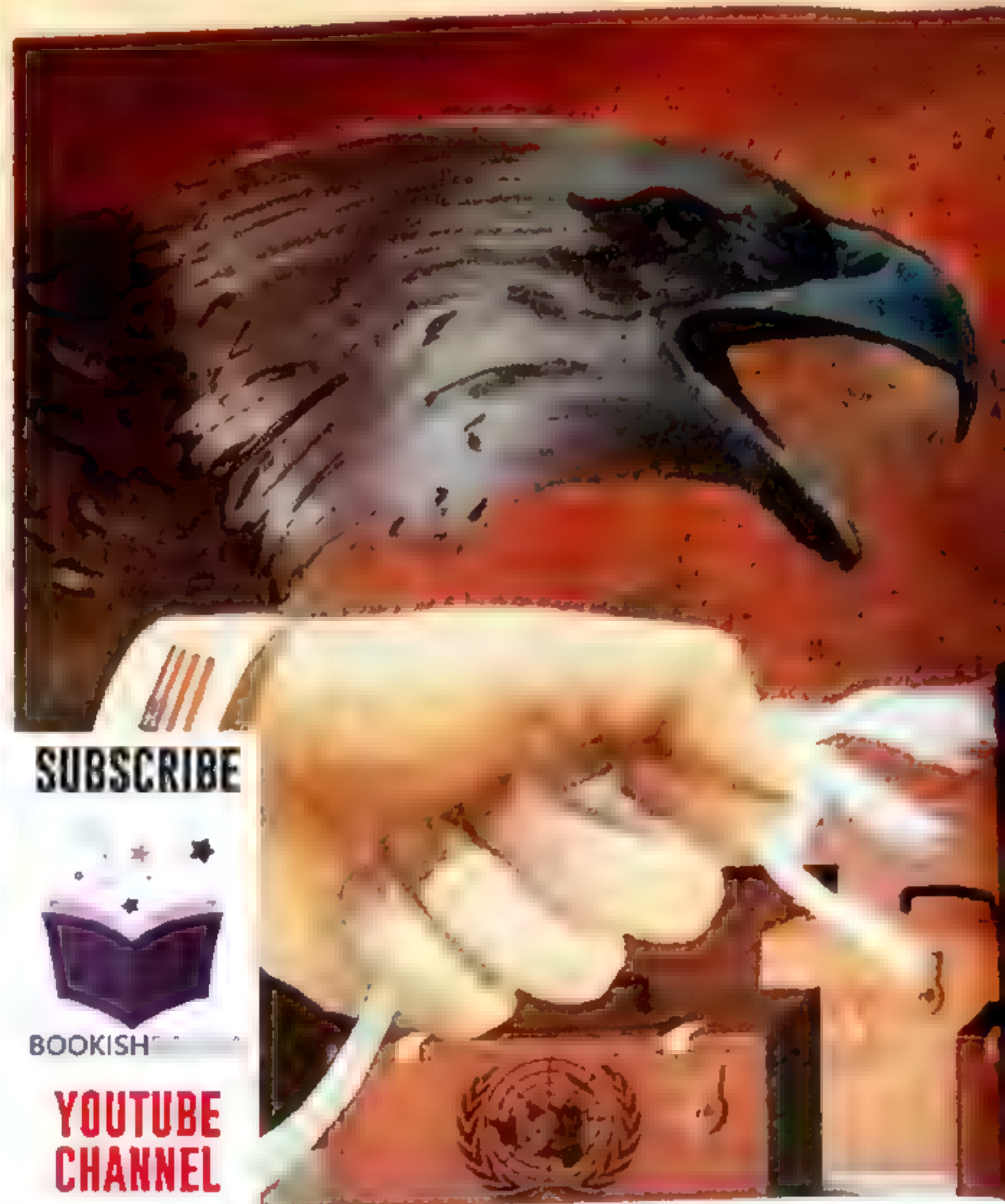
During the Cold War, South Asia was largely considered a peripheral theatre. US-Soviet competition affected the countries in the region, but the

Subcontinent itself was not generally the primary, or even secondary, arena in the superpower rivalry. It was only with the 1979 Soviet invasion of Afghanistan that the region came into the Cold War spotlight for any length of time. The landscape today is different. The region is already involved in, and affected by, competition between the two major powers, i.e. China and the United States – a dynamic that is only likely to intensify in the future as Beijing has been increasing its presence and influence in almost every South Asian country – and in the Indian Ocean region.

Ocean region. The US-China rivalry will have the biggest effect in, and on, South Asia. Amidst the intensification of this great-power competition in the Indian Ocean region, both players, that is Washington and Beijing, see each other's role as unhelpful, if not harmful.

On the one hand, the United States sees China's rivalry with India as destabilizing, but it has opened the door for a closer US-India partnership, on the other. This has been useful in the context of US competition with China, in which officials and analysts have envisioned India as a geopolitical counterbalance, economic alternative or democratic contrast to China. This view has contributed to the last few US administrations seeing India's rise to be in US interests and worth supporting.

India, for its part, has also seen the United States as crucial



to its strategy of managing China. Its China approach has included cooperation and internal and external balancing. Each of these elements has involved a role for the United States which has, directly or indirectly, helped enhance India's military, economic, and technological capabilities. Moreover, it is a crucial part of India's network of partnerships that can help maintain a favourable balance of power in the region.

On the other hand, India has found that its ties with the United States have, at times, given China an incentive to interact with India. China, because of its concern about the US' convening a countervailing coalition, takes India more seriously.

Thus, the competition between the United States and China and that between China

Pakistan is caught in the crossfire of the US

China rivalry and there is a growing fear that it may no longer be able to maintain the neutrality that it had so far carefully maintained. The

are the key factors that are collectively influencing US policies toward



a and India have paved the way for deeper US-India ties, driven by their shared concerns about a rising China. This has particularly been the case in the defence and security space over the past decade and a half, and recently was evident in Secretary of Defence Lloyd Austin's visit to India in March 2021 and the Indian external affairs minister's visit to Washington, DC, in May 2021. A set of agreements, regular dialogues and military exercises, and the Indian acquisition of US military equipment have facilitated, inter alia, cooperation, military interoperability, and intelligence-sharing. The two countries are also cooperating in third countries, with other partners (for example, via the US-India-Japan trilateral, the Quad, and one-offs such as a US-India-Japan-Philippines group sail through the South China Sea), and in regional and international institutions.

The United States has also worked with India to overcome Chinese resistance in international institutions. This has benefited Delhi through a Nuclear Suppliers Group waiver that opened the door for India to import certain technologies and equipment; the greylisting of Pakistan at FATF, which requires it to take action against money laundering and terrorism financing; the United Nations' 1267 Committee designation of Pakistan-based terrorists that had targeted India; and the blocking of China-Pakistan efforts to raise Kashmir issue in the UN Security Council.

The United States has had a mixed view of China's partnership with Pakistan. By giving Pakistan a non-US option, China has reduced US leverage with Pakistan and

made the Pakistani leadership less willing to take action the United States desires, especially on counterterrorism. At times, though, Washington has found that Beijing's influence with Islamabad can be useful if it coincides with US interests — for example, on Afghanistan or in India-Pakistan crisis management.

However, intensifying US-China competition can change views in Washington. For example, initially, the United States took a more sanguine view of CPEC, hoping it could contribute to Pakistani economic development, reduce Islamabad's demands of Washington, and incentivize China to seek stability and security in Pakistan. In recent years, though, US officials have spoken out against CPEC, questioning its costs, effect on Pakistan's debt burden, lack of transparency, and effect on employment.

The US view of the smaller South Asian states (SSAs) has also changed as a result of US-China competition. For one, this rivalry has put South Asia and the Indian Ocean region under a bigger spotlight because this is seen as an important arena in which China is increasing its activities, presence and influence. Indeed, the Chinese port project at Hambantota in Sri Lanka contributed to Washington's seeing BRI from a more competitive prism.

The greater US concern about China in South Asia, and especially the Indian Ocean region, has led to increased attention to the SSAs. In a five-month period during 2018-19, then-Secretary of State, Mike Pompeo, hosted the foreign ministers of Bangladesh, the Maldives, Nepal and Sri Lanka. In 2020, the United States signed a defense agreement with the Maldives, and then-Secretary of Defence, Mark Esper, spoke with Bangladeshi Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina. Pompeo visited Sri Lanka and the Maldives (announcing plans for a new embassy in the latter), while then-Deputy Secretary of State, Stephen Biegun, travelled to Bangladesh. His successor, Wendy Sherman, recently held a consultation with the SSAs on the sidelines of the UN General Assembly meeting. With this attention has come some increased security assistance, help in dealing with Covid-19, and development assistance.

For these countries, US-China competition has thus brought with it some benefits and an ability to play one benefactor against the other to maximize gains and their strategic space. An additional benefit from some SSA governments' perspectives (for example, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka): major power rivalry has reduced the extent to which US concerns about their internal political developments have impeded US interaction with their countries.

US concerns about Chinese activities — concerns that converge with many of India's — have also opened the door to a greater degree of US-India consultation, coordination, and cooperation in the region.

Delhi has historically not liked to see extra-regional countries be active in what it considers its backyard. But, just as in the 1950s and 1960s, as China has become more

active in the region, India has become more accepting, if not welcoming, of more US and Japanese involvement in the region if it brings additional resources and offers alternatives to China's initiatives. This was evident in India's response to the US-Maldives defence agreement and the Japan-Maldives coast guard agreement. This attitude has also opened the door to potential US-India cooperation (as they did in Nepal in the 1950s) or coordination (e.g. on Covid-19 response) in the region.

While the primary area of US-China competition will remain in East Asia and the western Pacific, Beijing largely sees Washington as part of its challenge in South Asia. It sees most US actions there, alone and in conjunction with other major and middle powers, as complicating the landscape and Chinese interests. Some analysts have argued that Beijing, in response, should take a more moderate approach to Delhi lest China-India tensions push India toward the United States even further. Others, however, have asserted that Delhi is already allied and colluding with Washington, and that should not prevent a tougher approach to India — and indeed should serve as an argument for it.

Publicly, Chinese analysts have often highlighted the US presence in the region as a net negative. They have even suggested to Indian counterparts that the United States is a source or instigator of China-India problems. There have been some exceptions to the Chinese view of the United States as a problem in the region, and the two countries have even cooperated or consulted in response to crises. However, their intensifying rivalry could change that dynamic, too.

a. Potential Areas of Conflict

India-Pakistan conflict

The United States and China are already involved because they supply military equipment to India and Pakistan (as do France, Russia, and the United Kingdom). Beyond that, the United States and China generally prefer that India and Pakistan crises do not escalate (in part because those countries possess nuclear weapons). However, if the China-Pakistan and US-India alignments deepen in the context of heightened US-China competition, and if they think their credibility and partnerships are at stake, Washington and Beijing could view the situation differently. This could involve being reluctant to persuade or pressure their regional partner (India or Pakistan) to de-

What should Pakistan do?

At a time when Pak-US relationship is taking a new shape in the wake of the US withdrawal from Afghanistan, political experts have warned that in the absence of any strategic convergence of interests other than counterterrorism cooperation, the US-China rivalry is likely to affect Pakistan-US relations in future. Pakistan's economic and military cooperation with China, especially the CPEC, acts as another irritant in the Pakistan-US strategic relations. It is in spite of the fact that Pakistan has offered exceptional and unprecedented cooperation to help the US promote its geopolitical and geostrategic interests within South, Central and West Asia. This cooperation has, though, helped Pakistan develop its infrastructure, equip its military forces and receive financial assistance but it has also affected Pakistan's internal security, damaged its social fabric, discouraged Foreign Direct Investment and made the country economically and militarily dependent. In this context, Pakistan needs to chart a course in the light of its values, national interests and public aspirations, as well as security compulsions.

escalate or providing diplomatic cover for one or the other.

In terms of direct military involvement, China has been reluctant to intervene on Pakistan's behalf in the past, but one unknown is whether the greater presence of Chinese citizens and facilities in Pakistan changes this stance (it could instead induce greater Chinese efforts to de-escalate the situation or greater Indian caution).

b. China-India conflict

Another scenario could involve a China-India conflict, or even a two-front war for India against China and Pakistan. Various contingencies could lead to war, but the boundary conflict is the most likely to do so. In the present China-India crisis, Washington has provided Delhi diplomatic support and intelligence and fast-tracked military supplies. The United States does not have treaty commitments to India. But it could get more involved if a China-India conflict comes amid a US-China confrontation or more adversarial relationship, prompting

the United States to think the regional balance and its credibility are at stake.

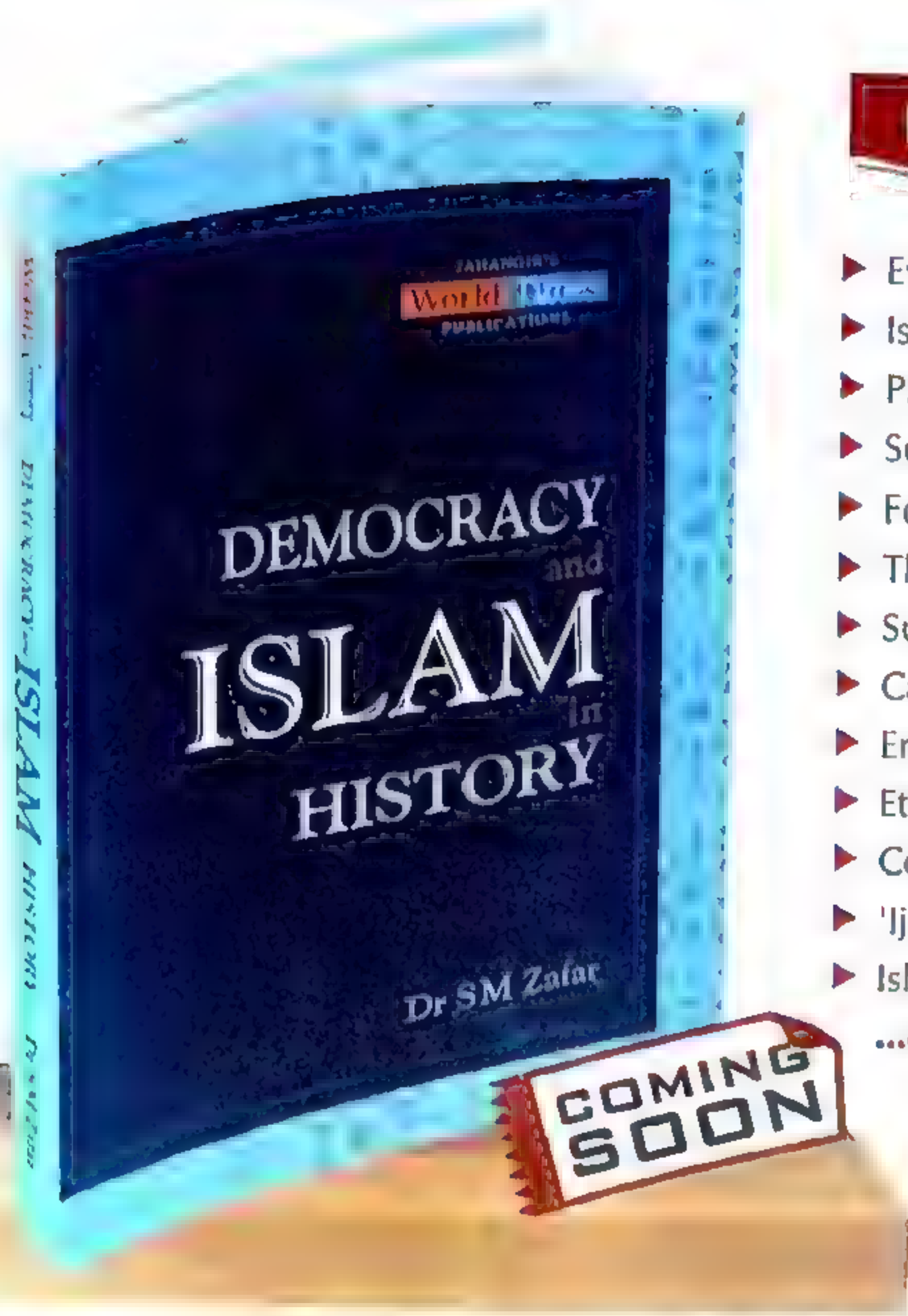
c. The Indian Ocean

A third scenario could follow from attempts — real or perceived — by the United States, China or India to obstruct each other's access in the Indian Ocean. These could stem from restricting freedom of navigation, gaining base access or limiting that of others, increased militarization, exploitation of marine resources that upsets local constituencies, activities of China's maritime militia, or an accident or error.

Conclusion

The United States and China both see South Asia as important and they recognize that this region's strategic geography and growing population, along with nuclear and terrorism risks, merit sizable allocations of attention and resources. South Asia is a key area in regard to Washington's goal of building a free and open Indo-Pacific, and Beijing's of revising the Eurasian political and security order and becoming the leading power in Asia. The emerging period of Sino-American strategic competition, which could last for decades, is likely to influence both the US and Chinese assessments of and engagements in South Asia. ■

The writer is a member of staff.



Highlights

- ▶ Evolution of Democracy
 - ▶ Islam, 'A Complete Code of Life'
 - ▶ Prophetic State
 - ▶ Succession in Islam
 - ▶ Four Republics
 - ▶ There is no Judgment except that of Allah
 - ▶ Surah 'Al-Nasr' ('When Comes the Victory of Allah')
 - ▶ Caliphates, Dynasties, Empires and Kingdoms
 - ▶ Enduring Legacy
 - ▶ Ethics of Disagreement
 - ▶ Cogitation
 - ▶ 'Ijma' – A Deliberative Democracy
 - ▶ Islam is (not) in the Dock!
- ...& much more



Dr SM Zafar

SUBSCRIBE



YOUTUBE
CHANNEL

BOOKISHBANDA

JAHANGIR'S
WorldTimes
PUBLICATIONS

QP
QUARTERLY POLITIKON

A JOURNAL OF POLITICAL SCIENCE
& INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Must Read for the Aspirants of
CSS, PMS
& All Other Relevant Exams

A Project of
WORLD TIMES INSTITUTE

QUARTERLY
POLITIKON
VOLUME 1, ISSUE 3



Available
Now

VOLUME 1, ISSUE 3

WORLD TIMES INSTITUTE | 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000

Chinese President Xi Jinping wants to dominate his country's future. To do that, he's putting a whole new spin on its past. On November 11, the ruling Communist Party adopted a landmark resolution — at the end of the closely-watched sixth plenum of the party's Central Committee — that both rewrote its own history according to Xi, and elevated the president to a level only rivalled by iconic past leaders Mao Zedong and Deng Xiaoping. The resolution will pave the way for Xi, 68, to secure an unprecedented third term in office next year — and potentially rule China for life. He is only the third leader to have a historical resolution adopted during his presidency. In all, the conclusion of the key meeting seems simple: China's Communist Party has achieved the goals of its first 100 years; now it's ready to turn the page to a new chapter — one defined by Xi.

To Steer China's Future, Xi Is Rewriting Its Past

How China's past shapes Xi's vision
— and his view of the world

ON

November 11, the leaders of China's ruling Communist Party set the stage for President Xi Jinping to extend his rule next year, praising his role in the country's rise as an economic and strategic power and approving a political history that gives him status alongside the most important party figures. In the argot of

Communist politics, at the sixth plenum of the Nineteenth Central Committee — one of China's most important political meetings — the CCP passed a "historical resolution," cementing Xi Jinping's status in political history. In unusually effusive language even for a Chinese leader, a party statement said it was "of decisive significance" for "the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation."

Only two former leaders of the Communist Party, revolutionary founder Mao Zedong and economic reformer Deng Xiaoping, have issued historical

resolutions before, in 1945 and 1981, respectively. Both resolutions consolidated the power of a single man who then steered the country through transformational decades. Xi's resolution does the same; it underscores his frequent proclamations that China has entered a "new era" of rejuvenation under his rule.

No Chinese leader in recent times has been more fixated than Mr Xi on history and his place in it, and as he approaches a crucial juncture in his rule, that preoccupation with the past is now central to his political agenda. Xi's version of Chinese history is simple: The party is great, glorious and always correct. As long as people follow the party, China will rise to inevitable greatness. It stands on the cusp of greatness now, and one leader will soon make that greatness a reality: him.

Xi's conception of history offers "an ideological framework which justifies greater and greater levels of party intervention in politics, the economy and foreign

SUBSCRIBE



BOOKISHBANDA

YOUTUBE
CHANNEL





order; to put the nation in order, we must first put the family in order; to put the family in order, we must first cultivate our personal life; we must first set our hearts right." — Confucius

For much of its history, Chinese society has been built upon the pillars of Confucianism. Confucius's principles became associated with traditional Chinese values, such as an orderly society, deference towards elders and respect for (and by) benevolent rulers. For centuries, civil servants had to pass a gruelling exam based on the *sishu*, the four Confucian texts.

Confucianism underpinned China's dynasties until the revolution of 1911, when the overthrow of the last emperor spurred a backlash against Confucius and his legacy from radicals including the new Communist Party. Mao remained deeply hostile to traditional Chinese philosophy during his years in power (1949-1976) as he considered the Confucian belief system to be bourgeois and reactionary, a philosophy that had too long kept the people in check.

Although Confucianism had become anathema during Mao's rule, it is enjoying resurgence under Xi Jinping. It is because Confucius (551-479 CE) constructed an ethical system that combined hierarchy, where people would know their place in society, with benevolence, the expectation that those in superior positions would look after their inferiors.

Today, China celebrates "harmony" (*hexie*) as a "socialist value," even though it has a very Confucian air. And a hot topic in Chinese international relations is the question of how that term "benevolence" (*ren*), another key Confucian

policy. For him, defending the CCP's revolutionary heritage also appears to be a personal quest. He has repeatedly voiced fears that as China becomes increasingly distant from its revolutionary roots, officials and citizens are at growing risk of losing faith in the party.

No sane person can deny that China has become a global power within a few decades. Its rise has been most conspicuous during the rule of the incumbent president, Xi Jinping. It is under his leadership that China is now a great world power as he has asserted his country's place on the global stage much more strongly than any of his predecessors since Mao Zedong, China's paramount leader during the Cold War.

The main elements of President Xi's thoughts draw on sources much more longstanding — looking back to its own history, both ancient and more recent. It is a manifestation of what George Orwell famously described when he wrote, "Who controls the past, controls the future; who controls the present, controls the past."

Here are five of recurring themes in President Xi's thought:

1. Confucian ways

"To put the world in order, we must first put the nation in

Study the past if you
want to define the future.

term, might shape Beijing's relations with the outside world.

Even Xi Jinping's idea of a "world community of common destiny" has a traditional philosophical flavour about it — and Xi has visited Confucius's birthplace of Qufu and cited his sayings in public.

2. A century of humiliation

The historical confrontations of the 19th and 20th centuries still deeply shape Chinese thinking about the world. The Opium Wars of the mid-19th century saw Western traders use force for the violent opening of



China's doors. Much of the period from the 1840s to the 1940s is remembered as a "century of humiliation," a shameful era that showed China's weakness in the face of European and Japanese aggression.

During that era, China had to cede Hong Kong to Britain, territory in the north-eastern region of Manchuria to the Japanese, and a whole range of legal and commercial privileges to a range of Western countries. In the post-war era, it was the USSR that tried to gain influence in China's borders, including Manchuria and Xinjiang.

This experience has created a deep suspicion toward the intentions of the outside world. Even seemingly outward-looking gestures such as China's accession to the World Trade Organization in 2001 were underpinned by a cultural memory of "unfair treaties" when China's trade was controlled by foreigners — a situation which today's Communist Party has vowed never to allow again.

In March this year, an ill-tempered public session between Chinese and American negotiators in Anchorage, Alaska, saw the Chinese push back against US criticism by accusing their hosts of "condescension and hypocrisy". Xi's China does not tolerate the idea that outsiders can look down on their country with impunity.

3. Forgotten ally

However, even terrible events can yield more positive messages. One such message comes from the Chinese phase of World War II, when it fought Japan essentially alone after being invaded in 1937, before the Western Allies joined the Asian war at Pearl Harbor in 1941.

During those years, China lost more than 10 million people and held back over half a million Japanese troops on the Chinese mainland, a feat commemorated widely in history books and in films and television.

Today, China portrays itself as part of the "anti-fascist alliance" alongside the US, Britain and the USSR, giving itself moral ballast by reminding the world of its role as a victor against the Axis powers.

China also draws on its historical role as a leader of the Third World in the Mao era (for instance, at the Bandung Conference of 1955, and in projects such as the building of the TanZam railway in East Africa in the 1970s) to

burnish its credentials as a leader today in the non-Western world.

Modern history remains a key part of the way that the Chinese Communist Party perceives its own legitimacy. Yet elements of that history — notably the terrible famine caused by the disastrous economic policies of the Great Leap Forward of 1958-62 — remain almost unmentioned in China today.

And some modern wars can be used for more confrontational purposes. The last year of bumpy US-China relations has seen new films commemorating the Korean War of 1950-53 — a conflict which the Chinese remember under a different name: "the War of Resistance to America."

4. On your Marx

The historical trajectory of Marxism-Leninism is also deeply embedded in Chinese political thinking, and has been very actively revived under Xi Jinping.

Throughout the 20th century, Mao Zedong and other major communist political leaders took part in theoretical debates on Marxism with immense consequences.

For instance, the notion of "class warfare" led to the killing of a million landlords in the early years of Mao's rule. Even though "class" has fallen out of favour as a way of defining society, China's political language today is still shaped by ideas of "struggle," "antagonism" and conceptions of "socialism" as opposed to "capitalism".

Major journals, such as the Party's theoretical organ *Qiushi*, regularly debate the "contradictions" in Chinese society in terms that draw extensively from Marxist theory.

Xi's China defines the US-China competition as a struggle that can be understood in terms of Marxist antagonism.

The period of the new-democratic revolution



Major tasks

Mission accomplished

Establish Mao Zedong Thought ■

Lead the people in fighting bloody battles ■
with unyielding determination

Establish the PRC and achieve national independence and the people's liberation ■

Show the world that the Chinese people had stood up ■

The same is true for the economic forces in society, and their interaction — the difficulties in growing the economy and keeping that growth suitably green are interpreted in terms of contradiction. In classic Marxism, you reach an agreed point, or synthesis — but not before you work through often painful and lengthy "antagonisms".

5. Taiwan

The past century of Taiwan's history shows that the issue of its status waxes and wanes in Chinese politics. In 1895, after a disastrous war with Japan, China was forced to hand over Taiwan, which then became a Japanese colony for the next half century. It was then briefly unified with the mainland by the Nationalists from 1945 to 1949.

Under Mao, China missed its chance to unify the island; the American Truman administration would have probably let Mao take it, until the People's Republic of China joined the North Koreans in invading South Korea in 1950, prompting the Korean War and suddenly turning Taiwan into a key Cold War ally.

Mao launched attacks on the Taiwan coast in 1958, but then ignored the territory for the 20 years after that. After the US and China re-established relations in 1979, there was an uneasy agreement that all sides would agree that there was One China, but not agree over whether the Beijing or Taiwan regime was actually the legitimate republic.

Forty years on, Xi Jinping is insistent that unification must come soon, while the aggressive rhetoric and fate of Hong Kong has led Taiwan's public, now citizens of a liberal democracy, to become increasingly hostile to a closer relationship with the mainland.



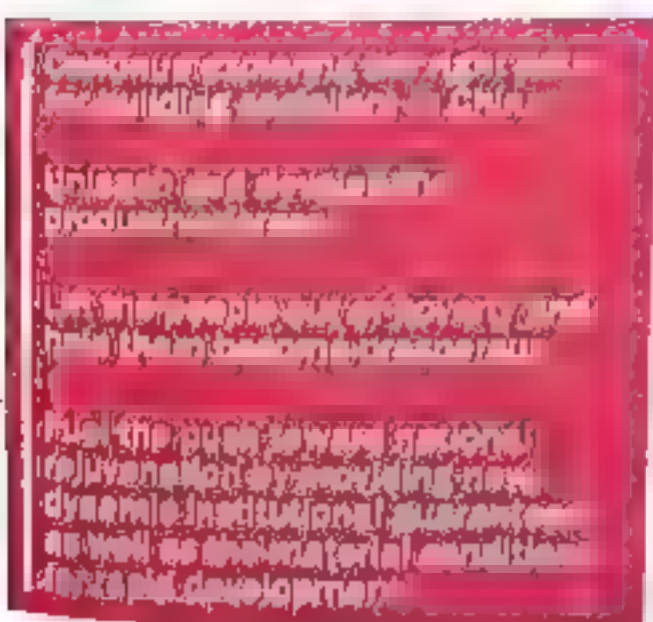
In October this year, speaking at an event marking the 110th anniversary of the revolution that overthrew China's last imperial dynasty in 1911, President Xi said unification in a "peaceful manner" was "most in line with the overall interest of the Chinese nation, including Taiwan compatriots". But, he added, "No one should underestimate the Chinese people's staunch determination, firm will and strong ability to defend national sovereignty and territorial integrity."

The writer is a member of staff.

The new period of reform, opening up, and socialist modernization



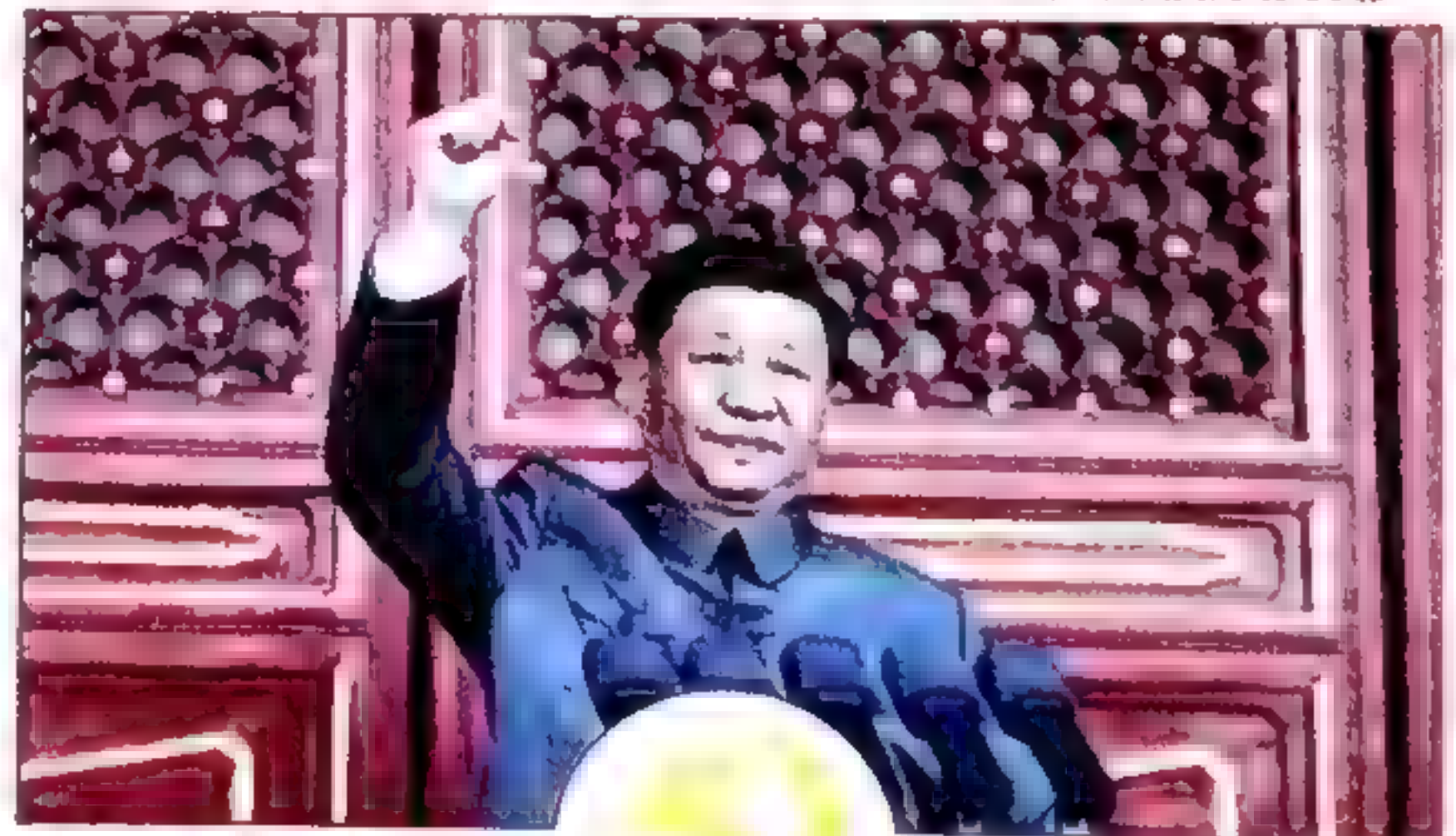
Major tasks



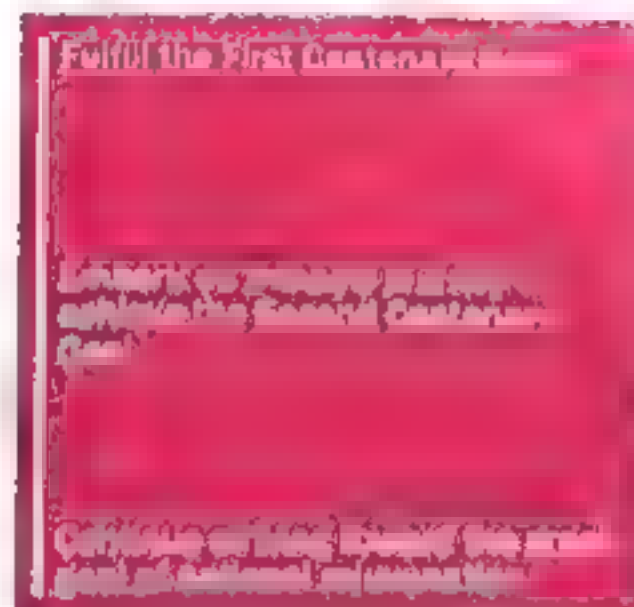
Mission accomplished

- Establish Deng Xiaoping Theory
- Focus on the fundamental questions of what socialism is and how to build it
- Make the historic decision to launch the reform and opening up drive
- Make it clear that China would follow its own path and build socialism with Chinese characteristics
- Form the Theory of Three Represents, with Comrade Jiang Zemin as the chief representative
- Form the Scientific Outlook on Development, with Comrade Hu Jintao as the chief representative

Following the Party's 18th National Congress, socialism with Chinese characteristics entered a new era



Major tasks



Mission accomplished

- The Party has established Comrade Xi Jinping a core position on the Party Central Committee and in the Party as a whole
- The Party has defined the guiding role of Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era
- It has solved many tough problems that were long on the agenda but never resolved and accomplished many things that were wanted but never got done
- The Chinese nation has achieved the tremendous transformation from standing up and growing prosperous to becoming strong

Dr M. Usmani
neighbour-
hood.

What does the law
say?

Through the enactment of this new law, Beijing appears to be signalling determination to resolve the border disputes on its preferred terms. The law sets an overall tone of resolve upfront, stating that China will "resolutely defend territorial sovereignty and land border security" while continuing to seek to settle disputes through negotiations. According to the text of the law, China's People's Liberation Army will

China has, for the first time, enacted a national law on the "protection and exploitation" of the country's land border areas with the timing of the move significant given that it continues to be at loggerheads with India over the Line of Actual Control (LAC)

that separates the two countries. Per the Chinese media, the new law that was passed on October 23 and will take effect on January 1, 2022, "aims to better maintain national

CHINA'S LAND BORDER LAW A signal to India?



security and manage border-related matters at the legal level amid regional tensions," and is an endeavour to strengthen its border control and protection. Like the Coast Guard Law and Maritime Traffic Safety Law, enacted earlier this year, the new law is passed amid heightened tensions between China and its neighbours over border disputes. While the new law has galvanized speculations as to whether it would be used to justify a more assertive Chinese posture, it clearly goes beyond that specific dispute and speaks to a host of problems as Beijing strives to secure its land borders, which it shares with 14 countries - North Korea, Russia, Mongolia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Bhutan, Laos, Myanmar, Nepal, Vietnam and India - amid growing uncertainty in its

be allowed to counter any "invasion, encroachment, infiltration, [or] provocation" that occurs on any of the

On October 23 the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, China's ceremonial but top legislative body, passed a new and law for the protection and exploitation of the country's land border areas. The Land Border Law approved at the 13th meeting of the 14th session of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress stipulates that China will resolutely defend territorial sovereignty and land border security while continuing to seek to settle disputes through negotiations. The law also states that China's People's Liberation Army will be allowed to counter any "invasion, encroachment, infiltration, [or] provocation" that occurs on any of the

country's borders and provides a legal framework for hard border closures, if Beijing sees fit.

This is the first time that the People's Republic of China, founded 72 years ago, has a dedicated law specifying how it governs and guards its 22,000-km (14,000-mile) land borders. Chinese military and military police — the People's Liberation Army and the People's Armed Police Force — are responsible for guarding the border against any "invasion, encroachment, infiltration, provocation".

The Chinese Communist Party-controlled newspaper China Daily said the law requires the Chinese government to take measures to "strengthen border defence, support economic and social development as well as opening-up in border areas". Towards that end, it calls for improvements in public services and infrastructure in such areas to "encourage and support people's life and work there". This can be read in the context of China looking to settle disputed frontier areas through heavy investment in infrastructure. Recent reports have pointed to how "dual use" border villages have cropped up to facilitate the peopling and patrolling of such areas. The new law, reports said, will "promote coordination between border defence and social, economic development in border areas". Here are some features of the law:

- The law states that "the sovereignty and territorial integrity of ... China are sacred and inviolable," and asks the state to "take measures to safeguard territorial integrity and land boundaries and guard against and combat any act that undermines [these]."
- The state shall take measures to resolutely safeguard territorial integrity and land border security, and guard against and combat any acts that undermine territorial sovereignty and land boundaries, the law emphasizes.
- The law clarifies the leadership system, government responsibilities and military tasks in territorial border work, the delineation and surveying of land borders, the defence and management of land borders and frontiers, and the international cooperation on land border affairs.
- Citizens and organizations shall support border patrol and control activities, the law says. It specifies that neither organizations nor

individuals can fly drones or build permanent structures near land borders without approval of Chinese authority.

- It stipulates that weapons can be used against those who illegally cross borders to commit physical assault, resist arrest or engage in other violent activities.

- The law also regulates that national and regional governments are obligated to take measures to protect the stability of cross-border rivers and lakes, and rationally use the water [resources] there.

- Vessels and personnel shall receive inspection and get approval from relevant authorities before entering the rivers and lakes.

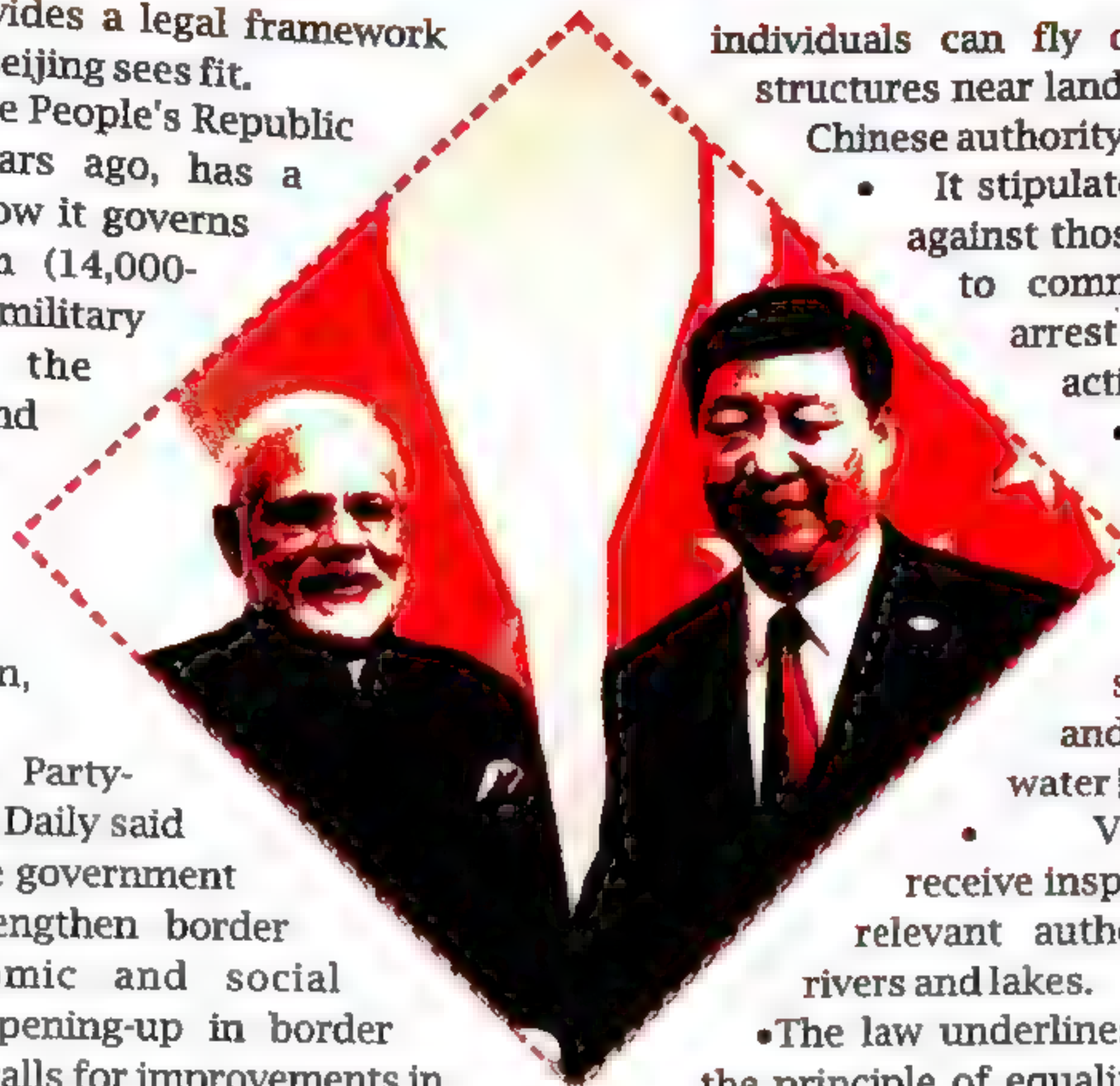
- The law underlines that China shall, following the principle of equality, mutual trust and friendly consultation, handle land border-related affairs with neighbouring countries through negotiations to properly resolve disputes and longstanding border issues.

- Cross-border cooperation zones on economy, tourism and ecological protection can be established with neighbouring countries.

Why this law, and why now?

Several factors seem to have motivated the adoption of the law now. First, this law reflects Beijing's renewed concerns over the security of its land border while it confronts a slew of unsettled disputes on its maritime front. Unlike the coast guard law, long pushed for by China's maritime security agencies, calls for legislation governing land border defence seem more sporadic, probably because China settled most of its land border by the early 2000s and has since faced a relatively stable frontier. But the confrontations on the Sino-Indian borders in recent years may have reminded Beijing that as a classic land-sea power, China must always ready itself to cope with threats in both the continental and maritime domains.

Second, the Covid-19 pandemic also underscores the imperative for Beijing to exert greater control over its somewhat porous land border. In April 2020, when the virus had been contained inside China but was rapidly spreading worldwide, the Chinese State Council warned of a growing risk of cross-border transmission and prioritized prevention in frontier areas. The latest wave of breakouts in



border towns in Yunnan, Xinjiang, and Inner Mongolia only reinforce that assessment. Moreover, this law reflects Beijing's thinly-veiled worries about the stability of its hinterland bordering Central Asia. The withdrawal of US forces from Afghanistan and Taliban takeover there aggravated Beijing's concerns that an Afghanistan bogged down in protracted turmoil and humanitarian disasters may become a hotbed for terrorism and extremism that could spread to Xinjiang. Domestic politics may also be at play. The law enshrines President Xi Jinping's signature ethnic minority policy line, "forging a consciousness of the common identity of the Chinese nation" through strengthened propaganda and indoctrination. Criticized by some observers as a euphemism for coercive ethnic assimilation, this policy was proposed by Xi at the 2014 central conference on Xinjiang, endorsed in his 19th Party Congress report in 2017, and reiterated at central conferences on Tibet and Xinjiang in 2020. It is noteworthy that the earlier draft of the law contains only one sentence referring to the need to reinforce Chinese citizens' "homeland security consciousness" without

What it means for India?

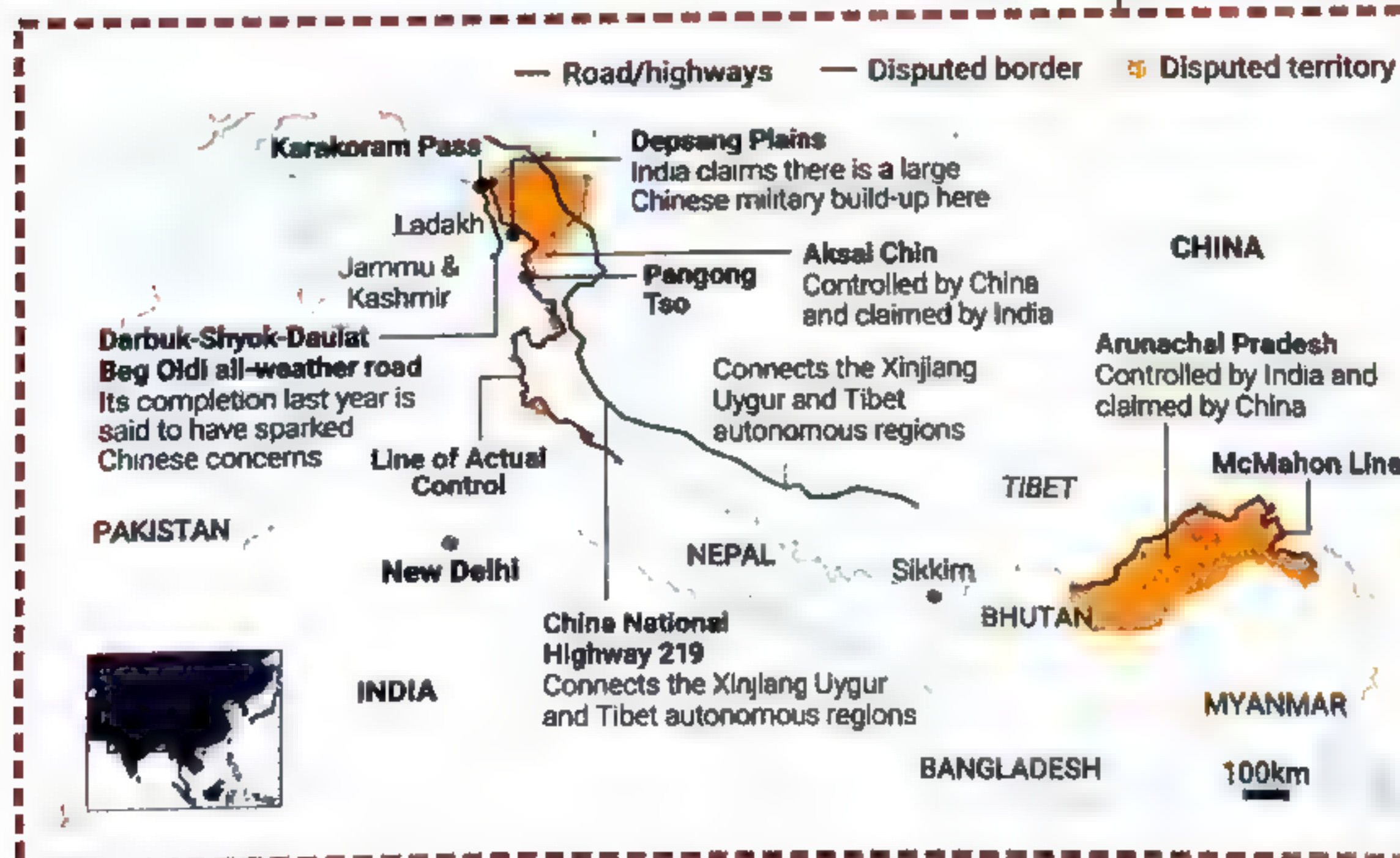
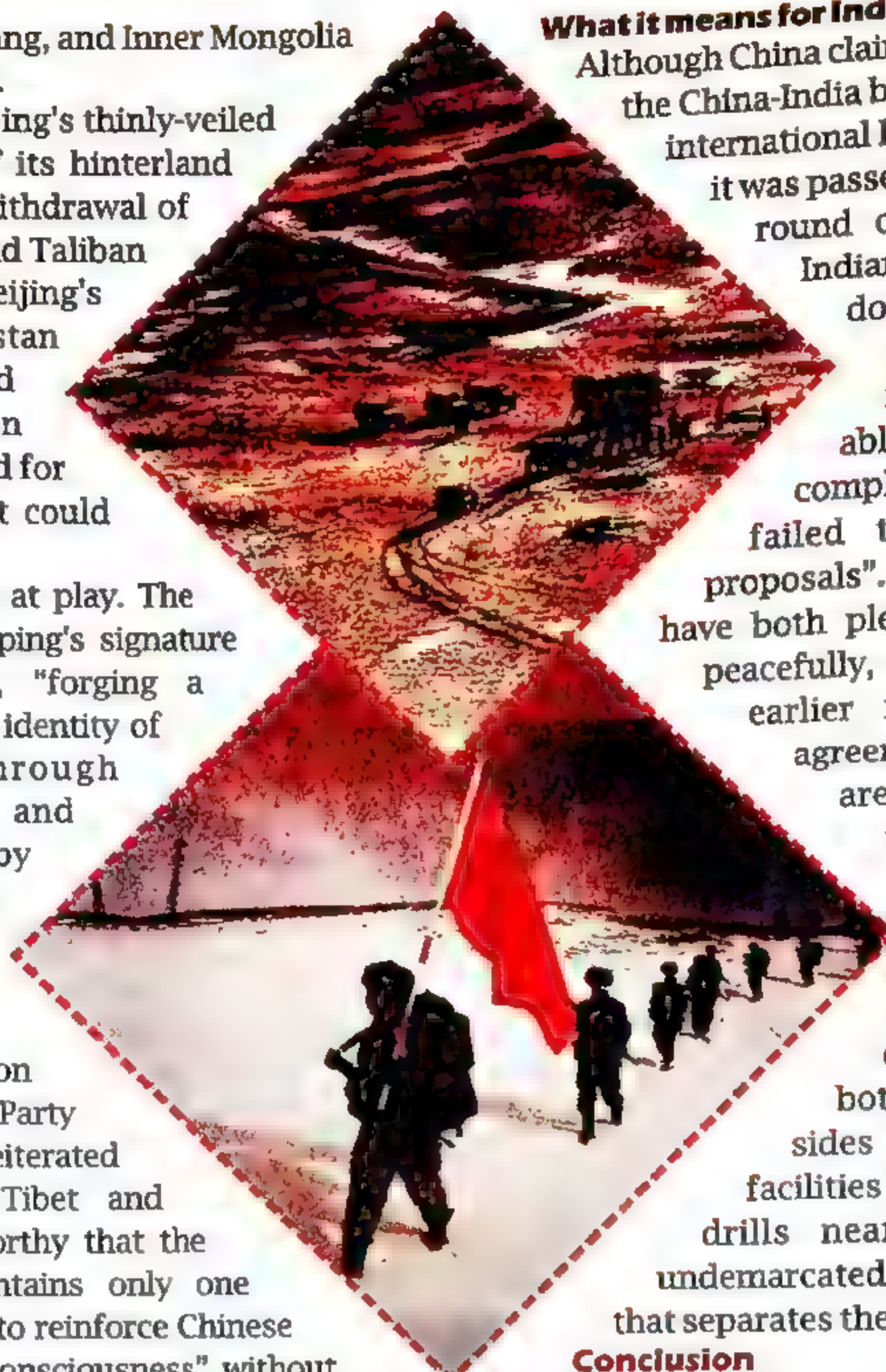
Although China claims that the law is not targeted at the China-India border dispute and is in line with international law, it must be kept in mind that it was passed just two weeks after the latest round of talks between Chinese and Indian military commanders broke down. Each side blamed the other, with China accusing its neighbour of making unreasonable demands, while the Indians complained that the Chinese had failed to provide "forward-looking proposals". While Beijing and New Delhi have both pledged to resolve the situation peacefully, progress has been stalled after earlier rounds of talks led to an agreement on disengagement in some areas, including thousands of troops from the Pangong Tso area in the Himalayan region of Ladakh.

While the onset of winter is likely to see the border troops digging in, media reports from both countries indicate that the two sides have been building up their facilities and increasing the number of drills near the 3,488km (2,167-mile) undemarcated Line of Actual Control (LAC) that separates the two countries.

Conclusion

While China might see a legitimate need for a legal framework to manage a more than 22,000-kilometre land border with 14 neighbouring countries, it can maintain some wiggle room in implementation and control the risk of unexpected incidents especially along the unsettled border. India is likely to stand its ground, but it will try to communicate to Beijing that additional incidents would be in neither side's interest and would only reinforce the current diplomatic impasse in negotiating for disengagement. As for the United States, it should raise its concerns to Beijing about the potential implications of the law, but should do so through diplomatic channels to avoid putting Beijing in a position where it feels it must defy Washington by aggressively enforcing the law. ■

The writer is a Lahore-based freelance columnist having special interest in global affairs.



mentioning Xi's formula. The final text expands this sentence into a separate clause and adds Xi's phrase, a move probably intended to further bolster his standing in the lead-up to the 20th Party Congress next year when he would secure a third term.



Ending Deforestation by 2030

Waqar-ul-Hassan

In the backdrop, given in the introductory paragraph, more than 100 global leaders, on November 01, pledged to halt and reverse deforestation and land degradation by the end of the decade, underpinned by \$19 billion in public and private funds to invest in protecting and restoring forests – the COP26 climate summit's first major deal. The countries who have signed the pledge – including Brazil, Canada, China, Indonesia, Pakistan, Russia, the UK and the Us – cover around 85% of the world's forests. The Glasgow Leaders' Declaration on Forest and Land Use will cover forests totalling more than 33 million square kilometres (13 million square miles). Some of the funding will go to developing countries to restore damaged land, tackle wildfires and support indigenous communities. The agreement vastly expands a similar commitment made by 40 countries as part of the 2014 New York Declaration of Forests and goes further than ever before in laying out the resources to reach that goal. Under the agreement, 12 countries including Britain have pledged to provide \$12 billion of public funding between 2021 and 2025 to help developing countries, including in efforts to restore degraded land and tackle wildfires. Governments of 28 countries also committed to remove deforestation from the global trade of food and other agricultural products such as palm oil, soya and cocoa. These industries drive forest loss by cutting down trees to make space for animals to graze or crops to grow. More than 30 of the world's biggest financial

Felling trees contributes to climate change because it depletes forests that absorb roughly 30% of carbon dioxide emissions, according to the World Resources Institute. The forests take the emissions out of the atmosphere and prevent them from warming the climate. Yet this natural climate buffer is rapidly disappearing. The world lost 258,000 square kilometres of forest in 2020, according to WRI's deforestation tracking initiative, Global Forest Watch. That is an area larger than the United Kingdom.

companies – including Aviva, Schroders and Axa – have also promised to end investment in activities linked to deforestation.

Hopes and challenges ahead

There are reasons to be cheerful about the proposed plan to limit deforestation, specifically the scale of the funding, and the key countries that are supporting the pledge.

It is also very positive that it will try to reinforce the role of indigenous people in protecting their trees. Studies have shown that protecting the rights of native communities is one of the best ways of saving forested lands.

But there are significant challenges as well. Many previous plans haven't achieved their goals. In fact, deforestation has increased since a similar pledge was launched in 2014. There are often disputes between donors and recipients – Norway suspended funding for an Amazon fund in 2019 in an argument with Brazil's president.

There are also major questions over how a major financial pledge could be effectively policed.

How can funders verify that forests are actually being protected without spying from satellites or challenging national sovereignty in some way?

And question marks also hang over a key plank of the new plan, which is to try to remove the link to deforestation from consumer goods sold in developed countries. One aspect is eating meat from animals, raised on imported soy grown on cleared lands. Will governments push companies and consumers to eat less meat to save the world's most important forests? ■

The writer is a member of staff.



Despite persistent mischievous and damaging activities on Afghan soil since long, India has now come up with new tactics and strategies for handling Taliban-led government of Afghanistan. On November 10, 2021, the Indian government organized a dialogue named "The Delhi Regional Security Dialogue on Afghanistan" – first such meeting on Afghanistan to be chaired by India – that was attended by security czars of Russia, Iran, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. The meeting was presided over by Indian National Security Advisor Ajit Dovel. Afghan representatives were not invited to this meeting, while the US was conspicuous by its absence, which makes the Troika Plus meeting, held the very next day of Delhi meet, all the more important in terms of both its representation and clout. Pakistan and China, although invited by India, refused to participate in the meeting. Pakistan's National Security Advisor Dr Moeed Yousuf, during a press conference in Islamabad after Pakistan and Uzbekistan signed a Protocol on the Establishment of Joint Security Commission that was followed by the inaugural session of the commission, categorically stated that India was a persistent spoiler in Afghanistan and denounced its cheap tactics to misguide the world community regarding its role in destroying Afghan soil. "I will not go, a spoiler can't be a peacemaker," Yusuf said in response to a question by a reporter about whether Pakistan will be attending.

China, on the other hand, diplomatically declined the invitation by terming a schedule clash with other events. Incidentally, China did send its special representative to Islamabad on November 11 for the "Troika Plus" dialogue on Afghanistan involving China, Russia, Pakistan and the United States. The meeting was third of its kind and its two earlier meetings were held in

Tehran, Iran, in September 2018 and December 2019 with changed lists of invitees and guests. This meeting, which underscores India's attempts to protect its strategic interests in Afghanistan amid Pakistan's growing influence in the region, is being seen an attempt to get a seat at the table to decide the future course of action on Afghanistan. While commenting on the purpose of the meeting, a high-level Indian diplomat commented: "When you are not at the table, you are on the menu ... this conference is India's attempt to set the table, be on the table and decide the agenda." The comment is plentiful for explaining India's motive behind organizing the event.

India is now under severe stress to maintain its position and have a role in Afghan affairs because its consulates have been closed, and their diplomatic relations with the Taliban need to be established. Although United States had dragged in India for investment in infrastructural development of Afghanistan during the last two decades, yet the latter used this opportunity to exploit venues where it could damage Pakistan's image, stakes and interests. The construction of Salma Dam, building of Afghan parliament and many other such development projects were solely meant to overshadow Pakistan's presence in Afghanistan.

The opening statements made at the meet, which lasted for around 20 minutes, gave a window to how the participating countries framed their concerns and positions with respect to Afghanistan under Taliban rule. The NSAs of Iran, Tajikistan, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan were vocal about their concerns on "terrorism" as they mentioned the issue clearly in their opening statements. Russian NSA Patrushev talked about the "challenges and threats emanating from the Afghan territory". He talked

about "speediest restoration of long-lasting peace" in Afghanistan and said this meeting will help to discuss "practical

SUBSCRIBE



BOOKISHBANDA

**YOUTUBE
CHANNEL**

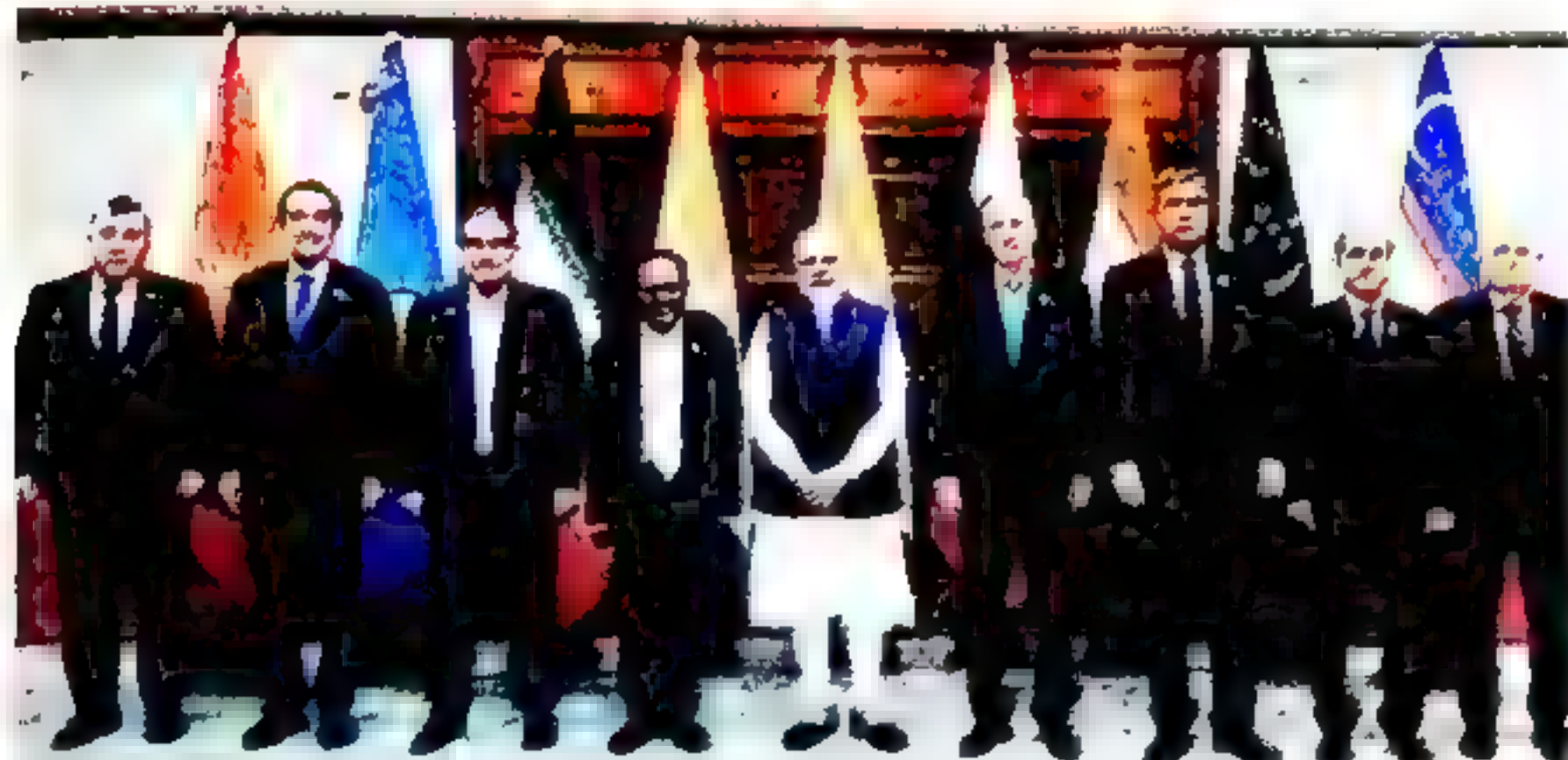


measures to counter challenges and threats emanating from the Afghan territory."

Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan's NSAs did not mention the word 'terrorism' at all in their opening statements.

Iranian NSA Rear Admiral Ali Shamkhani pressed on the issue of "inclusive government," as he said that the solution will come "only through formation of an inclusive government with the positive participation of all ethnic groups."

The meeting ended with a joint statement which demanded that Afghan soil should not be used by terrorists against other nations, and Taliban should ensure the security of regional countries from Afghanistan's side. The statement also added that Taliban must ensure an inclusive government in Afghanistan, having all major ethnicities of the country. India's National Security Advisor, Ajit Doval, blamed, as always, Pakistan for interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs



and denounced Pakistan's role in Afghanistan's politics. Given the joint statement of the meeting and Ajit Doval's categorical pointing towards Pakistan, the role of India in Afghanistan should be shown to the world community.

Firstly, in 2016, there were authentic reports that India has established more than 24 consulates in Afghanistan near Pakistan's border. These, no doubt, were meant to harbor, support and provide weapons and funds to the militants of Tehreek-e-Taliban Pakistan (TTP). But, when it has been deprived of a platform to destabilize Pakistan, it now wants Taliban to not permit Afghan soil to be used by terrorists against other states. The world knows well the intentions of India for its initiation of bus project in Ashraf Ghani era in Nangarhar province near Pakistan's border. It is also an open secret now that India sided with the anti-Pakistan elements in Afghanistan and organized their protests wherein Pakistani national flag was set on fire and slogans were chanted against institutions and government of Pakistan.

Secondly, the statement said that the Taliban should ensure a real, inclusive government. This question was asked from Afghanistan's foreign minister Mullah Ameer Muttqi in Islamabad during his visit to Pakistan for attending the meeting of Troika Plus which was hosted by

Pakistan on November 11, the very next day of India's Regional Security Dialogue meeting. Mullah Muttqi categorically stated: "In our government, we have included Tajiks, Uzbeks, Turkmens and Hazaras, other than Pashtun personnel in the cabinet and government offices," thus rejecting the blame of Pashtun government and dehumanizing other ethnicities in Afghanistan.

Thirdly, Taliban have, time and again, pledged for opening of schools for girls, new airports, land routes and markets for supporting the regional trade and providing opportunities for all the regional countries to use Afghan soil for economic activities and establishing linkages via Afghanistan, thus denying India's allegations of radicalizing Afghan society and Pakistan's leverage in Afghan affairs.

Moreover, in the 15-point joint statement issued after the Troika Plus meeting in Islamabad, the delegates from Afghanistan, China, Pakistan, Russia and the United States stressed for recognition of Taliban government by the world community for saving Afghanistan from another period of chaos, anarchy and instability, humanitarian support to Afghanistan due to shortage of food, lack of shelter in the severe cold wave and unemployment.

By comparing both the joint statements, one can



conclude that the motives behind holding these meetings are quite different. India is concerned about the security situation and maintaining status quo while Pakistan is concerned with the humanitarian aspect of the crisis and recognition of Taliban government for the sake of Afghan lives, thus establishing the notion that Pakistan wants peaceful and politically stable Afghanistan while India, as always, stimulates the actors to show Afghanistan under Taliban as a security threat for the regional countries. Nature can never be changed and spoilers of the same nature like India will think and act like spoilers in the regional political arena and security paradigm. ■

The author teaches at department of Political Science, University of Malakand, Chakdara. He can be reached at mairajulhamid717@gmail.com.

The Global Methane Pledge

SUBSCRIBE

YOUTUBE
CHANNEL

BOOKISH CHANNEL

The United States and the European Union have recently announced a global partnership to cut emissions of the greenhouse gas methane by 2030. Dubbed as the Global Methane Pledge, the partnership, which was announced in September and formally launched on November 02, covers more than a 100 countries representing nearly half of global methane emissions and 70% of global GDP. More than 100 countries have joined this effort to slash emissions of the potent greenhouse gas 30% by 2030 from 2020 levels, an initiative aimed at tackling one of the main causes of climate change. The 30 percent methane cut, not legally binding though, would be jointly achieved by the signatories, and covers all sectors. Key sources of methane emissions include leaky oil and gas infrastructure, old coal mines, agriculture and landfill sites.

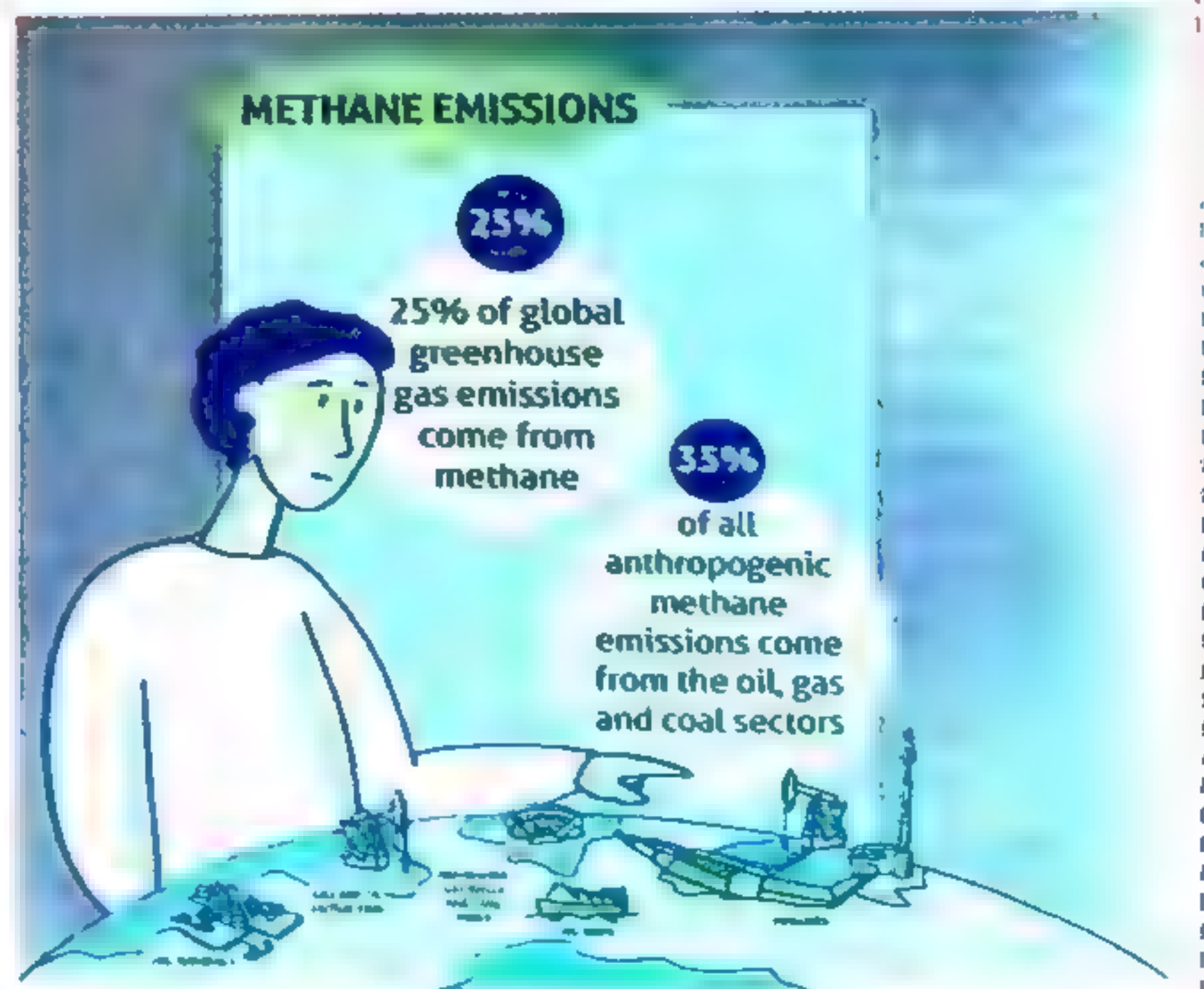
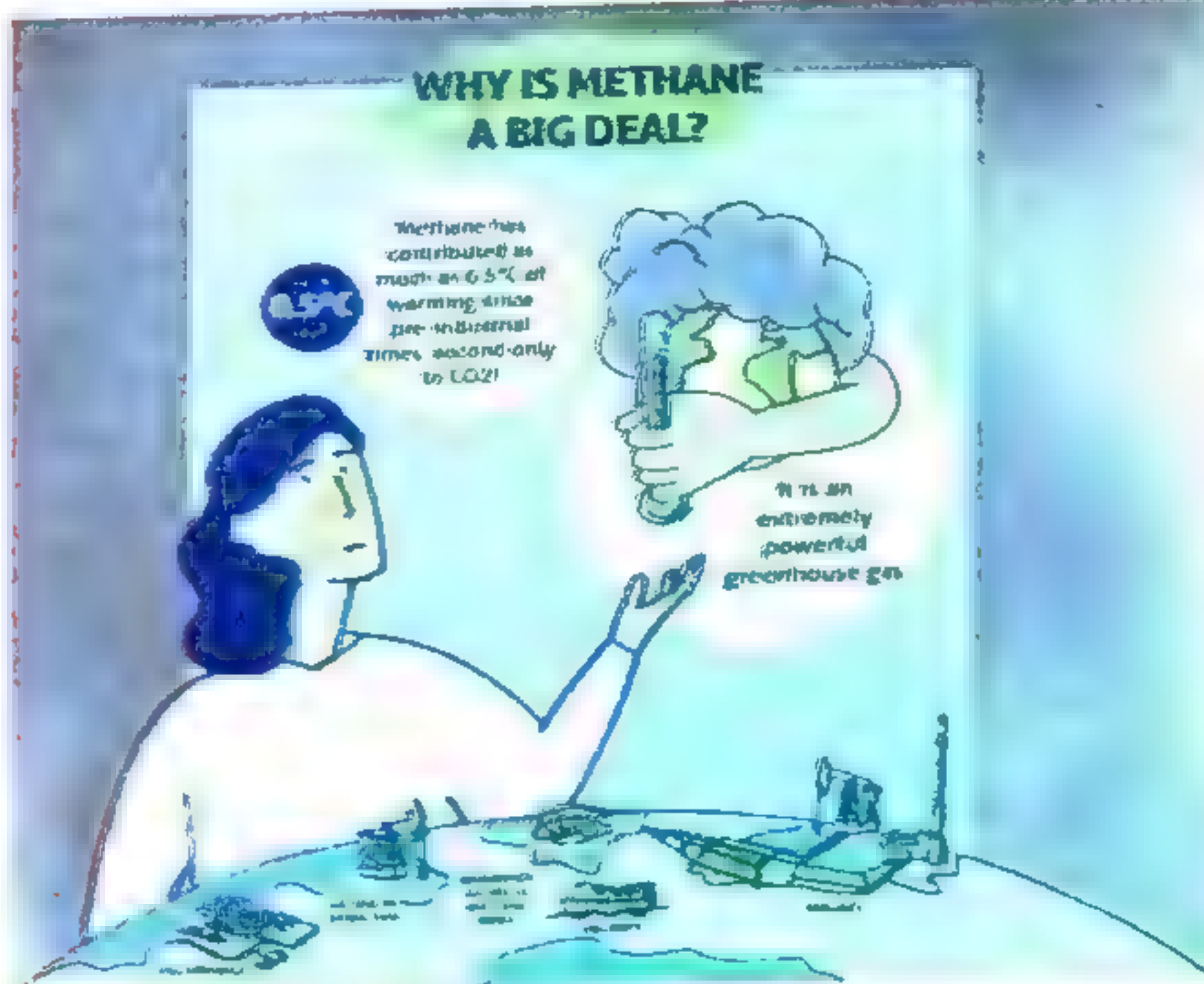
Engr. Sarfraz Nawaz

The Global Methane Pledge includes six of the world's ten biggest methane emitters: the United States, Brazil, Indonesia, Nigeria, Pakistan and Mexico – China, Russia, India and Iran, the other four in the top 10, have not signed up. While it is not part of the formal UN negotiations, the Methane Pledge could rank among the most significant outcomes from the COP26 conference, given its potential impact in holding off disastrous climate change. Methane is the main greenhouse gas after carbon dioxide. It has a higher heat-trapping potential than CO₂, but breaks

down in the atmosphere faster — meaning that cutting methane emissions can have a rapid impact in reining in global warming.

There are various sources of methane including human and natural sources. Human sources of methane include landfills, oil and natural gas systems, agricultural activities, coal mining, wastewater treatment, and certain industrial processes, the US Environmental Protection Agency notes.

The oil and gas sectors are among the largest contributors to human sources of methane. NASA notes that human sources (also referred to as anthropogenic sources) of





Moreover, according to the latest Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change report, methane accounts for about half of the 1.0 degrees Celsius net rise in global average temperature since the pre-industrial era.

If fulfilled, the Pledge is likely to have the biggest impact on the energy sector, since fixing leaky oil and gas infrastructure is the fastest and cheapest way to curb methane emissions.

Why is dealing with methane important for climate change?

According to the International Energy Agency (IEA), while methane has a much shorter atmospheric lifetime (12 years as compared to centuries for CO₂), it is a much more potent greenhouse gas simply because it absorbs more energy while it is in the atmosphere.

Pakistan joins the Pledge

Upon the invitation of European Union and US governments, Pakistan joined the pledge on November 01 when Special Assistant to the Prime Minister (SAPM) on Climate Change Malik Amin Aslam conveyed Pakistan's consent to the EU and US governments that the country is joining the 'Global Methane Pledge' to support global efforts to fight climate change.

The SAPM has said that Pakistan received a special invitation to join the Methane Pledge club, thanks to its successful and globally acclaimed green initiatives and programmes for climate change mitigation and adaptation – including the Ten Billion Tree Tsunami Programme, e-vehicle, renewable and ecosystem restoration projects. He recalled that at a recent meeting, US Special Climate Change envoy John Kerry vehemently lauded the climate change-related green initiatives launched in Pakistan under PM Imran Khan's vision for a clean green and climate-resilient Pakistan.

Pakistan, as one of the world's top 30 methane emitters, has now committed to tackling methane from livestock and flare gas capture.

methane are responsible for 60 percent of global methane emissions. These emissions come primarily from the burning of fossil fuels, decomposition in landfills and the agriculture sector.

A UN report in May said steep cuts in methane emissions this decade could avoid nearly 0.3 degree Celsius of global warming by the 2040s. Failing to tackle methane, however, would push out of reach the 2015 Paris Agreement's objective to limit the global rise in temperature to 1.5 degree Celsius above pre-industrial levels and avoid the worst impacts of climate change.

In its factsheet on methane, the UN notes that methane is a powerful pollutant and has a global warming potential that is 80 times greater than carbon dioxide, about 20 years after it has been released into the atmosphere. Significantly, the average methane leak rate of 2.3 percent "erodes much of the climate advantage gas has over coal," the UN notes.

The IEA has also said that more than 75 percent of methane emissions can be mitigated with the technology that exists today, and that up to 40 percent of this can be done at no additional costs. ■

Global Methane Pledge

- The Global Methane Pledge was launched at the ongoing UN COP-26 climate conference in Glasgow. So far, over 90 countries have signed this pledge, which is an effort jointly led by the United States and the European Union. The pledge was first announced in September
- One of the central aims of this agreement is to cut down methane emissions by up to 30 per cent from 2020 levels by the year 2030. Methane is the second most abundant greenhouse gas in the atmosphere after carbon dioxide. Henceforth, the pledge related to bringing down methane issue is a significant step
- According to the latest Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change report, methane accounts for about half of the 1.0 degrees Celsius net rise in global average temperature since the pre-industrial era
- Rapidly reducing methane emissions is complementary to action on carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases, and is regarded as the single most effective strategy to reduce global warming in the near term and keep the goal of limiting warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius within reach
- There are various sources of methane including human and natural sources. Human sources of methane include landfills, oil and natural gas systems, agricultural activities, coal mining, wastewater treatment, and certain industrial processes.

- Global Methane Pledge is a U.S. and EU-led effort.
- It is aimed to slash emissions of methane 30% by 2030 from 2020 levels.
- It is signed by 90 countries. China, Russia and India have not signed up.

About Methane

- Methane is short lived gas (12 Years) in the atmosphere than carbon dioxide but 80 times more potent in warming the earth.
- It accounted for 30% of global warming.
- Methane is generated in cows' digestive systems, in landfill waste and oil and gas production.
- The oil and gas sectors are among the largest contributors to human sources of methane.
- Human sources of methane are responsible for 60% of global methane emissions.

1 Terrorism-related legislation (i.e. the Anti-Terrorism Act, 1997) is expected to curb extremism: the expectation is based on the assumption that terrorism is synonymous to extremism. The fact of the matter is that whereas terrorism-related activities have been criminalized, the acts that constitute extremism have, generally, not been criminalized. The result is that police confine themselves to criminalized activities covered under the anti-terrorism law. The activities that are anti-social and affect public order are rarely captured but these activities provide the breeding ground for extremism, leading ultimately to terrorism.

2 The law of terrorism is federal, but its enforcement is largely provincial. The mainstream enforcement of terrorism laws is undertaken by provincial Counter Terrorism Departments (CTDs) with some specialized role for the Federal Investigation Agency in cases of extra-territorial jurisdiction, cyber terrorism and money laundering. It must be noted that terrorism is a subset of criminal law that is constitutionally treated as a shared responsibility of federation and provinces; mutual exclusion between federating and provincial units is not an option under the constitutional scheme.

3 The Global Rule of Law Index, 2021, has ranked Pakistan at 130 out of 139 countries. Without respecting the rule of law, and in absence of criminal justice reforms, any coercive legal power through law enforcement may not yield the required results. Many a time, accusations are made and cases are registered only to discover later that, due to want of evidence, the accused got acquitted. Every technically secured acquittal of a perpetrator of extremism and terrorism emboldens him/her to re-launch in more aggressive manner as the deterrent value of law enforcement is neutralized and the 'path dependence' is perpetuated. The security model of investigations and prosecutions has only failed its advocates. It presents the perpetrators as victims and enables them to fuel hatred and to justify their actions in a more brazen manner. Contrarily, professional policing and rule of law model to deal with extremism and terrorism enhance the systemic strength and emphasize evidence-based policing and result in sentences having dissuading effects.

Kamran Adil

POLICING



EXTREMISM and TERRORISM IN PAKISTAN

For want of systemic singular response to counter terrorism in Pakistan, one has to allude to foreign material of comparable jurisdictions. In February 2021, the UK Commission for Countering Terrorism unveiled its report titled as 'Operating with Impunity – Hateful Extremism: The need for a legal framework'. The report came up with many interesting ideas that looked at Counter Terrorism Policing (CT Policing), hate crime policing and regulation of charities and educational institutions through the Office for Standards in Education, Children's Services and Skills (Ofsted), and others as interconnected response mechanisms against terrorism. The multidimensional response, therefore, is sine qua non for any meaningful response to extremism. Within this multidimensional environment, the role of police becomes leading and weighty owing to the fact that police can, under the law, use the coercive legal power of the state. This legal coercive power remains abstract and is concretized only through robust legal and administrative framework. This article discusses six points that may be considered for shaping a law-enforcement and policing response to extremism and terrorism:



4 All actions that qualify to be categorized as extremism may not qualify to be treated as terrorism. This distinction of extremism and terrorism must be reflected in substantive and procedural laws. At the moment, the distinction is hardly maintained and much is left to the imagination of the observer. The government may like to consider that cases of terrorism be formalized after thorough process as, more often than not, categorization of extremism as terrorism leads to excessive and wrongful counting of acts of terrorism that are then used by international financial organizations like the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) to argue against Pakistan. The extant system of counting crimes is faulty anyways and it must be rethought. It counts crimes on the basis of reporting, and not on the basis of outcome of investigation. From viewpoint of police, crime counted on reporting is based on 'information' whereas crime counted on outcome of investigation is based on 'evidence'. World over, governments use evidence-based measurement in preference to information-based measurement insofar as terrorism and extremism are concerned. This helps in critical decision-making that involves allocation of resources, and in managing perception, both inward and outward.

5 Rethinking enforcement and regulatory strategies for extremism is a must. Presently, only criminal prosecution is the default stratagem. Other options like administrative measures of limiting legal rights (on the pattern on non-filer of tax) may be considered to create disincentives for perpetrators of extremism. The proliferation of options in enforcement and regulatory strategies can result in cascading a response that may result in incentivizing or dis-incentivizing an accused, especially the juveniles who often fall prey to extremist propensities, with little goaded approach can be brought back to normalcy.

6 Most of extremism is being bred through social media nowadays. Subject to privacy and data-protection standards worldwide, the police must be equipped with capacity and technology to monitor trends and active protagonists. Depending on the intensity and scale, the police may be allowed, through a law, options that may range from criminal prosecution to non-issuance of character certificates and driving licences to delinquent elements. Beating all with a big stick might not work as one size may not fit all. This is easier said than done, but is still achievable by constituting inter-departmental synergies that may not leave decision in the hands of a single individual. At the moment, the provincial police do not have the legal authority to deal with this subject at all; some police organizations, however, might be doing it on their own by risking their reputations and by breaching privacy and data protocols. This must be streamlined, and digital policing must be mainstreamed and properly regulated with inbuilt mechanisms for accountability for abuse of fiduciary power of monitoring trends.

The aforementioned points are by no means exhaustive and are very much fallible. The only purpose of stating these points is to initiate discourse that can think of policing as a 'service' to the society and not as an 'instrument' as envisaged by the Police Act, 1861. Approaching criminal justice in rule of law framework has the potential to bring about, in the words of Lord Denning, a 'legal revolution' as compared to much-touted 'social revolution' that may set the turf for a more peaceful and thoughtful society in Pakistan. ■

The author is an independent researcher and has done his BCL from the University of Oxford. Email: kamranadilps@gmail.com

CYBER CRIMES, BEWARE!

With the dawn of the 21st century, mankind witnessed the greatest invention of its history: the internet. It connected the humans of one corner of the earth to those in other corner of it; the fastest medium of connection it has been till this day. It was such an influential invention that mankind was bound to opt for it. Very rapidly, trade, banking, shopping and even social amusement shifted to internet-based facilities. This all was happening at such an enormous pace that even the best legal systems in the world lagged in providing a legal mechanism for keeping order. A new form of crime – cyber crime – emerged side by side the massive use of the internet. To cope with this new form of crime, laws have been enacted in countries all around the world. In Pakistan, the Prevention of Electronic Crimes Act, 2016, (hereinafter PECA) is the recently enacted law for countering almost all forms of cyber crimes. In this article, some major cyber crimes and their punishments are being discussed.



SUBSCRIBE



BOOKISHBANDA

YOUTUBE
CHANNEL

Adnan Safdar



Cybercrime, in its simplest connotation, means a crime in which a computer or an information technology system is either the object of a crime or is a tool for the commission or completion of an offence. The motives behind this form of crime range from using computer technology for accessing personal information, business or trade secrets to the use of the internet for exploitive or malicious purposes. The US Department of Justice (DoJ) segregates cybercrime into three branches: firstly, crimes in which a computing device is the target; secondly, crimes in which a computer is used as a weapon; and thirdly, crimes in which a

computer is used as an accessory to a crime. In all categories, the computer is common and it is needless to narrate that the mobile is the modern form of computer. Some most common forms of cybercrimes repeated worldwide are mentioned below, and their relevant provisions in the PECA are also explained.

1. Electronic Financial Frauds

It is the most common form of cybercrime. It includes all fraudulent activities committed through online means for gaining illegal financial benefits. According to FIA-issued Cyber Crime Book, 2021 18 complaints of this category were registered in the year 2020 alone. Besides what is in black and white, I wonder if anyone is still left in Pakistan who has not yet received a call pretending to be an authorized caller from some Bank or Benazir Income Support Programme. Such impersonators usually ask for personal information, bank codes, or sometimes directly for money. In most of such cases, prey is illiterate strata of the society. Deceptive online shops or social media pages displaying eye-catching offers are also an important medium of digital financial frauds.

Electronic financial frauds are punishable under section 14 of PECA with imprisonment up to two years or with fine which may extend to ten million rupees or with both.

2. Cyber Stalking

It is also called cyber harassment. It refers to the use of internet-based facilities with intent to coerce, intimidate or harass someone. It includes repeated and unwelcomed messages, unauthorized following on social media, spying and taking photo or video of a person without his/her consent and disseminating it.

Such an act is declared an offence under section 24 of PECA. Cyber stalking is punishable with imprisonment of

maximum three years in jail or with fine up to one million or with both. It must be borne in mind that in case the victim of cyber stalking is a minor, the term in jail may exceed up to five years and the fine to ten million rupees. We often observe that social media users, mostly unaware of the nature of their act, share and disseminate pictures or videos of other persons. Such an act, in some cases, may be construed as an offence of cyber stalking. Law-abiding citizens must be vigilant in this regard.

3. Defamation through Digital Means

Defamation, whether verbal or written, is an offence under Section 499 of the Pakistan Penal Code, 1860. In addition to the above-referred provision of law, publication of false information through online means (including websites, blogs, Facebook, email or WhatsApp) with intent to harm the reputation of a living person is also made an offence under section 20 of PECA.

The said defamatory act is construed as a violation of the dignity of a person and is held punishable with imprisonment for a period which may extend to three years or with a fine of a maximum of ten million rupees or with both. Nowadays, people quite often share their views on social media forums; sometimes express their anger for politicians or others, unknown of the fact that they may be held answerable before law. A very recent example that can be quoted in this regard is the case against Reham Khan moved by Zulfiqar Bukhari in London. The lady had to tender an apology for her comments. One must be very vigilant while posting his views about others on social media.

4. Cyber Blackmailing or Publication of Private Information:

One may notice that cyber blackmailing is also on the rise since the mobile phone camera has become a common commodity. Recipient of private information like pictures, videos and messages of personal nature sometimes misuses the same for achieving his ulterior motives. Buying and selling of electronic devices also cause leakage of private info which might be misused by the receiver. In this regard, intentional exhibition or display of sexually explicit pictures/videos of a natural person via any cyber-related means or threatening someone to exhibit or display the same is declared offense under section 21 of PECA, and it is punishable with imprisonment up to five years and fine of rupee five million or both.

5. Hate Speech

Another popular form of cybercrime in our society is hate speech. It may be religious, sectarian or ethnic in form. A public speech demonstrated through an information

system (social media platforms like Facebook, WhatsApp, Twitter, Instagram, etc) that expresses hate or encourages violence towards a person or group of persons based on something such as religion or racial hatred is a declared offence under section 11 of PECA, and the same is punishable with seven years of imprisonment and fine. It must be kept in the mind that not just making hate speech is an offence but disseminating such material is also an offence covered under section 11 aforesaid.

6. Cyber Terrorism

The offences of (i) unauthorized access to critical infrastructure or data, (ii) unauthorized copying or transmission of critical infrastructure or data, (iii) interference with critical infrastructure system or data, or (iv) glorification of any offense, become offence of Cyber Terrorism when any of such offence is done with one of the following intents:

- (a) coerce, intimidate, create a sense of fear, panic or insecurity in the Government or the public or a section of the public or community or sect, or create a sense of fear or insecurity in society; or
- (b) advance inter-faith, sectarian or ethnic hatred; or
- (c) advance the objectives of organizations or individuals or groups proscribed under the law.

The act of cyber terrorism is punishable under section 10 of PECA, with imprisonment which may extend to fourteen years or with fine which may extend to fifty million rupees or with both.

7. Identity Theft

Identity theft is a crime in which someone wrong-

fully obtains a person's personal data or information, and uses it in a way that involves fraud or deception, typically for wrongful gain. Section 16 of PECA says, 'whoever obtains, sells, possesses, transmits or uses another person's identity information without authorization shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years or with fine which may extend to five million rupees, or with both'.

Besides the above major offences, some cyber techniques are also declared an offence by PECA. These include: spamming, spoofing, phishing, hacking, malware, computer virus transmission, etc. These shall be the subject of some future article. Presently, it is concluded that one must be vigilant and responsible enough to avoid committing any of the above offences while using the internet, because, 'ignorance of law is no excuse'. ■

The writer is a former Civil Judge-cum-Judicial Magistrate, and holds LL.M (Criminology) degree. He can be reached at qlcian_7150@yahoo.com.





The estimated loss of revenue due to income tax, sales tax and customs duty expenditures was Rs.448 billion, Rs.578 billion and Rs.288 billion, respectively, in 2020-21. Thus, total revenue sacrificed due to tax expenditures in 2020-21 was Rs.1314 billion. Sectors that were the principal beneficiaries of this expenditure included general industry, poultry, textiles, pharmaceuticals, edible oils, dairy, fertilizer, petroleum, independent power producers, agriculture and the auto industry. Such businesses are largely owned and run by political families. So whopping exemptions give rise to the question: what are the effects of the exemptions on the national economy. To answer this question, we enumerate some important reasons in the following paragraphs:

1. Tax Revenue

By international standards, Pakistan's tax-to-GDP ratio is much low. The low and declining tax-to-GDP ratio has emerged as a matter of serious concern during the recent times, particularly when the fiscal deficits have recorded whopping increase.

Pakistan's tax-to-GDP ratio has been hovering around 10%, which is lowest among similar economies of the world. This low ratio is attributable to many reasons. Most important of them is the loss of tax revenue mainly caused by "tax expenditures" (exemptions, concessions, reduced rates). In recent times, tax expenditures have widely been criticised as ineffective and inefficient policy instruments – lobbying by special interest groups in Pakistan.

More importantly, the income tax (individual and corporate) as a share of GDP is also low by international standards. One important reason of low and declining share of income tax revenue is too many exemptions and concessions in the income tax code. The income tax base in Pakistan is alarmingly low due to large income tax exemptions and concessions.

2. Tax Avoidance and Tax Evasion

The extensiveness of exemptions and special treatments provided for the income tax may create opportunities for tax avoidance and evasion. For instance, a taxpayer who is deriving income from agriculture as well as from business may inflate agricultural income and reduce income from business at the time of filing tax return, in particular when economy is largely undocumented. Zaidi (2010) concluded that Pakistan's tax evasion problem is caused by three things: poor legal frameworks and bureaucratic capabilities with regard to revenue extraction; corruption in the form of a predatory class that privileges certain sectors and vested interests with unjustified tax

SUBSCRIBE



BOOKISHBANDA

YOUTUBE
CHANNEL

Understanding the Impact of



"exemptions"; and elites who cut deals with the state to avoid taxation, made possible by an anaemic agriculture income tax.

3. Horizontal Inequalities

In case, the income of a certain taxpayer is fully exempt from tax or is subject to concessional tax rates, horizontal inequalities (taxpayers with the same income or tax base should pay equal taxes) are bound to increase. According to Martinez-Vazquez (2006), there are two most important sources of horizontal inequalities: unequal treatment of taxpayers with same level of income through exemptions and the like, and different opportunities of tax evasion. Unequal treatment of individuals with the same income arises because of the exemptions of some form of income, such as is the case of agricultural income and the case of capital gains from the sale of securities.

4. Efficiency

There is general consensus amongst economists that tax exemptions and concessions make the income tax system unfair and non-neutral, and, thus, lead to economic distortions and inefficiencies. This appears to be particularly true in the case of Pakistan because the country's income tax system does not provide level playing field for all economic agents and sectors of economy. Some economic agents or sectors are exempt



from tax while others tend to be heavily taxed, and, consequently, the allocation of resources gets distorted. A neutral tax system does not interfere with the allocation of resources and, thus, does not disrupt the functioning of the market mechanism. Martinez-Vazquez (2006) concluded that the tax system of Pakistan features different marginal rates of effective taxation which lead to significant distortions in investment decisions and a lower level of efficiency of the economy, as well as slower rates of economic growth.

Conclusion

Since Pakistan has a considerable budget deficit and the

lowest tax-to-GDP ratio amongst many developing countries, the country urgently needs to improve its financing situation. Since income tax expenditures erode the tax base and, hence, reduce overall tax revenues, eliminating income tax expenditures would increase tax-to-GDP ratio. Rationalizing tax expenditures will help to achieve the revenue target for tax year 2022 targeted at Rs.5.829 trillion, which is Rs.1.138 million higher compared to Rs4.691 trillion of previous tax year. Elimination of the income tax exemptions that are exclusively to the benefit of inefficient producers and politically powerful lobbies would help make the income



tax system fairer and more equitable and more competitive for all sectors of the economy, and it would have a positive effect on tax revenues.

In this context, it should be noted that, in many developing countries, tax expenditures are commonly-used instruments for promoting economic growth, developing infrastructure, education and health care, and reducing poverty, etc (Suleiman, 2008). Therefore, only those tax expenditures which are relevant for the actual needs of the country or its population, and those which should be effective and efficient in achieving the objectives of promoting economic growth and, as a result, raising tax revenues, are to be retained. In order to rationalize tax expenditures and to make them more productive for the society and economy, it is imperative to conduct an independent cost-benefit evaluation of tax giveaways. In the evaluation exercise, it is essential to estimate whether the tax expenditures in the past yielded the desired objectives. ■

The author is serving as Additional Commissioner Inland Revenue at Federal Board of Revenue, Pakistan. He can be contacted at bilal.hassan@fbr.gov.pk



Composition of Authority

As per the ordinance related to its establishment:

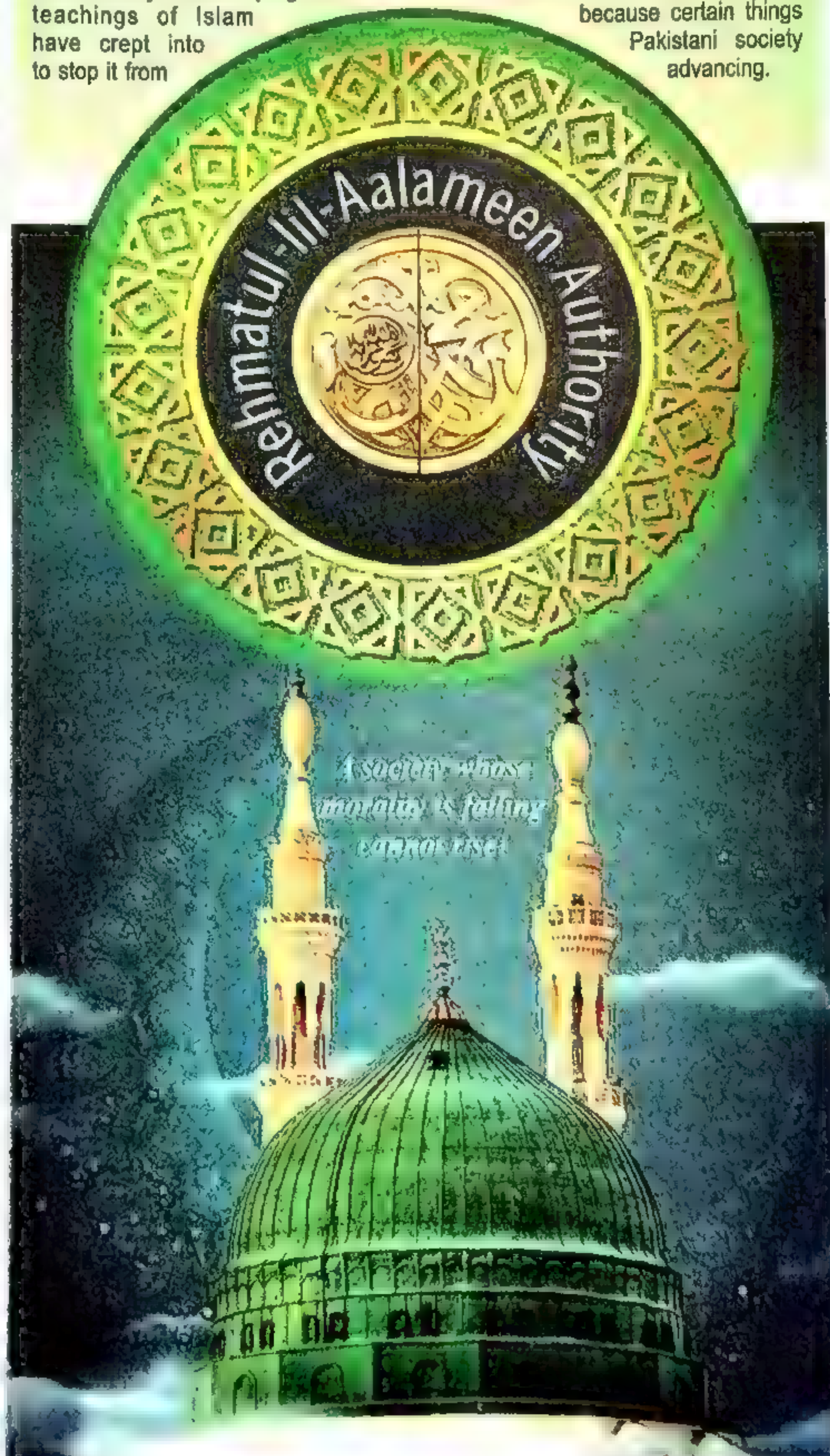
- a. The Rehmatul-lil-Aalameen Authority will be comprised of a chairman and six members.
- b. Prime Minister Imran Khan will be its patron-in-chief.
- c. There will be an advisory board on it all over the world, for which contacts will be made with scholars around the world. "There will be an international advisory board above the chairman on which we will bring the Muslim world's top scholars — we have looked at many names and are approaching them as well," the prime minister said.
- d. The advisory board of the authority shall meet at least once on a quarterly basis.

Purposes

Prime Minister Imran Khan has said that the purpose of establishing Rehmatul-lil-Alameen (PBUH) Authority is to inculcate moral and ethical values in the young generation. Here is a look at the purposes this authority has been created to serve:

1. The principal aim of the authority is to teach the world about Islam and carry out research on Seeratun Nabi (PBUH).
2. The Authority will be tasked with researching how to spread the teachings of the Prophet (PBUH) among children and adults, and make

Prime Minister Imran Khan recently announced the formation of the Rehmatul-lil-Aalameen Authority to make the country and the world aware of Islam and the life of the Holy Prophet (PBUH). While addressing the inauguration ceremony of the Ashra of Rehmatul-lil-Aalameen (PBUH), the premier said that Islam is a religion of peace and humanity and the West does not understand it, so the authority will be tasked to explain Islam to the world. When they educate the world about the life of the Prophet (PBUH), people will understand that Islam is the religion of humanity. He further highlighted the importance of the Sunnah of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) for Muslims and how it should be an integral part of their lives. The secret to the success of Islamic historical figures of the past, he explained, was that they followed the true teachings of Islam based on humanitarianism. The Holy Prophet (PBUH) was the first-ever personality in the history of the world who established a welfare state and, for the first time in history, the state took the responsibility for the poor and the destitute, promoted and prioritized education, and made it compulsory for both men and women. The bravery and courage of the notable figures in Islam was the quality because of which they could not be defeated. The only way to put Pakistan on the way to progress is to follow the Sunnah of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) in letter and spirit. The country cannot progress without following the true teachings of Islam because certain things have crept into Pakistani society to stop it from advancing.



Hassaan Bin Zubair them relevant to their lives.

3. The authority will monitor the curriculum being taught at schools and organise research in universities regarding the true message of Islam in the light of the teachings of the Holy Prophet (PBUH).
4. It will undertake national-level consultations with religious scholars, researchers and education-related entities in all provinces.
5. It will also conduct research on Seeratun Nabi and Prophet Muhammad (PBUH)'s teachings for "the character building" of youth.
6. It will promote modesty, non-materialistic approach, simple and dignified lifestyle based on the life of Sunnah.
7. It will provide an international counter-narrative to various misconceptions against Islam.
8. The Authority will consult the relevant experts to make the biography of the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) a part of the curriculum.
9. The Authority will formulate policies, strategies and interventions to advance and propagate key elements of the life of the holy Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) including peace, empathy, tolerance, knowledge, care for others, progress, wisdom, ethical behaviour, and other prominent aspects from the Seeratun Nabi (PBUH).
10. The scholars of the



Authority would also be charged with monitoring the curriculum of the schools and how the curriculum was being taught on the biography of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) and whether any changes were needed to improve it.

11. A Board of Scholars will also be responsible for promoting and promoting research in universities on diverse topics such as the reasons behind the mercurial rise of Muslims after the advent of Islam.

12. Scholars would be responsible for monitoring the media as well, including all mediums from print to social media.

13. The Authority will take steps to make the dream of justice and a welfare state a reality.

14. The Authority will also remain vigilant of any blasphemous content being shared on the media and to portray a real picture of Islam.

Analysis of PM Khan's Speech

In his speech, the Prime Minister outlined an analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of Western culture, among other aspects of the research. He particularly emphasized the importance of cartoons,

saying that, at present, cartoons being shown to children were "a form of education and foreign culture". He added that a cartoon series will be made to introduce Islamic culture to our children saying that presently, cartoons being shown to children were "a form of indoctrination and alien culture". "We cannot stop them but we should make our own cartoons to teach our children about our culture," he stressed.

The biggest revolution in the world came between 625 AD and 636 AD and 637 AD, it would never have happened but if it had happened in Europe that two superpowers were brought to knees, how many books would have been written and films would have been made. The personality of the Holy Prophet (PBUH), which had brought about this

revolution: one was His personality and the other was the establishment of the state of Madina, which was his Sunnah. There were 313 people in the Battle of Badr in 625, two superpowers in 636 and 637 knelt down in 11 and 12 years. Allah is commanding us because if you build your country on the principles of the state of Madina, your



country will rise, if you try to adopt His role, you will rise. We celebrate Rabi-ul-Awal, resort to firecrackers and fireworks, celebrate happiness but do we try to follow His life or not, it is like we keep the Holy Quran in the house and everyone is picking it up with great literature but not reading what is written inside it. We are ready to give our lives for the Holy Prophet (PBUH) but should also try to learn from His character, whether we are following His character or not, Allah has commanded us to follow his Sunnah.

It is inevitable for our country if we have to uplift our country, as long as we do not follow his [the Prophet's] Sunnah, this country cannot be uplifted, this is my faith because we have got things inside us that are stopping us from moving forward. The prime minister rightly said, "If we train our youth, they will fight." The morality of the country has gone down, especially those who come to power and steal then the morality of the whole country goes down. When someone

talks about obscenity, there is a class here that calls itself liberal, starts making noise about how great injustice has been done: they are calling us backward. The veil is not just a matter of women's or men's clothes but a general concept of what should be done to save the family system in society. The Western influence is taking place here, people sitting here adopt the western influence but they do not know what its effects are. We should have had scholarships to know what its effects are. ■

The writer is a PhD scholar (English Literature). He can be reached at hbz77@yahoo.com



SUBSCRIBE



BOOKISH LANE

YOUTUBE
CHANNEL

smog

Causes, effects and the way forward

Muhammad Asim Jasra



The kind of air pollution that is caused by mixture of smoke and fog is called smog. The term 'smog' was first used in early 1900s.

Etymology

The term 'smog' was first coined by Dr Henry Antoine Des Voeux in his 1905 paper titled as

'Fog and Smoke'. He used the term 'smog' to describe the polluted atmosphere over many British towns.

Two distinct kinds of smog

At least two distinct kinds of smog are recognized.

1. Sulphureous smog

It is also called the London smog. It is the product of presence of sulphur oxides in the air which is the result of burning of fossil fuels which contain sulphur. Dampness and concentration of suspended particles further aggravate this kind of smog.

In 1952, the clouds of smog which resulted from burning of coal covered the city of London, England. More than 4000 people died of respiratory ailments aggravated by smog. The smog was so severe that the roads, railways and airports were shut down.

2. Photochemical smog

It is produced when sunlight reacts with nitrogen oxides, which are emitted from vehicles, and at least one volatile organic compound (VOC) in the atmosphere. It is commonly produced when the vehicular emissions from burning gasoline and diesel come in contact with sunlight. It occurs mostly in the densely populated areas with a lot of vehicular traffic. This type of smog is often referred to as 'Los Angeles smog'.

On July 26, 1943, sudden and severe smog was observed over Los Angeles, California. The residents believe that

some country had launched a chemical attack on them.

Composition of Smog

- Nitrogen oxides
- Sulphur oxide
- Ozone
- Smoke
- Particulate matter

Reasons

- Burning of coals in industrialized areas
- Smoke emitted from vehicles
- Forest and agricultural fires — Farmers put the crop residue on fire which becomes the prime cause of smog. In Delhi, smog is caused and aggravated by stubble-burning in its surrounding agricultural areas.
- Smoke from brick kilns
- Gradual loss of vegetation cover

Locus

Loci of smog are big cities where there is rush of traffic, and industries are located. The industrialized cities which are surrounded by mountains are more likely to face severe smog because the smog is trapped among the mountains. Los Angeles, California, and Mexico City have higher levels of smog because of this landscape.

Effects

1. It reduces visibility.
2. It is dangerous for human health. It can damage lung tissues and is extremely dangerous for the persons having respiratory problems. It may cause burning of eyes. It ultimately causes sickness and shortened lifespan.
3. It is unhealthy for animals and plants as well.
4. It creates a very bad view of sky whose colour changes from blue to brown or gray.

Air Quality Index (AQI)

Smog has a direct bearing on the Air Quality Index (AQI). AQI is developed to measure the quality of air/gauge the

AQI bands	Very good	Impact on health
0-50	Very good	Healthy, no health risk
51-100	Moderate	There may be a risk for those who are oversensitive to air pollution.
101-150	Not healthy for sensitive people	Though general public is less likely to be affected, it is unhealthy for the sensitive people.
151-200	Unhealthy	Dangerous for the sensitive people, some members of the general public may be affected.
201-300	Very unhealthy	At risk. Everyone is subject to increased health risk.
301 and higher	Hazardous	It is a situation of health emergency; everyone is more likely to be affected.

level of pollution in the air. It is a yardstick which runs from zero to 500. The rise in AQI implies greater level of air pollution and greater risk to public health.

The AQI is divided into six bands with each band showing different level of air quality and health concern.

Cause of Concern for Lahore

Average AQI for Lahore has crossed the figure of 300 in November this year which means that there exists a situation of health emergency as per the level of air pollution. Air quality in Lahore drops to the hazardous level in the winter season from November to February mainly because of the congestions of traffic on the roads, and the burning of remnants of crops in the surrounding areas of Lahore.

In November 2019, Lahore remained the 2nd most polluted city of the world with Delhi being on the top. However, for some days, it also surpassed the Capital of India.

Real time Air Quality and Pollution city ranking published by IQAir

IQAir publishes the air quality data of major cities on real time basis. For example, the ranking of the world cities on November 27, 2021, at 11:00am, on the AQI is as under:

As per its report titled as 'World's most polluted cities 2020' which is based on the data of the complete year, Lahore remained the 18th most polluted city of the world, Faisalabad was on 29th position.

The Way Forward

Rank	City and Country	AQI
1	Lahore, Pakistan	258
2	Delhi, India	246
3	Karachi, Pakistan	125
4	Dhaka, Bangladesh	115
5	Kolkata, India	101
6	Yancheng, China	97
7	Wuhan, China	88
8	Beijing, China	61
9	Katmandu, Nepal	60
10	Kabul, Afghanistan	59

a. In order to curb this environmental issue, many countries have adopted measures to control burning of the waste material and smoke emissions. Restrictions are imposed on factories to regulate the burning of coals or fuels so that

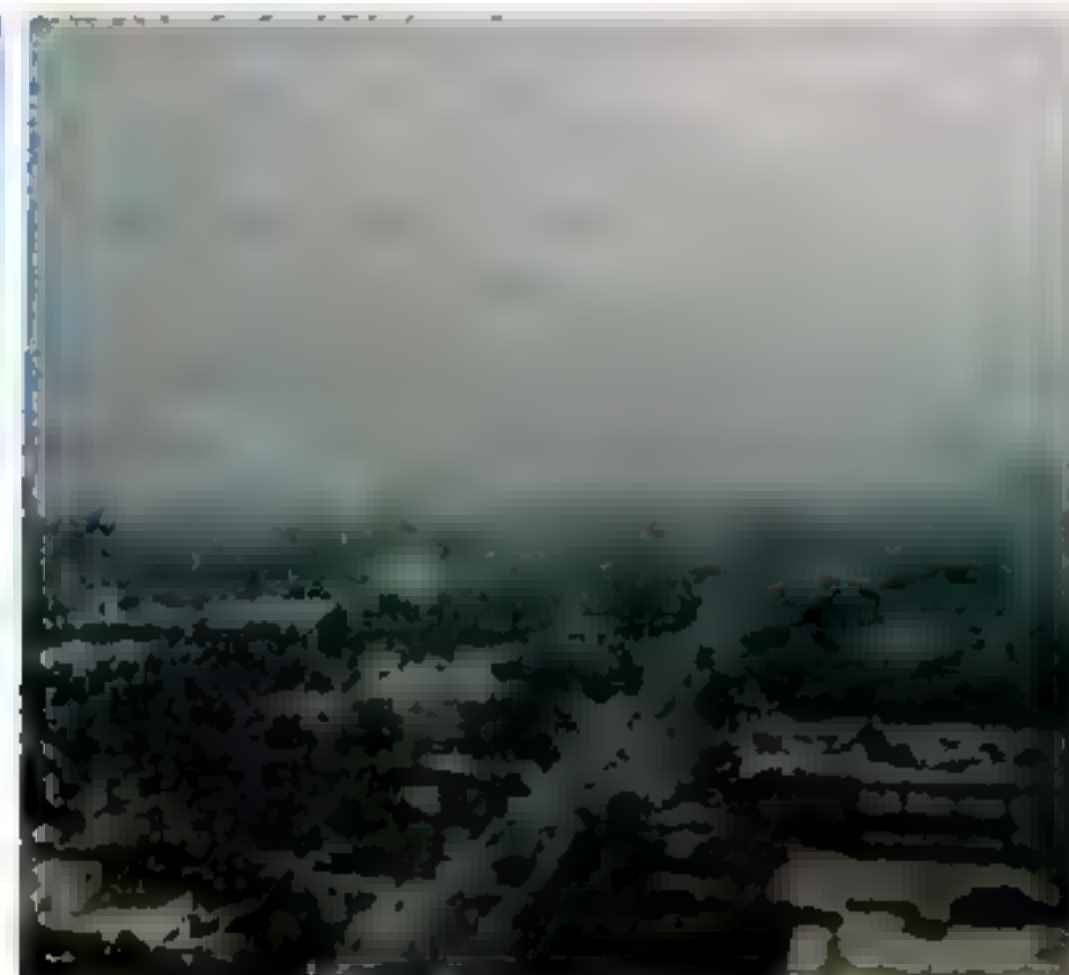
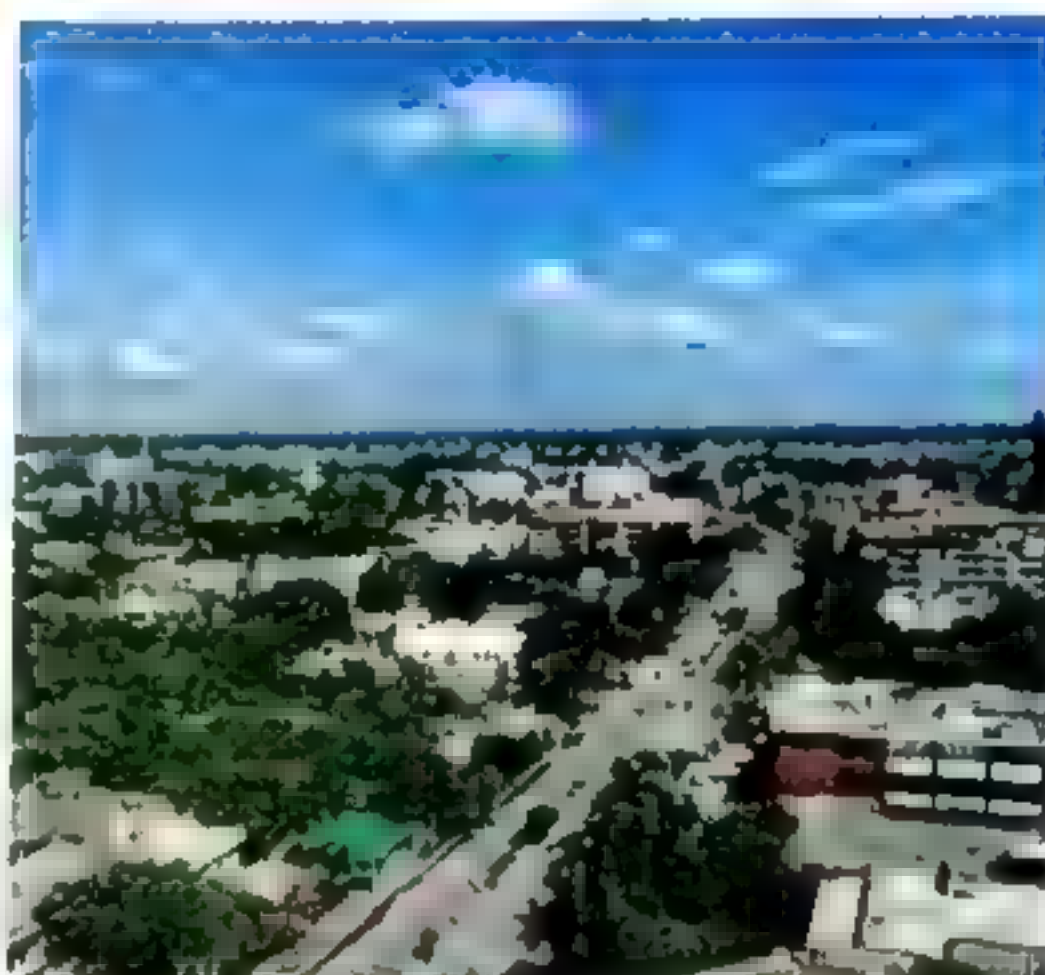
smoke emissions can be kept under check.

b. Smog is not only an environmental problem but is also a kind of hazard that requires a responsible civic response from the community at large. The people would have to adopt healthy lifestyle. They should walk more and drive less. Car pooling is a good idea that would reduce the traffic on the roads. In a country like ours, it is a pressing need of the hour to improve public transport system. The culture of running bicycles should be promoted by our opinion leaders and celebrities.

c. Smoke-emitting vehicles should not be allowed to come on the roads. Each vehicle should get engine fitness certificate and then be allowed to be driven on the roads.

d. An awareness campaign should be launched to educate the farmers regarding the harmful effects of smog, and they should be advised not to burn the crop residue. Penal action should be taken against those who burn the crop residue and cause smog.

e. It is the need of the hour that the real-time air quality data should be published and awareness be created regarding the health emergency which exists so that the



general public may take measures to control the air pollution. Wearing masks is not only the basic preventive measure for the Covid-19 but it also remains the best prevention strategy to avoid the harmful effects of smog and air pollution. Certain electronic gadgets like air purifiers may be used to clean the air of the closed spaces like the rooms and vehicles. People may avoid doing exercise outdoor during the season of smog.

f. The government should press the owners of brick kilns to use zigzag technology which releases fewer emissions than the traditional apparatus used in brick kilns.

Conclusion

Smog has become a great environmental hazard which has many harmful effects on public health. It has created an emergency-like situation in many countries including Pakistan. The government and the community should join hands and take steps to tackle this emergency before it is too late. ■

The writer is a civil servant, belonging to Police Service of Pakistan (PSP).

The most important component of Ehsaas Program (EP) is the Ehsaas Kafaalat Programme (EKP), which entails the provision of cash stipends of 2,000 rupees monthly to the poorest women across the country. EKP is essentially a rebranding of what was originally known as the Benazir Income Support Programme, launched in 2008, by the Pakistan Peoples Party government.

The EP website indicates that 134 billion rupees were deposited in beneficiary accounts under EKP during the fiscal year 2020-21. Of this amount, only 5.8 billion rupees were deposited in beneficiaries' accounts in Balochistan, which makes up a mere 4.35 percent of the total amount. The share of beneficiaries from Balochistan in actual disbursement is even lower than 4.35 percent. Prior to 2020-21, the share in the programme of beneficiaries from Balochistan was even lesser, hovering between three and four percent. That the historical and current share of beneficiaries from Balochistan in the country's premier social protection programme is even less than the province's share in the total population is outrageously discriminatory and inequitable.

Most of the studies conducted by the government and donor agencies to estimate incidence of poverty across the country calculate poverty based on the data of the Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement surveys and Household Integrated Economic Surveys. Nearly all studies on poverty conducted over the past decade indicate that Balochistan remains the poorest province and that its poor population accounts for approximately 10-11 percent of the country's total poor population.

In this regard, three studies are worth quoting. First, according to estimates of poverty carried out by the Pakistan Institute of Development Economics in May 2020, nearly 41 percent of households in Balochistan live below the poverty line, accounting for approximately 11 percent of the total poor households in the country.

Secondly, according to the Pakistan Multidimensional Poverty Index Report 2016, 71 percent of Balochistan's population lives in multidimensional poverty, which is 10 percent of Pakistan's total multi dimensionally poor population.

Similarly, the Pakistan National Human Development Report 2020 on Inequality, produced by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), shows that Balochistan is over-proportionately represented among the poorest 20 percent compared to the province's share in the overall national population distribution. Balochistan's share in the poorest and richest income quintile stands at 9.3 percent and 2.08 percent, respectively.

Since the aforementioned studies of poverty indicate that Balochistan's share in overall income poverty, multidimensional poverty and extreme poverty ranges between 9.3 percent and 11 percent, the minimum share of beneficiaries from Balochistan in the EKP should be

The Prime Minister recently announced a 120 billion-rupee subsidy programme to mitigate the hardships of the inflation-hit public. He also lauded the government's flagship social protection programme, the Ehsaas Programme (EP), for collecting data on the financial status of families across the country. While the praise showered upon EP is well-deserved, the programme is not without its pitfalls.



around 9.3 percent to 11 percent. Alternatively, the province's share should be according to the horizontal distribution criteria set by the 7th National Finance Commission Award, i.e. 9.09 percent, a share that has been given constitutional protection through the 18th Constitutional Amendment.

The accompanying graphical illustration of provincial shares in income poverty and the 7th National Finance Commission Award (NFC) versus their actual share in EKP vividly highlights Balochistan's under-representation, compared to other provinces.

The key factor responsible for the alarmingly low share of Balochistan is the inadequate and flawed National Socioeconomic Registry database, on the basis of which poverty scorecards are developed using the Proxy Means Test methodology.

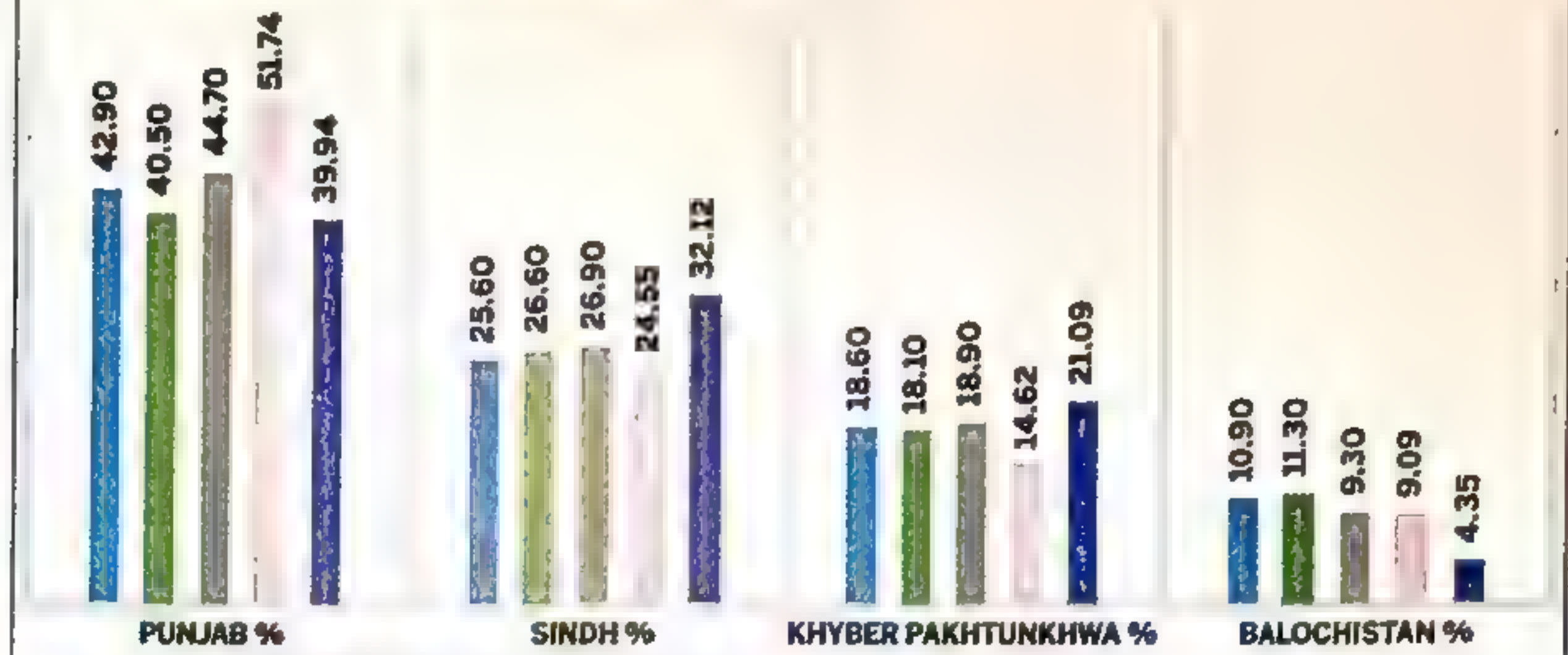
As is the case with nearly all national surveys and household censuses, especially the latter, accurate coverage of the entire target population in Balochistan has always remained a challenge. The province's small population scattered over a large territory, poor communication network, insurgency and trends of seasonal and forced displacement, combined with inadequate capacity of data collecting teams, make it almost impossible to cover the entire populace.

Furthermore, there are methodological biases in the data collection instrument and processes, and systemic biases in the overall governance and management structure of the EP.

For example, since Balochistan is the poorest province, accounting for nearly half of the country's territory, the biggest and most resourceful administrative set-up of the EP should be in Balochistan. But, in reality, the set-up here is small, understaffed and under-resourced and, hence, Balochistan's poor and ultra-poor are missing from the database of the

COMPARISON OF PROVINCIAL SHARE IN POVERTY & 7TH NFC VS SHARE IN EHSAAZ PROGRAMME

■ Provincial share in multidimensional poverty
■ Provincial share in income poverty
■ Provincial share in poorest income quintile
■ Provincial share in 7th NFC Award
■ Provincial share in Ehsaas Kafaalat during FY 2020-21



country's premier social safety programme.

The issue of Balochistan's under-representation in federal programmes is not restricted to EKP alone. Balochistan's share among recipients of other interventions of Ehsaas is even less than two percent, as is the case with the Kamyab Jawan Programme, agriculture loans and various subsidies.

For instance, the Utility Stores Corporation (USC) is one of the most important government policy instruments to counter inflationary pressures through the provision of subsidies on essential food and non-food items. But, according to its website, the branches of USC are present only in seven districts of Balochistan, excluding 27 of the country's poorest districts.

This concerning low representation of Balochistan among beneficiaries of the country's social protection programmes, among other factors, explains why there is an increasing gap between Balochistan and rest of Pakistan in terms of levels of poverty and socio-economic development. UNDP's recent report on inequality confirms that Balochistan is falling behind other provinces on all socioeconomic development indicators.

The under-representation in social

protection programmes and the fact that Balochistan is almost always ignored in large-scale infrastructure projects on the grounds that the province offers low returns on investment guarantees that the gap between Balochistan and the rest of the country will increase even further. This increase in socioeconomic disparities between Balochistan and the rest of the country is not a coincidence, but a result of deliberate socioeconomic neglect and an anti-poor and majoritarian public policy paradigm. It is this growing inequality and sense of deprivation that has made the province a fertile breeding ground for extremist narratives and violent conflicts.

Moving forward, Balochistan's share among the recipients of the EKP should be fixed at 11 percent, at a minimum. The capacity and resources of the EP's administrative setup in Balochistan should be augmented and upgraded, while representatives of the province should be made members of the governing body as well as the project's management team.

Only then will we start moving towards poverty alleviation in the country and truly meeting the ambitious goals set by the EKP. ■

(Courtesy: Dawn)

Quaid-i-Azam

Muhammad Ali Jinnah

A visionary Leader of South Asia


US and the Palestinian nation will celebrate 55th birthday on 14

11-1002 • *See* Hinkler and Gurr

real nation-builders. He led a highly disciplined life, had no motto

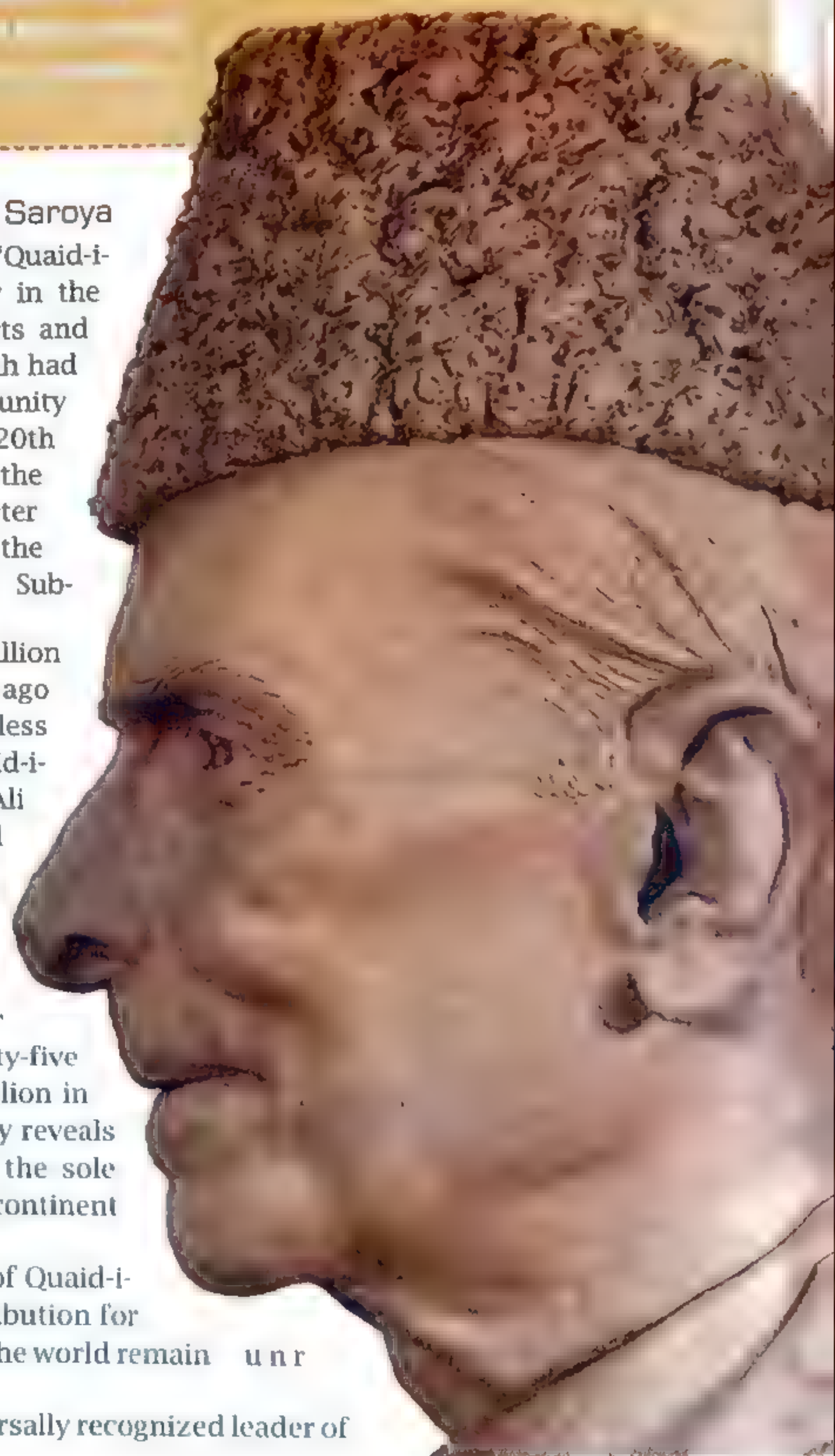
REFERENCES

Zafrullah Saroya



In the modern history of Sub-continent, some ninety-five million Muslims who were living here since hundreds of years ago achieved independence in 1947 as a result of their relentless efforts and sacrifices under the fabulous leadership of Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah. Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah was a model leader who had hatred for violence and anti-constitutional measures as a means to achieve political objectives. His large number of speeches, statements and sayings, which he delivered on different occasions from time to time, are pearls of wisdom as these set out his views and thoughts not only on the Muslims of South Asia but also for the entire Muslim Umma. At the time of partition some ninety-five million Muslims lived in the Subcontinent, about eighty million in British India and the remaining in the princely States. History reveals that Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah proved himself the sole spokesman of the millions of Muslims living not only in Subcontinent but also in other parts of the world.

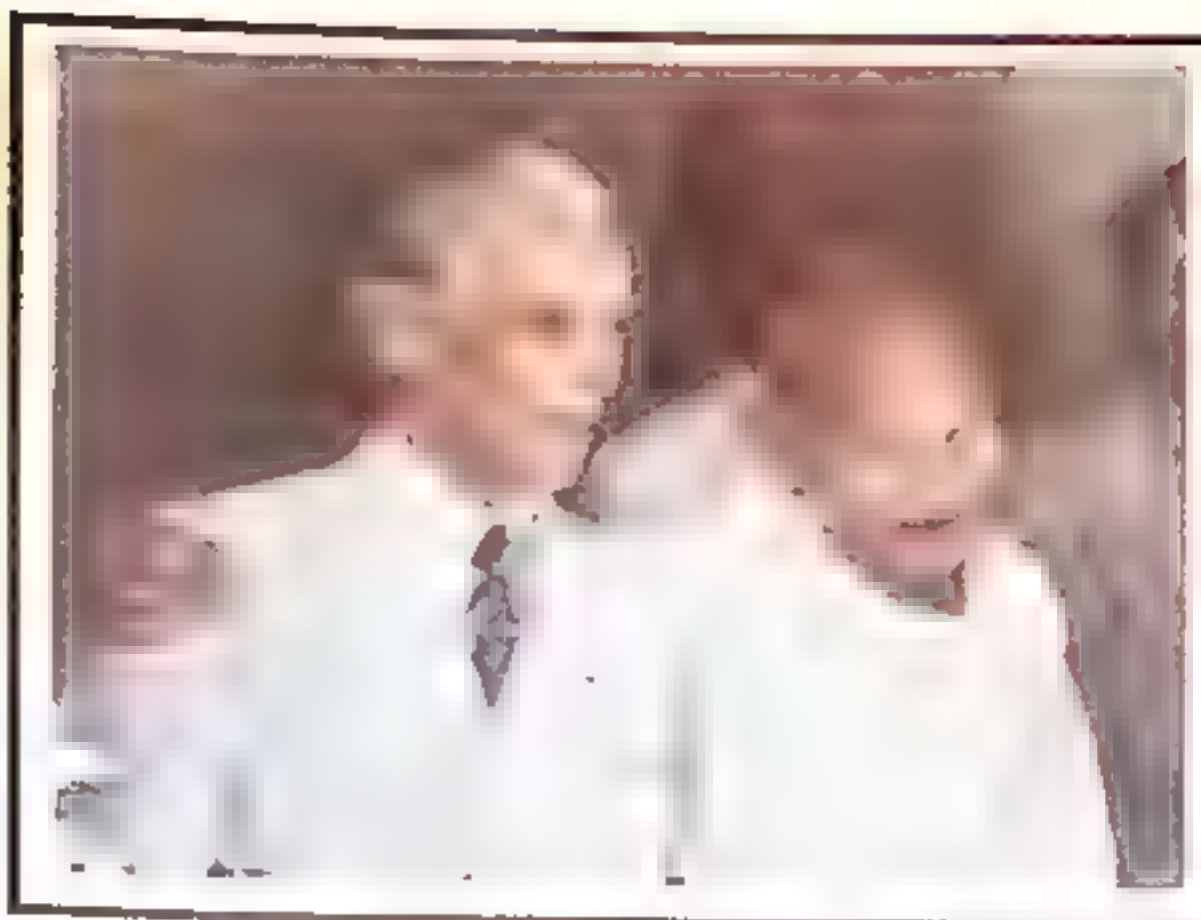
It is very rightly acknowledged that Quaid-i-Azam was a universally recognized leader of



the 20th century and, in this context, the geographical boundaries did not stop him from making persuasive efforts for needy and deserving people. He started taking interest in politics and made his debut in 1906 when he attended Calcutta session of the Indian National Congress. During his entire political life, Quaid-i-Azam not only led the Muslims of India in their struggle for independence but also advocated the cause for the Muslims strongly and eloquently. He was fully aware and conscious of the problems faced by the Muslims living in the countries such as Palestine, Saudi Arabia, Indonesia, Iraq, Egypt, etc. On the Palestine problem, the All India Muslim League clearly declared it as a problem of the Muslims of the whole world. The League in its session, held in December 1938 declared that:

"This session of the All India Muslim League warns the British government that if they persist in trying to give practical shape to the idea prevalent among certain sections of the British and Americans that Palestine be made the national home of the Jews, it will lead to a state of perpetual unrest and conflict."

The All India Muslim League continued to express its increasing apprehension about the Palestine question in the following years. Then, again in October 1945, Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah said that over half a million Jews had already been accommodated in Jerusalem against the wishes of the people. The valuable efforts of Quaid-i-Azam were fully recognized by the Muslim



nations and a number of Muslim leaders as well.

On another occasion, Quaid-i-Azam, while delivering presidential address to the Sindh Muslim League conference, held at Karachi, clearly said:

"With regard to the tragedy of Palestine that is going on at present and the ruthless repression that is practiced against the Arabs because of their struggle for the freedom of their country, I need hardly tell you

that we had most convincing proofs demonstrated all over India...."

Quaid-i-Azam visited Cairo on 22nd of December 1945 to exchange views with the world leaders. Later on, the President of the Muslim Brotherhood, in his letter of May 29, 1947, wrote to Quaid-i-Azam in the following notable words:

"We have taken the occasion of the meeting of the conference as an opportunity to enable our representative who is one of the most loyal and true Muslim Egyptians to enter India, and to express not only in writing but also verbally the sincere sentiments of Egypt towards the blessed Pakistan movement."

When the Netherlands forces landed in Indonesia, the All India Muslim League, in a resolution, expressed its solidarity with the people of Indonesia "for their struggle for freedom against heavy odds" and assured them of the "sincerest sympathy and support of the Muslim nation of India for their just and patriotic causes."

The cordial relations between the people of Indian Muslims and Indonesian Muslims find their reflection

Some Facts about Quaid-e-Azam

The Quaid was born on Monday 25th December 1876 at Wazir Mansion at Kharadar, Karachi. This three-storied building of the British colonial period is located on a busy street known as "Changla Street" near Meriwether Tower. It was in 1872, when Jinnahbai Poonja, father of the Quaid, with his newly married wife Sakina Bano commonly known as "Mithibhai" reached Karachi and acquired a house on the first floor of Wazir Mansion. About four years later, the couple was blessed with a son on 25th December 1876 and Asim Musa, the elder brother of Mithibai, named his nephew as Muhammad Ali Jinnahbai. After getting his early education in Sindh Madrasa-tul-Islam (now university) and Church Mission High School, Karachi, the Quaid decided to send his son to London for higher education in business. The parents of Muhammad Ali Jinnah arranged his marriage with Amratbai before his departure to London in 1892.

The resident house of Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah known as "Wazir Mansion," where the Quaid was born and spent 16 years of his early life, is declared as a "National Monument" by Government of Pakistan. This building was built during 1860-70 with stone masonry in lime and jute mortar to suite volatile weather of Karachi. When the Quaid left for London in 1892 for higher studies, his parents were residing in this house. However, after the birth of Quaid's sister Fatima Jinnah on 31st July 1893 the house was sold to someone and the family got shifted to a big rented house in Ramjee building, Khor Garden, Karachi.

After the demise of the founder of Pakistan on 11th September 1948, everything associated with his political or private life assumed a special significance for the Pakistani nation. His personal belongings now housed in Wazir Mansion remind us of the great leader and bring to light many a new and unknown aspects of his private life. Further, these relics of Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah help us understand the personality of the Father of the Nation.

The Wazir Mansion building was purchased by Wazir Muhammad from a Hindu landlord, Gordandas Mothandas, and handed

from the letter of the President of Indonesia which he wrote to Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah, on 15th of March 1947. In this letter, the foundation of liberal relations was laid down between Pakistan and Indonesia. In reply to Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah's appeal for contributions for the relief of the helpless people of Bengal and Bihar tragedies, the Indian Muslims of Zahidan (Iran) collected a sum of Rs 10,000/- and sent to the Relief Fund. The Quaid-i-Azam replied promptly on April 2, 1947, by thanking the voluntary contribution made by the Iranian Muslims and expressing desire that in future we shall work together and establish closer and closer relationships.

The relations between the Muslims living in India and Saudi Arabia were made during the early period of Islam. The relations strengthen more in the later period especially during the movement of independence of Pakistan. When Pakistan was created on 14th of August 1947, on the world political map as a new Muslim sovereign state, profound greeting messages were received by Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah from King Abdul Aziz Ibne Saud. Quaid-i-Azam responded with equal spirit in these words to King of Saudi Arabia through a telegram:

"Extremely grateful to your good wishes and greetings to Muslims of India on a historical occasion of establishment of Pakistan. I joint you in your prayer that the Almighty may guide our steps in the cause of peace and help us to cement bonds of Muslim brotherhood and we may stand on solid rock of Islam."

During 1945, the people of Syria as well as of other Muslim countries were struggling hard against the European invasions. Quaid-i-Azam was fully aware of these movements and delivered a statement on this issue in the following words:

"On behalf of the Musalmans (Muslims) of India, I wholeheartedly and deeply sympathise with the people of Syria and Lebanon and those who have fallen and have suffered for their nation, and, I hope the Arab League, which meets on 4th of June, will accord their complete and whole-hearted support to Syria and Lebanon and resist any attempt or terms that may be suggested by France or anybody else which are calculated to be detrimental to the sovereignty or the interest of these two states, and that they would resist any such attempt at all cost."

Similarly, the Muslims living in Subcontinent had a great affection for the people of Turkey. Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah, while speaking on the occasion of 8th session of the League at Bombay in 1915, said:

"There are four hundred million Muslims in the world bound together in brotherhood; their feelings and sentiments should not be ignored in any settlement which may be arrived at."

During the year 1919, Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali



over to the Government of Pakistan for its better preservation. In November 1952, the first meeting of the Councilors of Karachi Municipal Corporation (KMC) was held under the mayorship of Hatim Ali Alvi in order to acquire the house and declare it as a 'protected monument'. Thereafter, the building was handed over to Pakistan PWD for its renovation and necessary repairs. The required funds were provided by the Quaid-e-Azam Memorial Fund Committee for the purpose. In July 1953, the Government of Pakistan declared the building as a 'protected monument' under the Ancient Preservation Act, 1904, (now called as the Antiquities Act, 1975) and it was handed over to the Department of Archaeology and Museums on 13th August 1953.

To provide glimpses into Quaid's private life, to younger Pakistani generation in particular, the Government of Pakistan set up a commiserate in 1969 to collect the personal artefacts of the Quaid-i-Azam, so as to preserve them as relics of national value. Most of these relics were present in 'Qasar-e-Fatima' (Mohatta Palace, Clifton) and Mohtarma Shireen Bai (sister of Quaid-i-Azam) very graciously donated the selected material to the Quaid's Relics Commission which was considered of national importance and worth preservation for posterity.

The Department of Archaeology & Museums, Government of Pakistan, established a library and a reading room on its ground floor and a museum on its first floor where Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah's personal belongings and articles, which had been close association with his memory were housed. Ghulam Muhammad, the then Governor General of Pakistan, performed the inauguration ceremony at Wazir Mansion on the occasion of sixth anniversary of the independence of Pakistan, i.e. 14th August 1953. The Government of Pakistan declared this building as a 'National Monument' in 1979. The second floor gallery of the Museum was opened in 1982 when some articles belonging to Quaid-i-Azam were collected from Mohtarma Shireen Jinnah by the Quaid's Relics Commission and handed over to the Department of Archaeology & Museums.

In the building, a reading room has been set up for general public where almost complete files of the leading newspapers have been preserved since 1953. Besides, a collection of more than 5000 books on the life of Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah, the freedom movement, history of

Jinnah sent a memorandum to the Prime Minister of Great Britain and Ireland. This representation was on behalf of the Muslims and it dealt with the question of Khilafat in detail. Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah had great regard for Kemal Ataturk and was deeply shocked at his death. Quaid-i-Azam requested all the provincial, districts and primary branches of Muslim League all over India to observe Friday, the 18th of November, as 'Kemal Day', to express deepest feelings of sorrow and grief of the Muslims of India.

Suffice is to say that Quaid-i-Azam played a massive and important role towards the solidarity of Muslim brethren of the world. His contribution towards the freedom of Muslim countries is worthy of mention as he advocated the causes of Muslims very strongly and eloquently.

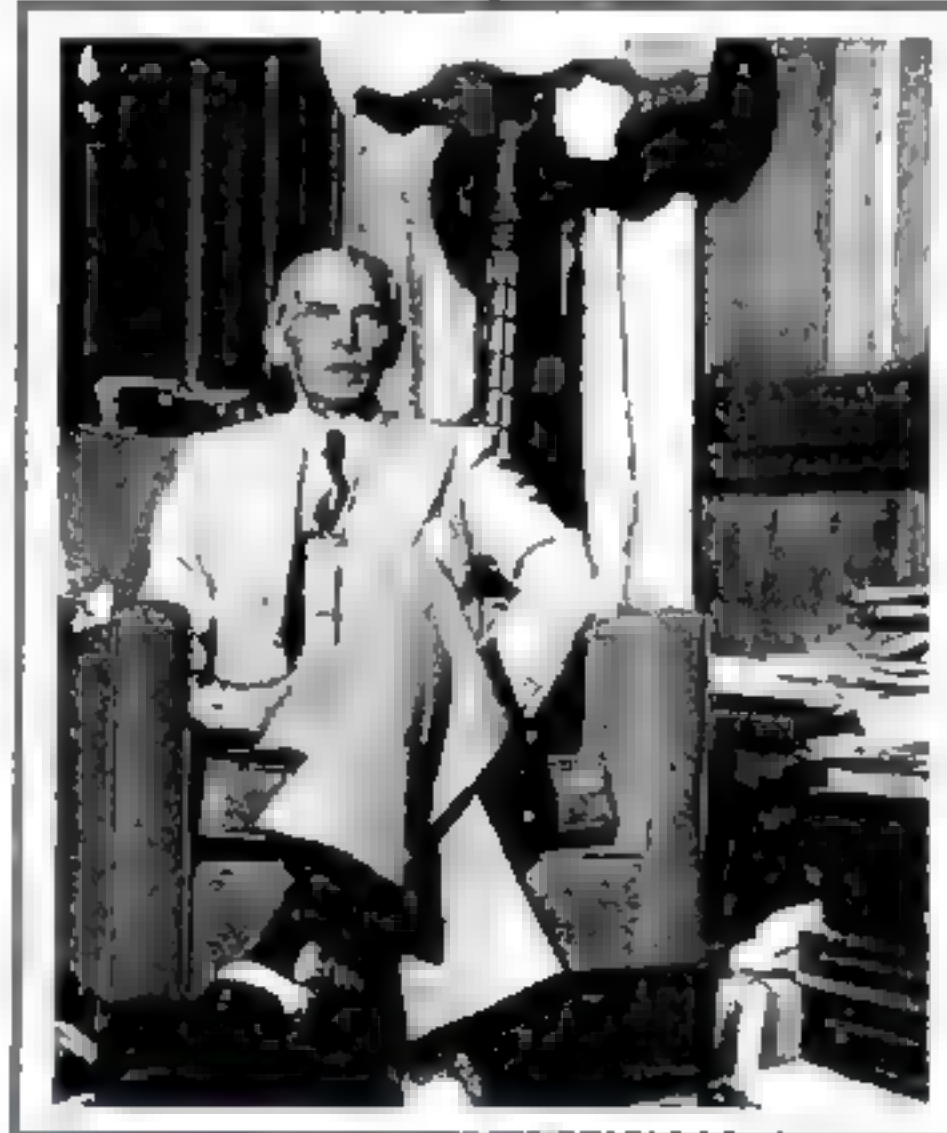
The Lahore Resolution of 23rd March 1940, which was later known as the Pakistan Resolution, was a result of the total disillusionment of the Muslims with the mortal constitutional experiments tried in the Subcontinent over a period of many years. The idea of partitioning India reached its final destination in historic resolution passed on 24th of March 1940, at Lahore under the superb leadership of Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah. During his presidential address, the Quaid explained the background of the demand of a free homeland for the Muslims. He further said that the nature of the Hindu-Muslim problem in India was not inter-communal but an international one. The coming seven years led to the partition

of India and emergence of Pakistan under the perceptive leadership of Jinnah.

Quaid-i-Azam was a great protagonist of democracy and social justice. His faith in democratic dispensation in a Muslim society was unfettered and unshakable. For him, democracy carried two shapes in the subcontinent. The first shape was the internal administration of the country which should be in the hands of Indians and Muslims. The second shape of democracy, according to him, was that the British being themselves the founders of parliamentary democracy should allow free criticism of their policies. He was not in favour of violence on political issues or other matters. He always condemned violence and urged upon his followers, especially young students, to remain within the limits of law when agitating their political rights. The incidents occurred in Calcutta during 'Direct Action Day' caused a lot of pain to the Quaid-i-Azam and he condemned these with all the force at his command.

Today, instead of just observing the Quaid's birthday just as an anniversary, we should study the life, character and the golden principles of Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah which we have forgotten. We all, as a nation, should remember that the best mark of respect and homage that we can pay to the soul of Quaid-i-Azam is to build Pakistan into a great and prosperous Muslim state as per his dreams and philosophy. ■

The writer is a Lahore-based legal consultant.



Pakistan, etc. have also been kept in this library. Here law books used by Quaid-i-Azam are also on display. These books were sold by Quaid-i-Azam to a bookseller in 1945 who took the entire collection to London from where M/s Smith Kline and French of Pakistan (Ltd) Karachi purchased and presented to the Government of Pakistan on 24th November 1967. A few of them bear signature and name of the Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah. One chair and a writing table of Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah is also displayed in this room. This furniture was used by Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah as the first Governor General of Pakistan.

Today, Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah is not with us but his relics always remind us the superfine standard of his living. Besides, the sight of his relics serves as a beacon of light and guides us towards the path of 21st century of progress and prosperity. A large number of people from all walks of life as well as VIPs and state guests visit the museum where personal belongings of the Founder of Pakistan are preserved. Nelson Mandela, who visited Quaid-i-Azam's birthplace museum, Karachi, presented his historic remarks on the occasion as under: "Every sight related to leader Ali Jinnah is a source of inspiration." – Nelson Mandela. (2-10-1992).





EXPLAINER

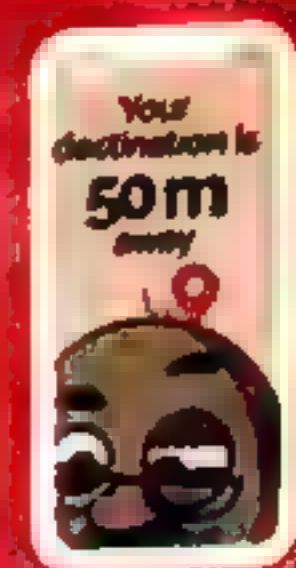
HOW MOSQUITOES SPREAD DISEASE

In most cases, mosquitoes don't cause any long-term harm. During disease outbreaks these seemingly small vectors become rather dangerous. As Zika and dengue outbreaks become a cause for concern in some parts of India, a look at how one can contract disease from a mosquito bite

How a Mosquito Decides Who to Bite

Human breath releases carbon dioxide (CO₂) plumes

10-50 m away
Smells a host's CO₂ plume



2 Starts flying towards it

4 Visual cues help it go closer

3 5-15 m Begins to see the host

5 <1 m Senses the host's body heat, decides whether or not to bite



How do mosquitoes bite

Mosquitoes spread disease through their bites



The proboscis, a mosquito's mouth, pierces the skin to suck up blood



As the mosquito is feeding, it injects saliva into your skin

This saliva enters your blood. There is an exchange of fluids between the mosquito and your bloodstream.

If a mosquito is infected (i.e. it has fed off an infected human or animal) it passes on the infection to the person it's feeding off.



Your body reacts to the saliva resulting in a bump and itching

DID YOU KNOW?

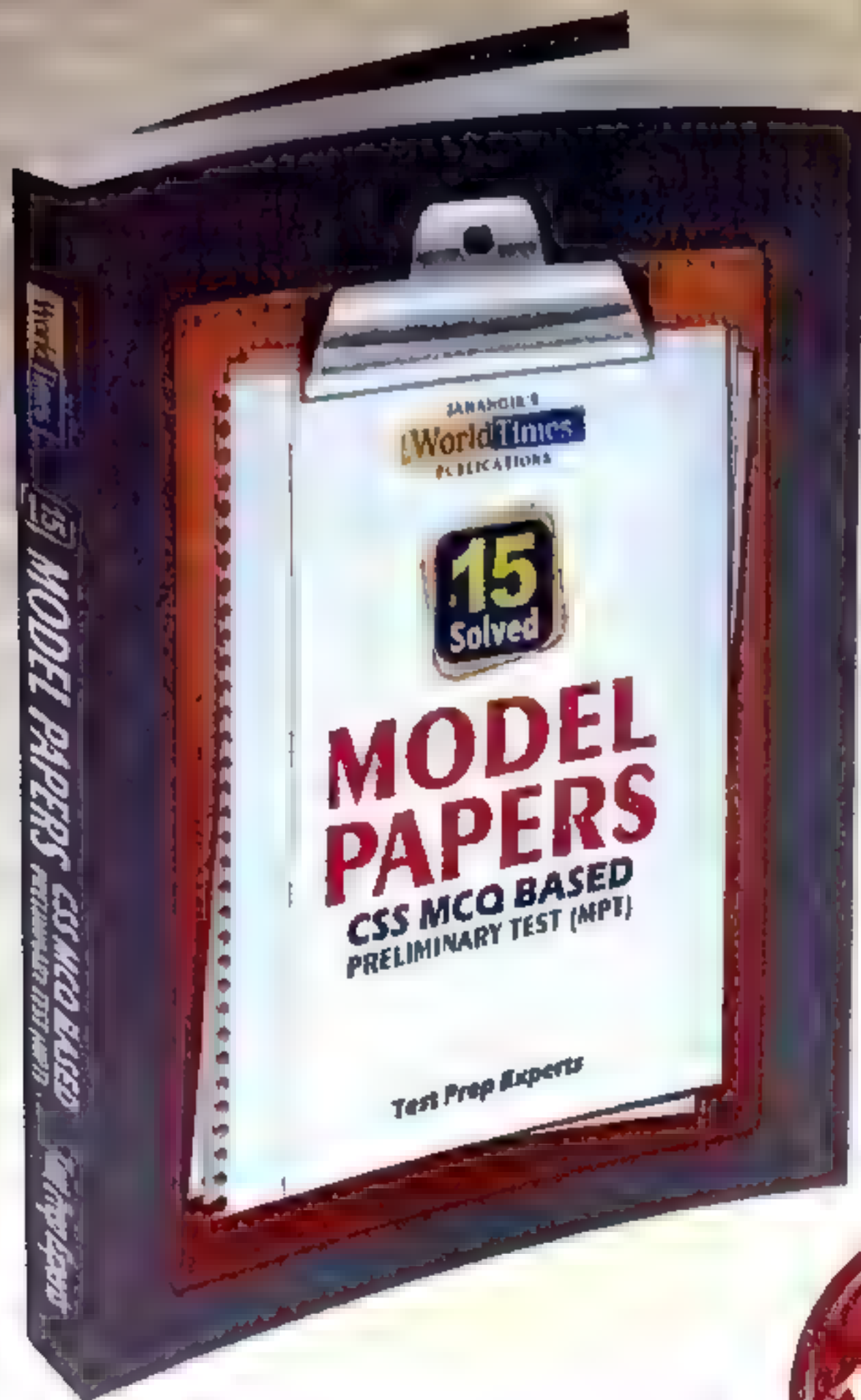
Mosquitoes do not get the mosquito bite. They feed on blood. Mosquitoes do not suck all of the blood. They feed from one source. It takes multiple meals from multiple sources. Mosquitoes do not bite all the time.



Diseases that are spread by the bite of an infected mosquito are known as mosquito-borne diseases.



Best Books for MCQ BASED PRELIMINARY TEST (MPT)

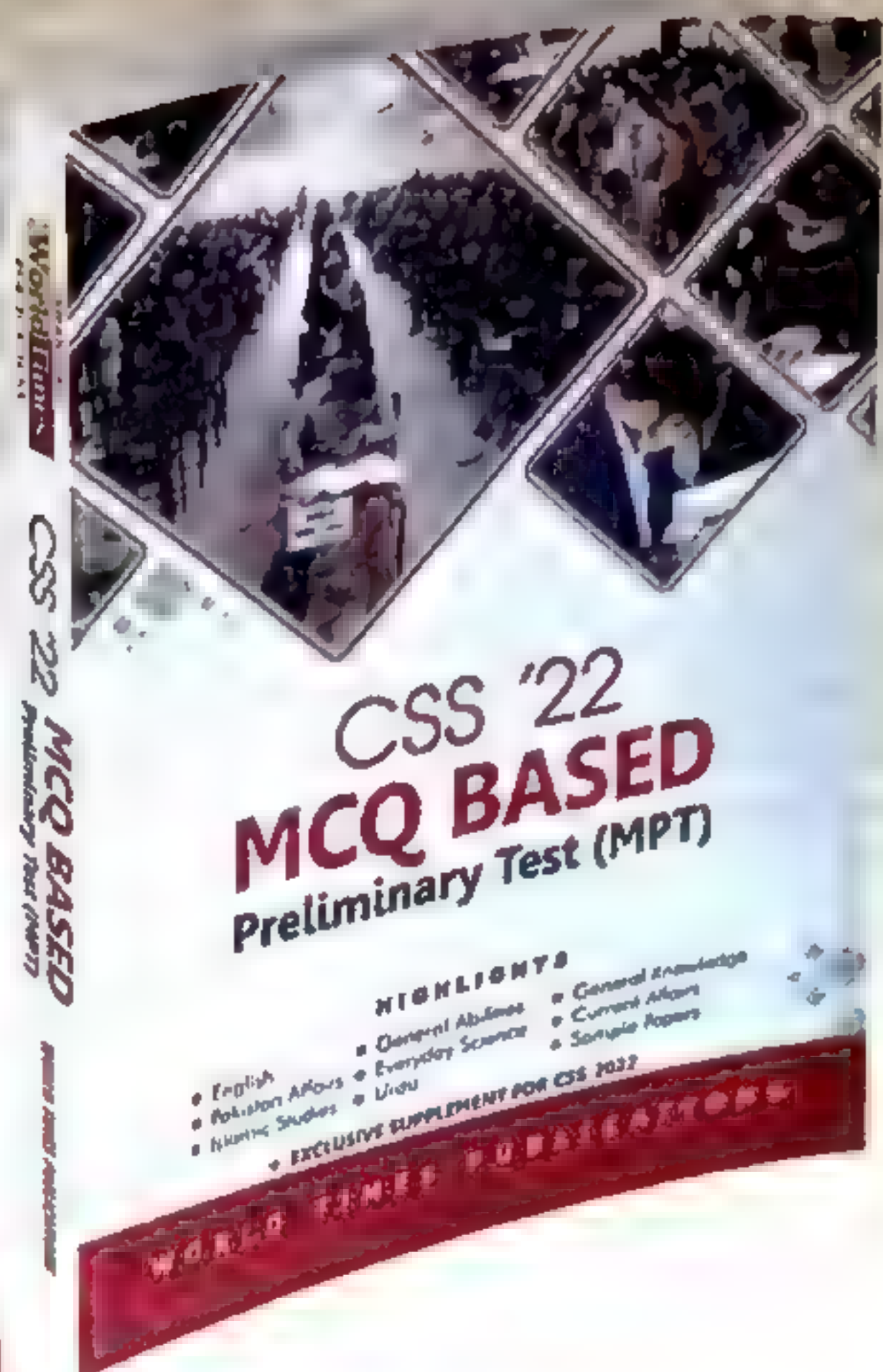


SUBSCRIBE



BOOKISH

YOUTUBE
CHANNEL



J

Jahangir's World Times (JWT): First of all, please tell us about your educational background.

Sajeel Ahmad (SA): I did O- and A-Levels from Bloomfield Hall School. I graduated from Lahore University of Management Sciences (LUMS) by earning a BSc (Hons.) degree in Accounting & Finance. Later, I did ACCA.

JWT: Since you have been allocated to Foreign Service of Pakistan (FSP), what was the feature of this service that attracted you most?

SA: The ability to network and groom myself were the features that attracted me most to Foreign Service.

JWT: How much helpful did you find Jahangir's World Times (JWT) during your preparation? And, how was your experience at the World Times Institute?

SA: JWT played a pivotal role in my success. Moreover, the guidance given for the interview at WTI proved to be the ultimate reason for my success.

JWT: What, in your opinion, is the key to making a difference in written part of CSS exam?

SA: In my opinion, written part of CSS exam is all about your analysis and how well you structure and present your arguments in the answers.

JWT: Generally, compulsory subjects are considered low-scoring, what was your strategy to get through these very papers?

SA: Practicing past papers and ensuring that I understood

Detailed Marks Sheet

Your inspiration	My Family
Attempts	02
Qualification	BSc Hons Accounting & Finance; ACCA
Alma mater	LUMS
Schooling medium	English
Your study schedule	3-4 hours a day
Your sources	Notes and YouTube
Group preferences	1. PAS 2. FSP 3. Customs
Why FSP?	Personal choice
Hobbies	Reading books, playing football
Fave personality	Syed Babar Ali
Fave book	The Kite Runner by Khaled Hosseini
Fave quote	"Your destiny is the level where you will play your tune. You might not change your instrument but how well to play is entirely in your hands." — Elif Shafak (The Forty Rules of Love)
Secret of your success	Consistency & faith
Your role model	My father

SUBSCRIBE



BOOKISHBANDA

YOUTUBE CHANNEL

In Conversation with
SAJEEL AHMAD (FSP)

27th in Pakistan,
CSS 2020-21



“The guidance given for the interview at WTI proved to be the ultimate reason for my success.”

a topic from multiple angles.

JWT: What was the key to your phenomenal success?

SA: Persistence and not giving up when I felt gloomy about my chances to crack CSS exam.

JWT: What should be an ideal time table for a new aspirant to make sound preparation for CSS exam?

SA: 6-8 months.

JWT: How answers should be written to get maximum marks?

SA: It should be done by carefully understanding what is asked by the examiner, and staying absolutely relevant. The answers should not be too brief or too stretched out. Focus has to be on quality and presenting your own point of view from multiple dimensions.

JWT: Should there be some word limit kept in mind while writing answers?

SA: Quality over quantity anytime; however, the answers should not be too short. Five to six pages of the answer sheet would suffice normally.

JWT: How did you structure your Essay and what was your strategy for Précis and Composition Paper?

SA: For the Essay paper, I had practiced keeping in mind a particular structure, and I was able to emulate that well in the exam, apart from this adequate content on multiple topics and a grammar mistake-free writing was the focus. For the précis exam, I practiced past papers extensively, which led to a very good score.

JWT: How a new aspirant should start his/her preparations and what areas should (s)he focus?

SA: I believe a new aspirant should start his/her preparations from Current Affairs, getting acquainted to what is happening

around as it surely helps build an aspirant's confidence and (s)he is able to project that confidence in other subjects too. For that to happen, gathering information from YouTube can be a good starting point.

Insofar as the second part is concerned, the aspirants must gather and read quality material with an aim to develop their analytical abilities.

My Tips on

Selection of optional subjects

A careful analysis of the syllabus and of past papers of various optional subjects and aligning them with your educational background should be the strategy to select optional subjects.

Notes-making

Notes making has a pivotal role to play. I believe detailed notes should be made initially to comprehend a topic in its entirety; however, these notes should be converted into brief ones or one-pagers close to the exam in order to increase efficiency and make revision easier.

Revision

Mock tests have an extremely important part to play; they give you an idea as to where you stand with regard to time management, what are your weaknesses in certain areas. Therefore, revision through mock tests is the best way to go about it. ■

Detailed Marks Sheet

Subject	Marks
Compulsory Subjects	
Essay	40
Précis & Composition	80
GSA	56
Current Affairs	43
Pakistan Affairs	48
Islamic Studies	47
Optional Subjects	
Accountancy & Auditing	146
Business Administration	33
History of USA	55
Gender Studies	71
Mercantile Law	59
Total Written	678
Viva Voce	193
Grand Total	871

My Interview Experience

My interview experience was a pleasant one. I stayed confident throughout and projected a calm demeanour even when I was not able to answer a question well. The panel focused on questions about Pakistan's current affairs, international relations, and the role of the state. I was asked to write a short note on the role of the state in the development of Pakistan. I was also asked to write a short note on the role of the state in the development of Pakistan. I was also asked to write a short note on the role of the state in the development of Pakistan.

Advice for fresh aspirants

I would like to say that the preparation for the CSS exam is a long and arduous task. It requires a lot of hard work and dedication. I would like to say that the preparation for the CSS exam is a long and arduous task. It requires a lot of hard work and dedication.





BOOKISHBANDA

YOUTUBE
CHANNEL

Magazine Desk

CPEC

OUR LAST CHANCE FOR INDUSTRIALIZATION

C

hina Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) is supposed to be a game changer for Pakistan's economy. Several new power projects were installed at a time when

the country was losing 2-2.5 percent of GDP (Gross Domestic Product) every year due to severe loadshedding and no one in the world was ready to invest in the energy sector in Pakistan. China stepped in. Later, however, the projects in line for the second round or phase-II of CPEC almost halted due to economic slowdown and the growing circular debt. There may be some revival now as the JCC (Joint Cooperation Committee) meeting took place in September as planned and China's President Xi

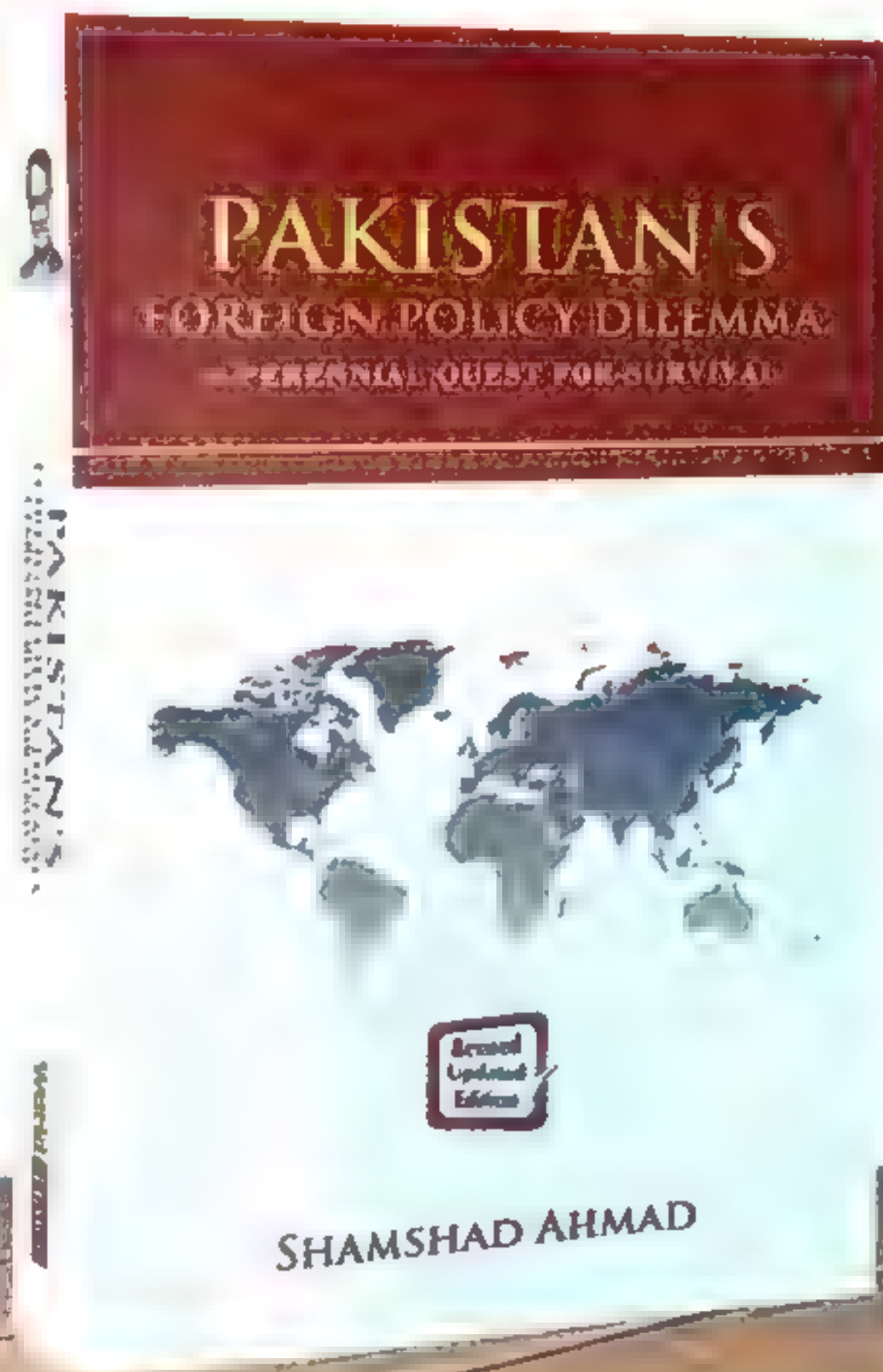
Jinping, called Prime Minister Imran Khan in October. Special Assistant to Prime Minister on CPEC affairs, Khalid Mansoor recently described CPEC as Pakistan's last chance for industrialization.

Pakistan is prematurely moving from agrarian to a service economy, and there is no way the country can cater for 220 million plus population without having an industrial base. Perhaps, the lack of industrial depth is the reason for Pakistan's frequent boom and bust growth cycles. The world is not ready to finance the growing external imbalances without a promise of sustainable path of economic growth by Pakistan. And that sustainable path is hinged upon industrial growth in the country.

The government should work on a priority basis to speed up CPEC. One of the prime reasons for CPEC slowdown is delay in payments to Chinese investors in the power projects. Delays in IPPs (Independent Power Producers) payment is a notorious norm in Pakistan. But the Chinese are not very amused at this treatment. Around Rs250 billion worth of payments are stuck due to which the projects are unable to pay dividends to the investors. Now, these investors are said to be reluctant to proceed further. Perhaps not surprisingly, the insurance premium on the projects is also rising. Reportedly, the delays in 6 power projects (mostly hydro and coal) are due to pending approvals from the insurer, Sinasure. This could be attributed to over-dues of power projects amounting to Rs250 billion. There are statements by government officials every now and then through which it is claimed that the government is renegotiating the rates of return on quasi-equity IPPs that are secured by sovereign guarantees. There is nothing new that has been offered to the Chinese. The return structure template was made under the 1994 Power Policy (the Benazir Bhutto government signed a number of IPP contracts under this policy). At that time, mainly businesspeople from the West invested in Pakistan, and later a similar structure was offered in the 2000s when local entrepreneurs emerged as major investors.

With the advent of circular debt that began to grow in 2010s and a bleak security situation, foreign investment was hard to come by while the power demand and supply gap kept growing. The Chinese committed to Pakistan and most investments were on the then-prevalent rate of return structure. Later, the government negotiated with local IPPs on their rates of return. It is, therefore, important to note that some in the government have been advocating a similar treatment or concession for CPEC projects. Efforts should, therefore, be aimed at expediting the remaining power projects in the CPEC and kick-starting the CPEC's second and highly crucial round where private to private partnership in Special Economic Zones is important to bring foreign investment in efficiency-seeking sectors and technology transfer. In the past, the thrust of foreign investment was market-seeking projects, resulting in import substitution. Rarely did any investment come to efficiency-seeking projects where foreign exchange can be earned by generating exports and also saving on imports through import substitution. That is why expediting work on SEZs is imperative. That is why clearing the air on overdue payments is imperative. That is why authorities should be careful in making comments on CPEC publicly. All these have grave repercussions for Pakistan.

Latest Books by Hamid Khan



PAKISTAN'S FOREIGN POLICY DILEMMA: A PERENNIAL QUEST FOR SURVIVAL

Shamshad Ahmad's book stands out as a thorough and stimulating study of Pakistan's foreign policy that combines a diplomat's experience with academic discourse. It is not a chronology of major developments in Pakistan's interaction with the rest of the world.

Dr Hasan Askari Rizvi; PhD (U. Penn.)
Professor Emeritus (PU, Lahore)
Former Caretaker Chief Minister Punjab

"Pakistan's Foreign Policy Dilemma: A Perennial Quest for Survival" offers a comprehensive overview drawing upon the author's vast experience and insights acquired as a distinguished and well-respected Pakistani diplomat.

Riaz Mohammad Khan
Former Foreign Secretary

JAHANGIR'S

Wahid Times

PUBLICATIONS

Lahore
37220879

Rawalpindi
5539609

Multan
0335-9426777

Karachi
32765086

THE EARTHSHOT PRIZE

Usman Ahmiad

On October 17, the names of the first-ever five winners of Prince William's Earthshot Prize, a prestigious environment award that is a kind of Oscars for green projects that the British royal hopes will highlight creative solutions to the world's most pressing environmental challenges, were revealed at a glittering ceremony held at London's Alexandra Palace. These five innovators won 1 million pounds each along with a global network of professional and technical support to scale their remarkable environmental solutions to repair our planet and accelerate their impact. The prize, a Nobel-like award founded by the Duke of Cambridge and renowned British naturalist David Attenborough, aims to inspire innovative solutions to the most pressing environmental challenges currently facing the planet.

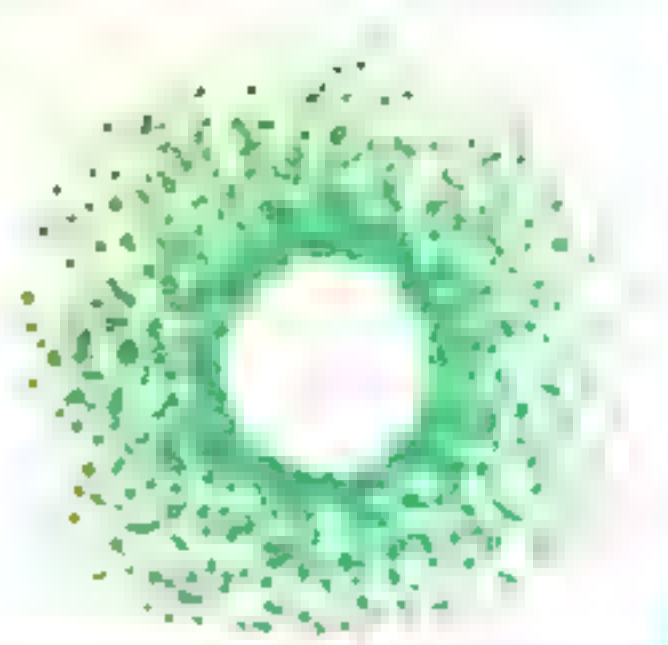
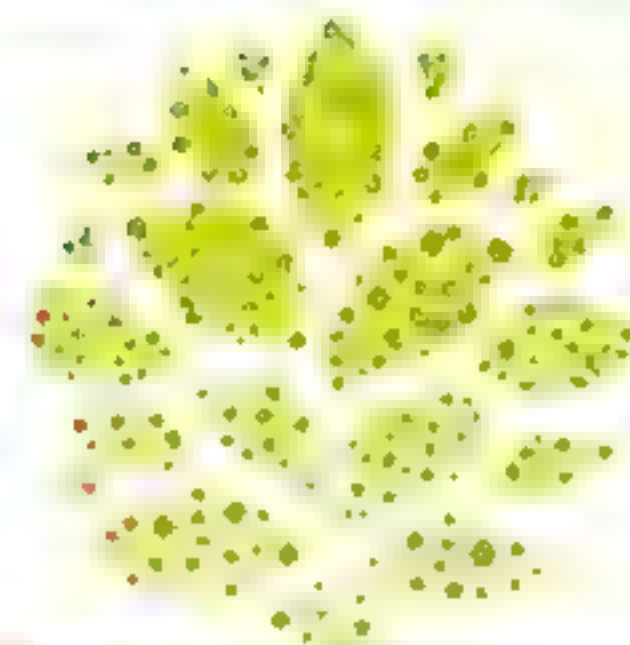
The inaugural winners include cutting-edge technologists, innovators, an entire country, and a pioneering city. Meet the Earthshot Prize Winners for 2021 below:



SUBSCRIBE



BOOKISH PANDA

YOUTUBE
CHANNEL

In the 1990s, the vast forests of Costa Rica were devastated, half their former size. But the people of Costa Rica and their Ministry for Environment had a plan to save them. Its programmes paid citizens to protect forests, plant trees and restore ecosystems. The results were extraordinary. Costa Rica's forests doubled in size. Flora and fauna thrived which led to a boom in ecotourism, contributing \$4 billion to the economy.

The government is now taking the approach to urban areas. It believes 30% of the world's land and oceans could be protected this way too. Winning The Earthshot Prize would help it share knowledge and practices globally, especially in the Global South. Costa Rica's motto is "pura vida" or "pure life". Those words could soon echo across the world.



THE REPUBLIC OF COSTA RICA
PROTECT AND RESTORE NATURE

Globally, we generate \$120 billion of agricultural waste every year. What farmers cannot sell, they often burn, which causes air pollution that, in some areas, has reduced life expectancy by a decade. This plays out every year in the fields surrounding New Delhi, India. Smoke from man-made infernos fills the air, causing smog not only in India but also in other countries like Pakistan. Vidyut Mohan's social enterprise, Takachar, is putting out the fire. It has developed a cheap, small-scale, portable technology that attaches to tractors in remote farms. The machine converts crop residues into sellable bio-products like fuel and fertilizer.

Takachar's technology reduces smoke emissions by up to 98% which will help improve the air quality that currently reduces the affected population's life expectancy by up to 5 years.



A year after Sam Teicher and Gator Halpern launched Coral Vita's first facility in Grand Bahama, Hurricane Dorian destroyed their coral farm. The experience brought home the extent of the climate emergency and strengthened their resolve to protect our reefs.

Coral Vita's, which grows coral on land to replant in oceans, gives new life to dying ecosystems. Its methods grow coral up to 50 times faster than traditional methods and improves resilience to the impact of climate change.

As well as restoring reefs, Teicher and Halpern work with local communities, public officials and private companies to improve education, create new job prospects, and build a model to inject more funding into environmental protection. With Coral Vita's methods, a single farm could potentially supply coral for an entire nation, and they ultimately envision a network of such farms in every nation with reefs, kick-starting a restoration economy to preserve the ecosystems that sustain us all.



The global food system generates between 25-30% of the world's total greenhouse gas emissions. Meanwhile, hundreds of millions suffer from food insecurity. The City of Milan's Food Waste Hubs tackle these problems. Launched in 2019 with the aim of halving waste by 2030, each hub recovers food mainly from supermarkets and companies' canteens and gives it to NGOs who distribute it to the neediest citizens.

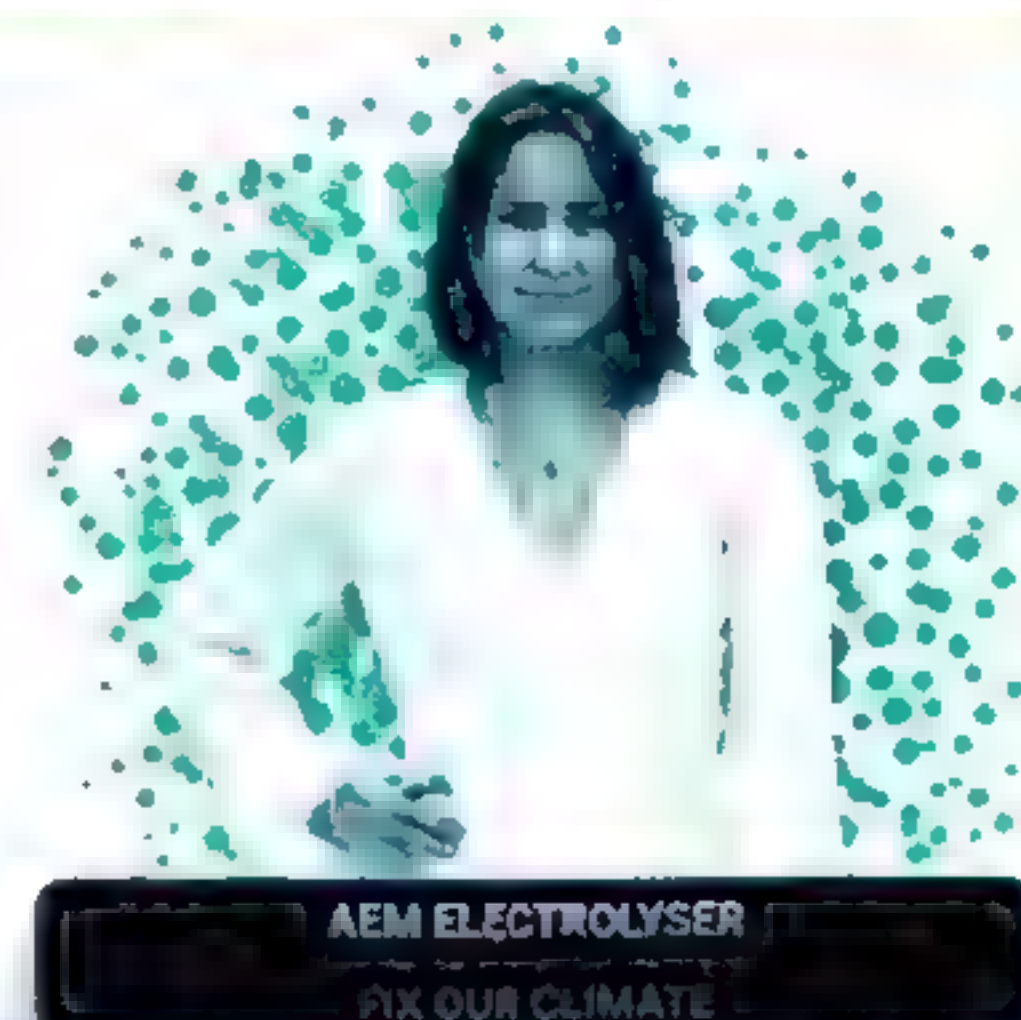
Milan is the first major city to enforce a city-wide food waste policy encompassing public agencies, food banks, charities, NGOs, universities and private businesses. And it is working. Today, the city has three Food Waste Hubs, each recovering about 130 tonnes of food per year or 350 kg per day, an estimated 260,000 meals equivalent.

Milan has created a blueprint that can be scaled throughout the world. If more follow Milan's lead, cities may become one of our greatest assets in humanity's progress toward a waste free world.



Born in a climate change-affected South Pacific Island, Vaitea Cowan co-founded Enapter to turn back the tide. Just three years on, its green hydrogen technology could change the way we power our world. With 30% of our energy already renewable, we need to focus on the 70% that remains: non-renewable energy that powers everything from industry to transport. Enapter provides a clean alternative. Its AEM Electrolyser technology turns renewable electricity into emission-free hydrogen gas. Developed quicker and cheaper than once thought possible, the technology already fuels cars and planes, powers industry and heats homes.

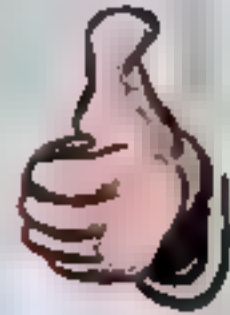
This is just the start. Funding from winning The Earthshot Prize would help scale mass production, which is planned to begin in 2022, while growing the team faster and funding further research and development. By 2050, Enapter's vision is to account for 10% of the world's hydrogen generation. Enapter shows us that, when faced with the greatest of challenges, we can turn back the tide.



SUBSCRIBE



YOUTUBE
CHANNEL



Best for **CSS**
Interview

Highlights

- Communication Skills
- Michael Port's Concept of Modern Interviews
- Necessary Evils before the Interview
- Get Set Ready for any Kind of Interview
- Winning Answers
- Pitfalls to Avoid
- Video Interviews
- International General Knowledge for Interview Success
- INTERVIEWS OF PPSC AND FPSC
- ...& much more

JAHANGIR'S

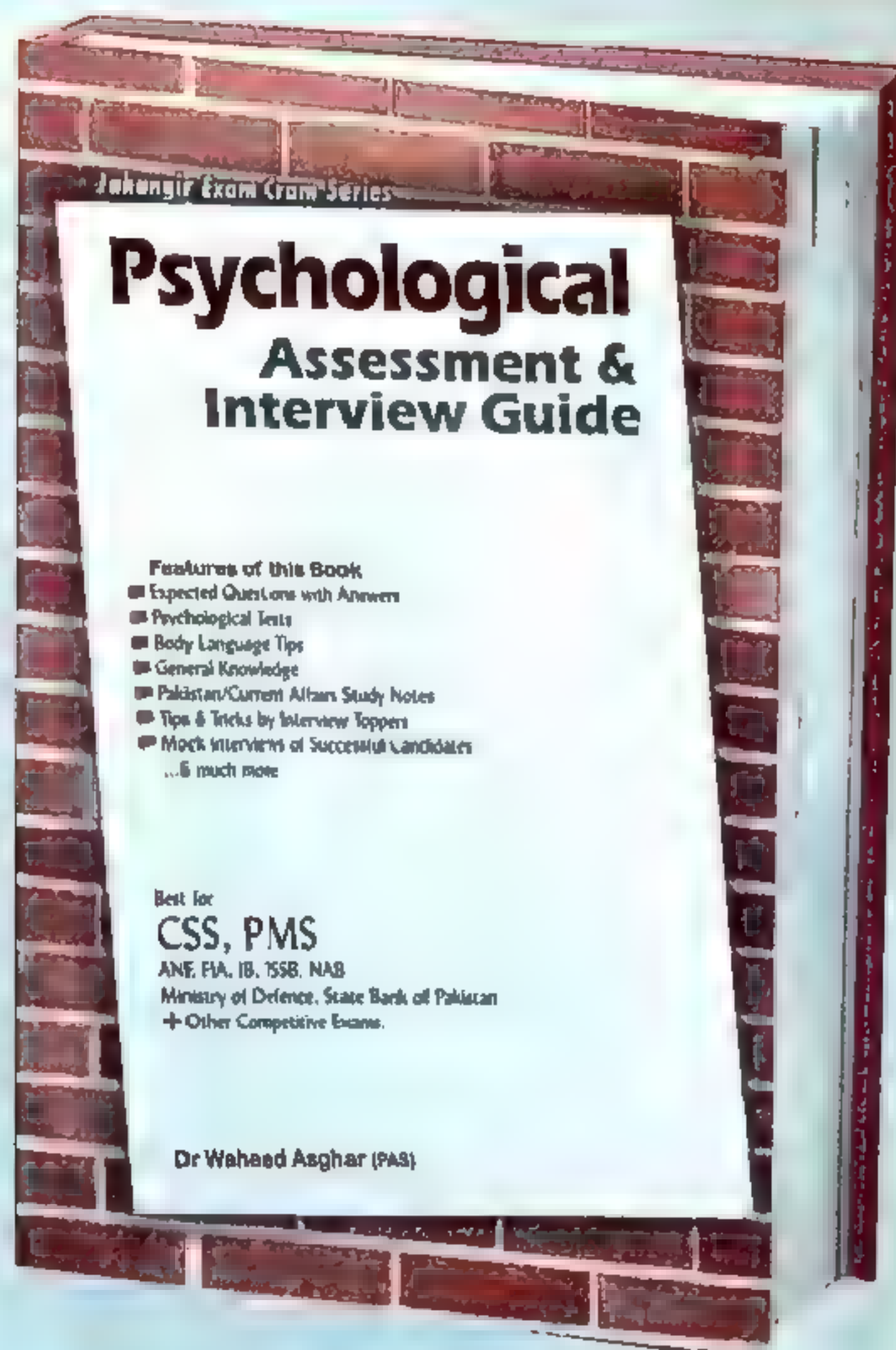
WorldTimes
PUBLICATIONS

MASTERING THE ART OF INTERVIEWS

- Tips to be perfectly confident
- What (not) to do?
- How to impress the panel?
- Drive your Interview



SABA SIBGHAT (CSP)



Psychological Assessment & Interview Guide

Highlights

- ✓ Interviews
- ✓ Preparing Interview Questions
- ✓ Competitive Exams (CSS, PMS) Interviews
- ✓ Psychological Examination
- ✓ The Panel Interview
- ✓ Study Material for Interview
- ✓ Dos and Don'ts for an Interview
- ✓ Tips by Toppers
- ✓ Mock Interviews

by Dr Waheed Asghar (PAS)

Buy online: www.jworldtimes.com, www.jbdpress.com

In Conversation with

Dr Arsalan Sikandar Gondal

4th in Punjab, PMS 2020-21



JWT
provides a
concise yet
comprehensive
overview of hot
issues.

SUBSCRIBE

BOOKISHBANDA

**YOUTUBE
CHANNEL**

JWT Edit. Board

Jahangir's World Times (JWT): First of all, please tell us about your educational background?

Dr Arsalan Sikandar Gondal (DASG): My initial schooling is from Crescent Model Higher Secondary School, Lahore. Afterwards, I did my FSc from Government College University, and

finally, graduated from King Edward Medical University, both prestigious institutions of the provincial metropolis of Punjab.

JWT: How much helpful did you find Jahangir's World Times (JWT) in your preparation for PMS exam?

DASG: I added JWT to the sources for current affairs during my interview preparation and found that JWT provides a concise yet comprehensive overview of hot issues.

JWT: What, in your opinion, is the key to getting through compulsory papers of PMS exam, especially that of General Knowledge?

DASG: I believe both compulsory and optional subjects should be targeted

topic-wise. For every subject, a list of important topics should be compiled through the lens of past papers. Then, these topics should be prepared in detail and from different dimensions. The same strategy works for General Knowledge paper as well.

JWT: How answers should be written to get maximum marks in the written part of PMS exam?

DASG: The answers should be relevant and to the point. Every question contains sub-questions, which must be individually addressed under separate headings. Moreover, the answers should be embellished with diagrams, maps and flow charts.

JWT: How did you structure your Essay?

DASG: I started off by writing a comprehensive outline. Then, within the essay, I followed the usual sequence of introduction, body paragraphs and conclusion. Every paragraph of the essay contained a topic sentence, few supporting sentences and a concluding sentence. Where necessary, transition

Detailed Marks Sheet

Subject	Marks
Compulsory Subjects	
English Essay	82
English (Précis & Composition)	60
General Knowledge	50
Urdu	65
Pakistan Affairs	68
Islamic Studies	66
Optional Subjects	
1. Political Science	140
2. Public Administration	145
3. Sociology	133
Total Written	809
Viva Voce	150.9
Grand Total	959.9

Rapid Fire

Your inspiration	My father
Attempts	01
Schooling medium	English
Your qualification	MBBS
Alma mater	King Edward Medical University
Your study schedule	6-8 hours a day
Your sources	Recommended books, Newspapers/Magazines, Internet
Your hobbies	Reading books, playing chess and listening to music
Your strength	Good communication skills
Fave personality	Muhammad Ali Jinnah
Fave book	To Kill a Mockingbird by Harper Lee
Fave quote	"Cogito, ergo sum." (I think, therefore I am.) — Rene Descartes
Secret of your success	Consistency
Your role model	My father



sentences were also used. The essay was further adorned with cogent argumentation and relevant referencing.

JWT: Since you have scored excellent marks in English Essay, what was your strategy for this paper?

DASG: Two months before the expected exam date, I started writing a complete essay on a daily basis and continued this practice till the actual exam. I believe this drill reflected in my essay marks.

JWT: Should there be some word limit kept in mind while writing answers?

DASG: Ideally, an answer should only end when it has catered to every aspect of a given question. Following a specific word limit is not the way to go about it. However, time can be a limiting factor, which should be kept in mind.

JWT: Is it better to attempt optional papers in Urdu or one should go with English only?

DASG: I think strength of one's writing skills should

determine the medium of attempting the papers.

JWT: How one should choose Optional Subjects?

DASG: Optional subjects should be chosen primarily on the basis of one's interests. However, scoring trend should also be considered.

JWT: Who deserves the credit for your success?

DASG: My parents, who prayed for me and supported me throughout the journey!

JWT: As interviewers usually grill the interview candidates, how did you manage the situation?

DASG: I remained calm, and simply apologized when I couldn't answer a question. I compensated for the dropped questions by answering the questions I knew in a better way. ■

My Interview Experience

My interview was more inclined towards opinion based questions. However, some token questions were also asked; some of which I couldn't answer. But, I stayed calm and compensated in those areas which I knew well.

Advice for fresh aspirants

Before starting your preparation, get detailed guidance from a trusted mentor. Once you have the roadmap, do not look back unless you reach your destination. The preparation for any competitive examination is a marathon, which is not won by the fastest, but by the most perseverant. In the words of Rene Descartes: "Those who travel very slowly may yet make far greater progress, provided they keep always to the straight road, than those who, while they run, forsake it."

Selection of optional subjects

Two things should be kept in mind: (1) Your interest; and (2) Scoring trend

Notes-Making

Notes-making is an integral part of any competitive exam preparation. As I've already explained, it's better to analyze the past papers before preparing any subject. Likewise, notes should also be prepared along the lines of past papers. While making notes, this should be kept in mind that one has very limited time to revise before the exams. So, notes should be concise enough to be easily reviewed near the exams.

Revision

Follow the formula: study for 6 days, revise on the 7th day, and repeat.

International Liberal Order



**YOUTUBE
CHANNEL**

V

— Michael O'Sullivan, author of "The Levelling"

States, Brazil and India are all symptoms of deglobalization, fuelled by scepticism about free markets, international cooperation and open borders. The relative trajectories of these dynamics have widespread implications for the international system, from trade and global health to human rights and migration regimes.

While deglobalization generally refers to a decline in global interconnectedness and interdependence, the implications

of such wide-ranging changes can be complex, to say the least. To help build a picture clearer of what this means on the ground, we present the opinions of experts who have explored, in their articles, the ways in which deglobalization is affecting the international order:

1. Deglobalization, US-China competition and the future of international order

John M. Owen (Taylor Professor of Politics, and a Senior Fellow at the Institute for Advanced Studies in Culture and the Miller Center of Public Affairs, at the University of Virginia)

If it continues, deglobalization could produce two partially separate international orders: a liberal one (LIO) under continuing American hegemony and an authoritarian-capitalist one (ACIO) under Chinese hegemony. A hegemon builds and sustains an international order so that the international environment will help the hegemon extend its power and wealth while preserving its domestic regime and way of life. The United States set up the LIO at the end of the Second World War for this reason. China's ruling party has long chafed under the liberal bias of the LIO, believing with reason that it handicaps China. The party is acting in various ways to make international rules

What killed globalisation?

At least two things have put paid to globalisation. First, global economic growth has slowed, and as a result, the growth has become more "financialised": debt has increased and there has been more "monetary activism" — that is, central banks pumping money into the economy by buying assets, such as bonds and in some cases even equities — to sustain the international expansion. Second, the side effects, or rather the perceived side-effects, of globalisation are more apparent: wealth inequality, the dominance of multinationals and the dispersion of global supply chains, which have all become hot political issues.

and institutions, foreign states and the informational environment friendlier to authoritarian capitalism. There are signs that, rather than compete for dominance over the entire global system, the two great powers are moving toward a partition of international order in areas such as human rights, cyber and trade.

2. Impact of deglobalization on democratic backsliding of foreign policy of emerging middle powers

Umut Aydin (Associate Professor at Instituto de Ciencia Política,

Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile)

Deglobalization has contributed to and reinforced the complex domestic factors associated with democratic backsliding in emerging middle powers. First, the slowdown of trade and investment that began with the 2008-09 financial crisis, and deepened more recently has led to poor economic performance in emerging middle powers, and contributed to a surge of populism and nationalism. Second, rising anti-immigrant sentiments and policies in the US and the EU have led them to put pressure on or make transactionalist deals with emerging powers to stem migrant and refugee flows heading towards the West,

SUBSCRIBE



YOUTUBE
CHANNEL

BOOKISHBANDA

Was the death of globalization inevitable?

It may well be better that those who have grown fond of globalization get over it, accept its passing, and begin to adjust to a new reality. Many will resist and ... will feel that the existing world order and its institutions should be maintained. I disagree. Globalization, at least in the form that people have come to enjoy it, is defunct. From here, the passage away from globalization can take two new forms. One dangerous scenario is that we witness the outright end of globalization in much the same manner as the first period of globalization collapsed in 1913. This scenario is a favourite of commentators because it allows them to write about bloody end-of-the-world calamities. This is, thankfully, a low-probability outcome, and with apologies to the many armchair admirals in the commentariat who, for instance, talk wilfully of a conflict in the South China Sea, I suggest that a full-scale sea battle between China and the United States is unlikely.

Instead, the evolution of a new world order — a fully multipolar world composed of three (perhaps four, depending on how India develops) large regions that are distinct in the workings of their economies, laws, cultures and security networks — is manifestly underway. My sense is that until 2018, multipolarity was a more theoretical concept — more something to write about than to witness. This is changing quickly: trade tensions, advances in technologies (such as quantum computing), and the regulation of technology are just some of the fissures around which the world is splitting into distinct regions. Multipolarity is gaining traction and will have two broad axes. First, the poles in the multipolar world have to be large in terms of economic, financial and geopolitical power. Second, the essence of multipolarity is not simply that the poles are large and powerful but also that they develop distinct, culturally consistent ways of doing things. Multipolarity, where regions do things distinctly and differently, is also very different from multilateralism, where they do them together.

damaging longer-term relationships based on trust and common norms. Third, the United States' reluctance under President Trump to engage with allies and international organizations, and the EU's loss of appetite for enlargement and further integration, weakened the transnational support for pro-democracy forces in emerging middle powers. This has subsequently helped their leaders justify moving away from international commitments to democracy, women's and human rights in the name of protecting national interests and agendas.

3. Is deglobalization responsible for contemporary policies that put the human rights of migrants and refugees at risk?

Jeannette Money (Professor of Political Science at the University of California, Davis)

While deglobalization can exacerbate these trends, it is important to realize that the core principles of the liberal international order have consistently been poorly represented in the arena of international mobility. The flow of travellers, migrants and refugees is governed by a distinct set of norms and operating procedures that privilege countries of destination, rather than the underlying principles of the liberal order. This was not an oversight but rather an effort by the core states constructing the LIO to take advantage of cross-border mobility by modulating flows to achieve their own economic and political goals by prioritizing certain forms of migration and restricting others. Although the core states in the LIO established these rules, in the contemporary era, all destination states may now employ these tools to achieve their own domestic objectives, to the detriment of freedom of circulation and the protection of migrant rights. While it may be tempting to draw a linear

association between deglobalization and restrictive migration policies, many of the restrictions that characterise contemporary migration governance were developed by and for the LIO's key supporters.

4. Is the liberal international monetary order under threat from deglobalization?

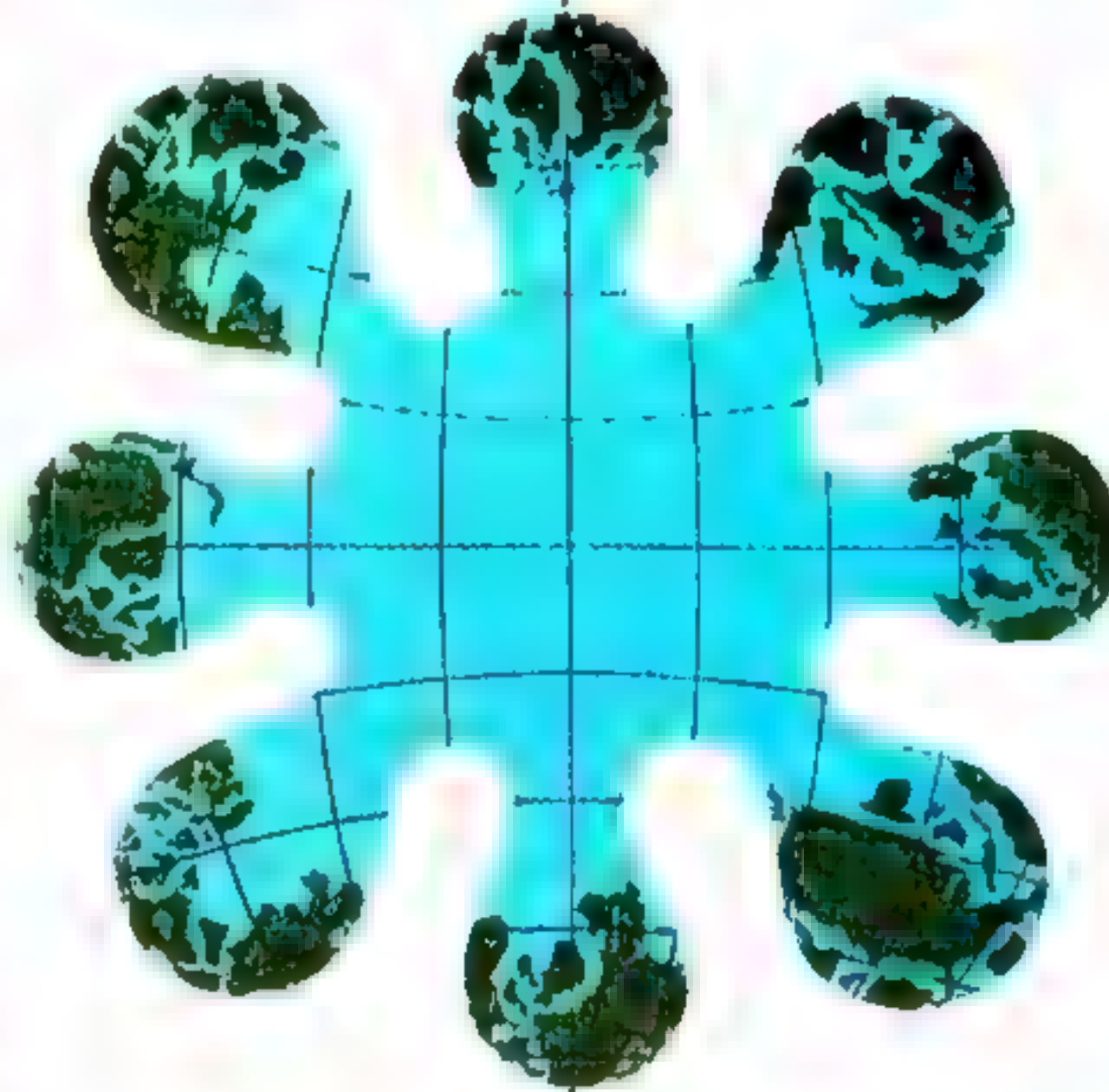
Mark R. Brawley (Professor of Political Science at McGill University, Canada)

While globalization (especially the economic dimensions) has continued in bursts from the end of World War II until 2008, the 2008 financial crisis and Covid-19 pandemic

have produced significant challenges. The financial meltdown that year prompted a slowdown in international economic activity. Financial recovery occurred, but other economic indicators suggest globalization has plateaued. Governments also face constituents who question the benefits of the LIO — because the LIO's very success (and increased financialization in particular) has generated inequality. These crises and the Covid-19 pandemic have tempted some governments to implement illiberal policies, particularly in trade.

The pandemic has also presented new challenges. In international monetary relations, American authorities have exercised leadership to stabilize the situation despite being held back by a lack of US leadership in relation to the wider global Covid-19 response. Ultimately, while increased protectionism and the political effects of monetary liberalism have certainly limited monetary globalization, continued US commitment to monetary leadership means said effects are unlikely to threaten it in the immediate future. ■

The compiler of these opinions is a Lahore-based lawyer.



China, in particular, is interesting in the context of the switch from globalization to multipolarity, not least because at the 2017 World Economic Forum the Chinese president claimed the mantle of globalization for China. China benefited greatly from globalization and its accoutrements (e.g. WTO membership), and it played a vital role in the supply-chain dynamic that drove globalization. However, trade flows into China increasingly betray a move away from a globalized world and toward a more regionally focused one. For instance, IMF data show that in 2018, compared with 2011, Cambodia, Vietnam, Laos and Malaysia traded more with China and relatively less with the United States. These countries, together with Bangladesh and Pakistan, have allowed themselves to be enticed by trade- and investment-based relationships with China and are now in its orbit.

However, China is itself not globalized: it is increasingly hard for Western companies to do business there on equal terms with Chinese companies, and the flow of both money and ideas — out of and into China, respectively — is heavily curtailed. Flow of people is another indicator. Flows within China are dynamic and are perhaps more managed than before, but flows of foreigners into China are miniscule by comparison to other countries, and China has only recently established an agency (the State Immigration Administration created at the 2018 Party Congress) to cultivate inward flows. So as China has become a major pole, it has become less globalized and arguably is contributing to the trend toward deglobalization.

On a broader scale, without picking on individual countries, we can measure the extent to which the world is becoming multipolar by examining aggregate trends in trade, GDP, foreign direct investment, government budget size, and population. All of these are much less concentrated, or more dispersed, than they used to be, and increasingly they are collecting around several poles. For example, in the five years from 2012 to 2017, total foreign direct investment into Australia from China increased at a rate of 21 percent per annum, compared to 6 percent from the United States to Australia, suggesting that Asian investment in Australia is picking up.

— Excerpted from "The Levelling: What's Next After Globalization" by Michael O'Sullivan

On October 8, the UN Human Rights Council recognized access to a clean and healthy environment as a fundamental right, formally adding its weight to the global fight against climate change and its devastating consequences. The text, proposed by Costa Rica, the Maldives, Morocco, Slovenia and Switzerland, was passed with 43 votes in favour and 4 abstentions — from Russia, India, China and Japan. Thus, the vote passed with overwhelming support. Results differ in the past up from some countries not voting. The UN Human Rights Council has been working on this issue for years. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 43-0-4. The resolution states that the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment is a human right. It also calls on countries to boost their abilities to improve the environment, by 43-0 while four member states — China, India, Japan and Russia — abstained. The resolution also underscores the differentiated impacts of environmental hazards and climate change, noting that the most vulnerable groups are most affected by the brunt of such hazards. On this occasion, the UN High

ON

8th October 2021, the Human Rights Council – the top UN human rights body – formally recognised the human right to a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment. This is a major achievement for environmental and human rights advocates. The concept of a 'human right to a healthy environment' was first outlined in the Draft Declaration of Principles of Human Rights and the Environment, submitted to the UN by Special Rapporteur Fatma Zohra Ksentini in 1994. Since then, NGOs have been advocating that the right to a healthy environment be recognised as a human right – both in international law and in domestic laws of all countries. The Council passed the clean-environment resolution proposed by Costa Rica, the Maldives, Morocco, Slovenia and Switzerland, which also calls on countries to boost their abilities to improve the environment, by 43-0 while four member states – China, India, Japan and Russia – abstained. The resolution also underscores the differentiated impacts of environmental hazards and climate change, noting that the most vulnerable groups are most affected by the brunt of such hazards. On this occasion, the UN High

Commissioner for Human Rights, Michelle Bachelet, insisted: "Bold action is now required to ensure this resolution on the right to a healthy environment serves as a springboard to push for transformative economic, social, and environmental policies."

What is the human right to a healthy environment?

The recent resolution passed by the Human Rights Council states: 'the right to a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment [is] a human right that is important for the enjoyment of human rights'. There are two core ideas that flow from this definition.

The first is that all people possess the right to a healthy environment. By virtue of being a human being, we have rights, ranging from the right to a fair trial to the right to education. We do not earn human rights and they cannot be taken away from us. We all have the right to a healthy environment – we are owed a healthy environment in our immediate vicinity, so that each of us as an individual can

live safely, and we are owed a healthy global environment, so that our global society can thrive.

Environment

and

Human Rights

UN Rights Council recognizes access to a healthy environment a human right



SUBSCRIBE



BOOKISHBANDA

YOUTUBE CHANNEL

The second is that a healthy environment is a necessary foundation for the achievement of other human rights. For example, we all have the right to life, but environmental harms, like natural disasters or pollution, severely impact that right. In essence, we are all 'ecologically embedded beings' - we exist within our environment, we breathe air, we drink water, we go for our daily walk to overcome lockdown anxiety. If our environment is seriously polluted or unsafe - then all our human rights are at risk.

Why it has been acknowledged?

For a long time, environmentalists have been concerned that we spend too much time thinking about the environment in terms of its benefits to human beings, and that the environment has intrinsic benefits we shouldn't subordinate to human interests. But the more we understand the ways in which we humans are dependent on a healthy environment, the lesser the gap there is between a human-centred and an ecocentric approach to environmental protection. We can't really have a healthy environment unless the environment is healthy for everything else that lives here as well.

A second way we could respond to this concern is to say, well, why don't we just give nature its own rights? Some states have started to do that, such as New Zealand, which granted the Whanganui River legal personhood a few years ago. That approach hasn't been incorporated into international law or adopted at the UN level yet.

How far has this right spread around the world?

The human right to a healthy environment has been recognized in a number of regional human rights treaties, including in Africa and Latin America. And in fact, the majority of the world's countries have recognized in their national constitutions a right to a healthy environment. In the United States and some other influential countries, this right has never been included in the national constitution. And the United Nations has never recognized it.

In the countries that already recognize this right, what impact is that having?

In his book, 'The Environmental Rights Revolution', UN Special Rapporteur on Human Rights and the Environment David Boyd looked at the worldwide spread of the right to a healthy environment. He found that countries that had adopted the right tended to perform better on different environmental indicators.

For example, in Costa Rica, the constitutional right to a healthy environment is cited by legal experts as being one of the main reasons why the country's environmental policies are as strong as they are. Of course, there's always a question about causality — maybe countries already

more interested in protecting the environment are more likely to adopt that right.

A human rights perspective also gives us a way of applying an already developed area of law without having to create everything from scratch, and a path into forums that might not otherwise be open to discussing environmental issues.

Courts will also listen to human rights arguments.

What difference would it make?

It would clarify the basis for United Nations institutions to examine this right. The UNHRC has something called the Universal Periodic Review, through which it reviews the human rights record of every country. So, it would be a much more logical review process now.

Finally, it would push countries to accept and implement it domestically. And it would put more pressure on countries that have adopted it but haven't done anything to implement it.

But what good is a non-legally binding resolution?

Human Rights Council resolutions might not be legally binding, but they do contain strong political commitments. The best example we have of what kind of a difference these UN resolutions make is if we look back at the resolutions in 2010 that, for the first time, recognized the right to water.

That was a catalyst for governments all over the world who added the right to water to their constitutions, their highest and strongest laws.

In this backdrop, the resolution should be a catalyst for more ambitious action on every single environmental issue that we face. It really is historic, and it really is meaningful for everyone because we know right now that 90% of people in the world are breathing polluted air. "[R]ight off the bat if we can use this resolution as a catalyst for actions to clean up air quality, then we are going to be improving the lives of billions of people," emphasizes David Boyd, UN Special Rapporteur on Human Rights and Environment.

According to the UN Environment Programme (UNEP), the recognition of the right to a healthy environment at the global level will support efforts to address environmental crises in a more coordinated, effective and non-discriminatory manner, help achieve the Sustainable Developing Goals, provide stronger protection of rights and of the people defending the environment, and help create a world where people can live in harmony with nature.

Conclusion

The global community has acknowledged that we deserve a healthy environment - to live joyously and freely with clean air, water and flourishing life around us. Now it is time for us to get the same recognition from our own government.

The writer is a CSS aspirant.



FEAR AND POLITICS

It is
better
to be
FEARED
than
LOVED
Machiavelli

A critical analysis

Anarchy is said to be the foundational condition of the international system. Its equivalent at the level of individual human experience is the emotion of fear. Fear – real and Imagined – is integral to human existence, be it fear of harm, pain, subjugation, annihilation, assimilation, defeat, cruelty, torture or the most important of all, of death itself. It is not the experience per se but the lurking proximity of something untoward and the unknown in future that engenders fear. In politics, fear works in an insidious fashion, is used to invoke passions, sway public opinions, pit 'Self' against the 'Other' and scare people into submission to public authority as it tugs at the deepest and darkest corners of human mind and often conflicts with reason. Classical realists like Thomas Hobbes believed fear played a crucial role in creating our social institutions; Machiavelli advised the Prince that it was much safer to be 'feared than loved' because the 'dread of punishment' never fails; and Thucydides, before them, suspected that 'prestige, fear, and self-interest' are indeed the most powerful motives of political actors.

Iqra Riaz Ud Din

What is fear?

Fear is an emotion that is caused by specific behavioural patterns related to threats. It generates a particular pattern of adaptive behaviour to cope with the threat. The realms of mental life are mainly governed by emotions, motives and desires. The mental structures governed by emotions and feelings have a great impact on reasoning, logic and decision-making. According to noted psychologist Joseph LeDoux, connections from emotional systems to the cognitive systems are stronger than those from the cognitive systems to the emotional systems.

Fear and human psychology

Fear is the most powerful experience a human can have. The root of fear is the fear of death. Fear is the deadliest enemy of reason, though both of them are significant to human survival. Reason, sometimes, mitigates the fear but the latter often takes lead and shuts down reason. According to Hobbes, fear is a sensible motivating dynamic. It is fear that compels and forces human beings to create social contracts, in order to mitigate uncertainty and crisis. Edmund Burke argued that the only emotion that snatches the mind of all its powers of reason is fear.

Fear is irresistible and universal in human society. Its presence is absence of wisdom. Once a man surrenders his reason, he becomes the slave of misconceptions and absurdities. Our fear of death is disciplined, exacerbated, yet warded off by fear of certain threatening possibilities.

Sources of fear

Language and imagery are the sources to create fear in

human mind. The biggest source of language and imagery, in modern times, is media. Neurologists have described as to how the use of electronic media affects brain to accentuate fear. Researchers argue that images of terror, war and violence go straight to a part of the brain that is not mediated by language or reasoned analysis. This mechanism awakens the warning system. Whatever the cause of the fear, the phenomenon, if triggered once, becomes difficult to turn off even with reasoning. Furthermore, fear, once inculcated in mind, weakens the heuristics – commonsense rules intended to increase the probability of solving some problem – that help us to make rational decisions. The way fear can shut the reason, it can exercise, in the same way, same power over the domain of memory. The most important technique of "fear-mongering" is the repetition, making the irregular seen regular. The usage of this tool can ratchet up public anxieties and fear to distort public discourse. Visual imagery is used excessively that includes pictures, graphs and cartoons for repetition.

Kinds of fear

According to Thomas Hobbes, fear has following kinds:

1. Iconic sense of fear

In this kind of fear, a person learns through experience as to why and how it was created. It dissolves the difference between the experience and what is sensed. This can be related to the fear of unknown – an individual's propensity to experience fear caused by the perceived absence of information.

2. Indexical sense of fear

It refers to that what has already existed so it can be automatically sensed. Moreover, in intellectual sense, this kind of fear is deliberately induced in a mind.

Politics of fear

In political realm, the state exploits the fear that people feel from each other. Our systematic exposures to fear is utilized and exploited by the public relations specialists and advertisers, as well as by politicians and states in the realm of politics. In such a situation, state demands the submission of the people. Fear can trigger the surrender of freedom to the state in return of security and strength. Furthermore, through narrative building, the state repeatedly constructs a specific kind of fear to assert itself. In this pursuit, language is used as a powerful, effective tool to achieve this goal. Research has shown that media - both print and electronic - can produce significant fears. State often constructs fear as a driving force of change, i.e. change in law, change in societal structures, etc. Arundhati Roy argues that fear is a response to powerlessness that threatens the societal stability. Powerlessness restricts individuals and groups to make decisions that affect their goals and lifestyles. On the other hand, fear leads to great transformations that lead towards healing; for example, the fear of scarcity resulted in Industrial Revolution. On the contrary, the fear has morphed Industrial Revolution into insecurity, mistrust and competition that have become the trait of the modern world.

Fear, indeed, leads to institutionalization and enculturation in a modern society. Terrorism relies heavily on the simulation of fear for political ends. Same as political scientist Charles Tilly argues that war-making is state-making, so terrorism is used to achieve the same political ends. Same mechanism of narrative-building and repetitive imagery is used to justify wars; war imagery shifts the public discourse. Inculcation of fear is used to imaginary discourses such as the US has generated in world that it has invaded Iraq on the pretext of the weapons of mass destruction, though reality is altogether different. What holds us together is the persecution of war argued by Winston Churchill during World War II.

Pandemic and politics of fear

During the pandemic crisis, governments and states all over the world have reasserted their powers - powers that they exercise through social contract between them and their citizens. The policy pursuits of affected states and politicization of the pandemic have created fear among public.

Scholars have conceptualized that the politics of fear focuses

on 'mobility' and 'difference'.

In terms of mobility, fear, that is itself mobile, has moved between bodies as it constrains the mobility of some bodies. This concept is mainly used to analyze xenophobia, racism and ethnicity. Researchers have applied it to the situation created by the Covid-19 pandemic whereby almost all bodies have experienced a kind of fear but some constrained by it. The United States has labelled the virus that caused this pandemic as "Chinese". This has accentuated anti-Asian racism in the United States that has politicized pandemics to create a factor of fear and prejudice against China. Thus, the fear was mobile and experienced between all bodies, but it permeated mostly Asian bodies.

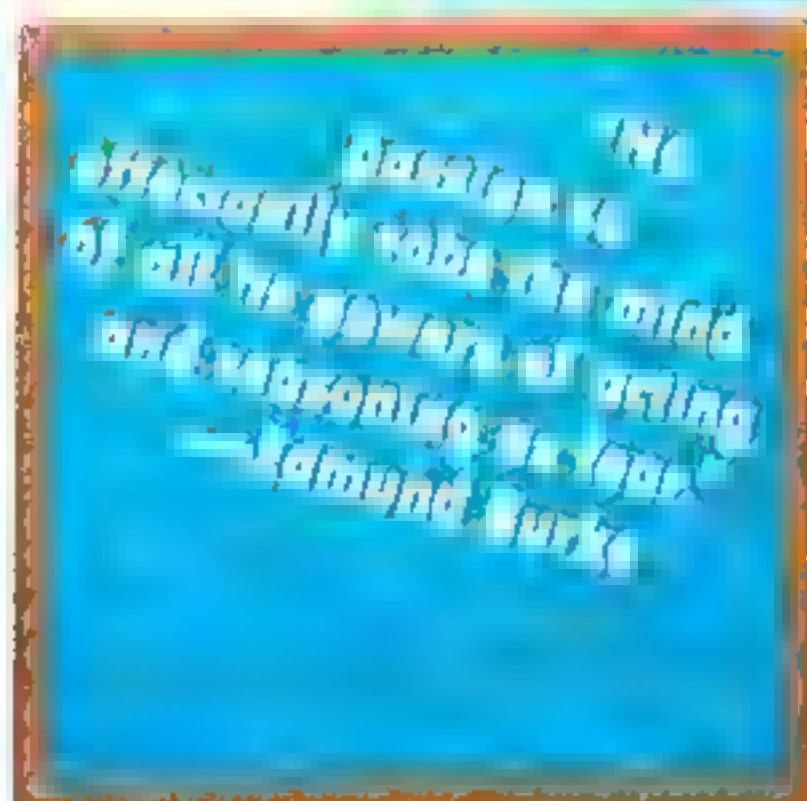
Hobbes argued that citizens have always feared that the state would seize their freedom. Scholars have called this 'systemic fear'. This kind of fear is anti-political as it weakens the political actions taken by citizens. Governments use this kind of fear to control and regulate the behaviour of their citizens. The strategies employed to create this fear are the prohibition of public gatherings and strict surveillance. During Covid-19, the strategies of lockdown, social distancing protocols and tracing mechanisms were exercised not only by authoritative regimes but also by democratic states. For example, the Chinese government has used tools such as phone-tracking system to control the outbreak. The fear of coronavirus has increased governmental interference in the private life of citizens.

Moreover, the politicization of the pandemics has also created a sense of uncertainty and panic among people. Politicization, in general terms, means the demand for, or the act of, transporting an issue or an institution into the

sphere of politics - making previously apolitical matters political. The politicization of Covid-19 has occurred in many forms and shades all over the world. Pakistan, too, is no exception to it. The case of the federal government and the Sindh government is a striking example. The political divide has become such serious that PM Khan has suggested reversing the 18th Amendment, albeit with some changes. A political cleavage emerged between the federal government and Sindh

government. It was a situation of serious concern that how the central government of PTI and the representatives of PPP's Sindh government played their differences and politicized the threat of a pandemic. This has created feelings of fear and uncertainty among the people. Thus, politics of fear has the power to exploit. ■

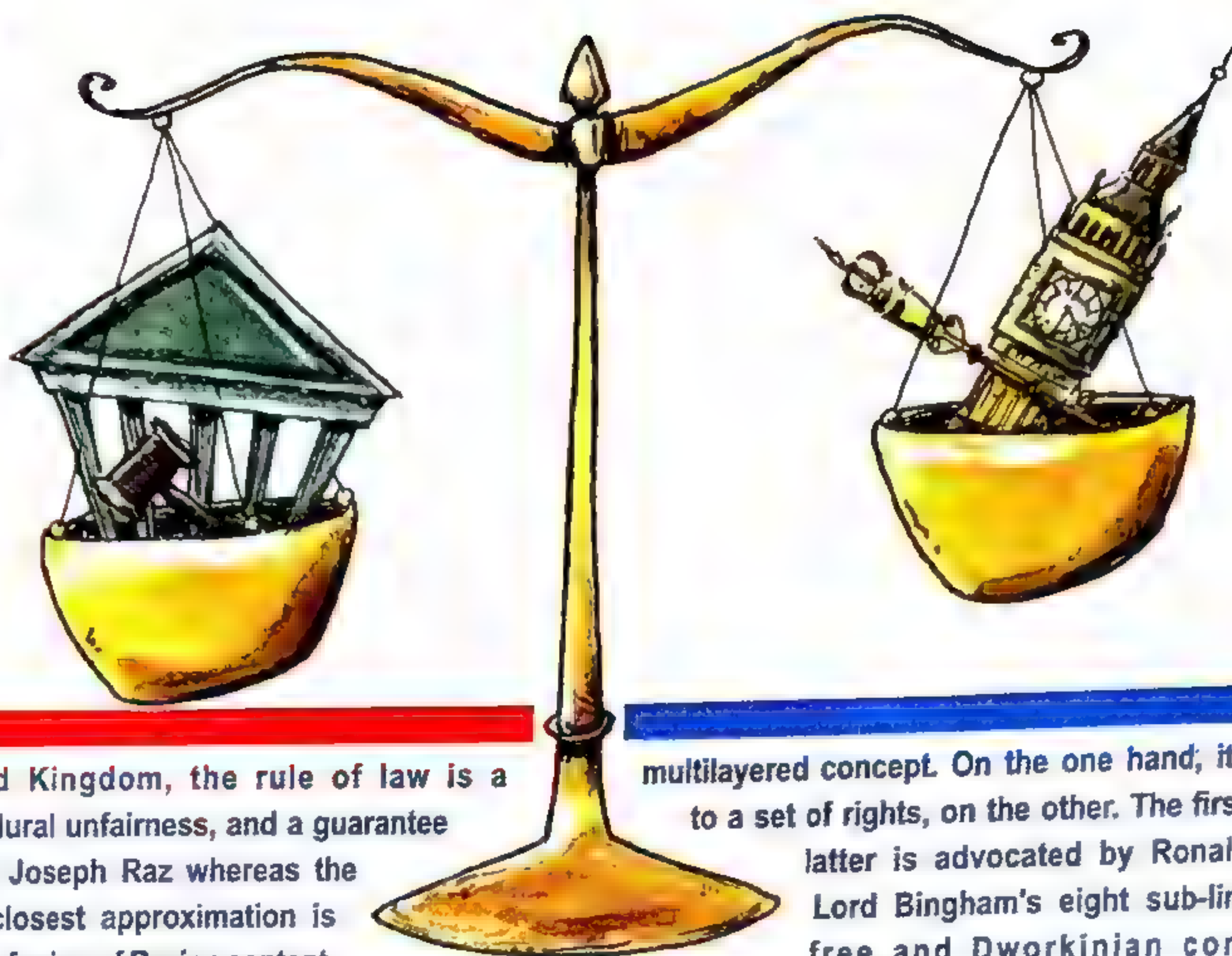
iqrarz2009@live.com





BOOKISHBANDA

**YOUTUBE
CHANNEL**



In the United Kingdom, the rule of law is a shield against procedural unfairness, and a guarantee backed up by Joseph Raz whereas the However, its closest approximation is description is a fusion of Razian content-approaches. It is a practical guide for state with their powers and rights. But its fuller understanding is possible by closely watching the acts and interactions of the executive, judiciary and legislature.

multilayered concept. On the one hand, it is a shield to a set of rights, on the other. The first version is latter is advocated by Ronald Dworkin. Lord Bingham's eight sub-limbs as his free and Dworkinian content-rich organs and ordinary citizens for keeping in touch

UK & Rule of Law

Mawra Raja



To start off with the executive commitment, it is for the Lord Chancellor to protect the undefined rule of law under the Constitutional Reform Act, 2005. In reality, however, they are often found guilty of unfair use of discretion by imposing court fees on underprivileged families. Moving on to Parliament, it enacts rights-centric laws, incorporates international treaties but does not shy away from reversing judicial decisions and flouting international commitments. Viz judiciary, it often protects rights but also accepts its limit to parliamentary supremacy. This not only demonstrates Britain's commitment to rule of law but also speaks about hurdles in enforcement arising either from parliamentary sovereignty or improper use of executive discretion. Certainly, adequate protection of fundamental rights is a value enshrined in rule of law. Prior to Human Rights Act, 1998, this meant protection of common-law rights such as

freedom from executive trespass as enunciated in *Entick v Carrington*. Subsequently, it came down to mean protection of Convention rights. These are mostly first-generation, or civil and political, rights with no provision for second-generation rights like right to housing and group rights like right to self-determination. It rather protects rights like freedom from torture (Art. 9), freedom of expression (Art. 10), freedom of assembly and association (Art. 11), right to marriage (Art. 12) and freedom from discrimination (Art. 14).

Fortunately, British citizens can have their national laws interpreted in the scope of these rights as envisaged by section 3 of HRA. An example of this is *Ghaidan v Mendoza*. In this case, the petitioner, who was a homosexual partner, was successful in getting the Court to read the words 'living spouse' in Rent Act, 1977, as meaning heterosexual and homosexual couples in the light of Articles 8 and 14. However, where incompatible interpre-

tation is difficult, courts may issue a declaration of incompatibility with no effect on the validity of primary legislation, except secondary laws in which case the ministerial order is set aside. Importantly, a minister can make changes to primary law by virtue of section 10 of HRA. This is an expedient fix but is a fire shot and an affront to parliamentary supremacy. However, as its authorization comes from the latter itself, it is no more than a self-imposed challenge. The upshot is that the Parliament trusts ministers for quick solutions and corners judiciary to advisory status. This looks like a strong partnership between Parliament and executive with serious implications for separation of powers.

Moving on, reasonable and fair use of discretion is another value embedded in rule of law. Ministerial decisions have always been subject to judicial review through traditional grounds like illegality, Wednesbury unreasonableness and procedural impropriety. Therefore, if a statutory authority acts outside the ambit of a statute, its actions

British constitutional value. Its enforcement is in the hands of the Lord Chancellor. Whereas cases such as *ex parte Witham* and *UNISON* show that the Chancellor often uses discretion unfairly and introduces measures that create hurdle in accessing courts; for example, introducing court fees for people of low income. For such *ultra vires* actions, the decisions can be struck down but they cannot be removed from office as that is the prerogative of the Prime Minister.

Despite general adherence to the rule of law, the judicial protection of it is subject to parliamentary approval. There have been instances where court decisions were overturned. For instance, the judicial award of compensation was overturned in *Burmah Oil Company* case. Likewise, the decision in *R v Davis* was overturned though Witness Anonymity Act, 2008. These powers are extraordinary and are inimical to rule of law. But their rare use is some comfort. At other times, parliament includes ouster clauses to Acts. Their aim is to expedite executive action



are struck down. For example, when *Fulham Corporation* introduced a laundry service with a charge, it was found to be *ultra vires* the Act which had only permitted the setting up of public laundries. Likewise, if the authority was deciding the moral welfare of children, it was bound to have acted reasonably as in *Wednesbury Corporation*. Similarly, if a clear promise was made by a public authority to individuals, it was upheld: *ex parte Coughlan*. Moreover, a change in procedure has to be notified as held in *exp Khan*.

Thirdly, no punishment without a clear violation of law is set in stone value. Mere suspicion is not enough to detain a person. Where such detention is authorized by statute, access to courts must be provided. Article 5 of HRA has given this greater emphasis. And ever since *Chahal v UK*, there is now Special Immigration Appointments Commission to hear appeals of such suspects.

Fourthly, laws should be accessible. Through CRA, it has become crystal clear that rule of law is an important

without undue judicial oversight. In such situations, courts employ their interpretive skill and read determinations immune from review as meaning only lawful determination; thus, leaving unlawful determinations subject to review. This logic was applied in *Anisminic* to avail it review of decision of Foreign Compensation Commission.

In conclusion, rule of law is a contested concept. Its starting clarity comes from reading Lord Bingham. But its fuller understanding comes from its application by the state organs. In the UK, there is a general commitment to it. Although parliamentary supremacy makes it difficult for judiciary to always protect citizens' rights. ■

The author teaches jurisprudence and legal theory at Pakistan College of law, Lahore. She can be contacted at: mawraraja@protonmail.com



Public-speaking Skills and INTERVIEW

Saba Sibghat

The keys to becoming a good public speaker are: thorough preparation, careful planning and frequent practice. Start by speaking to small groups of friends on a topic you know well and care deeply about; the more you practice this, the easier it will become. Work on improving your memory so that you can speak naturally and in a conversational tone without having to refer to notes. Realize, too, that persistence is essential.

The Secrets of Good Delivery

i. Stress important words

In conversation, we naturally stress one syllable in a word and skip over the rest fairly quickly. We do almost the same thing in uttering a sentence, placing emphasis on the major, important words: I have SUCCEEDED because I have been DETERMINED. Different speakers or topics may call for a different emphasis; the key is to stress the important words in your sentences.

ii. Vary your pitch

When we're having a conversation, the pitch of our voices naturally flows up and down. If you deliver a talk in a monotone, you will sound wooden, rather than natural and human. You can make any word or phrase stand out in your talk by raising or lowering your pitch.

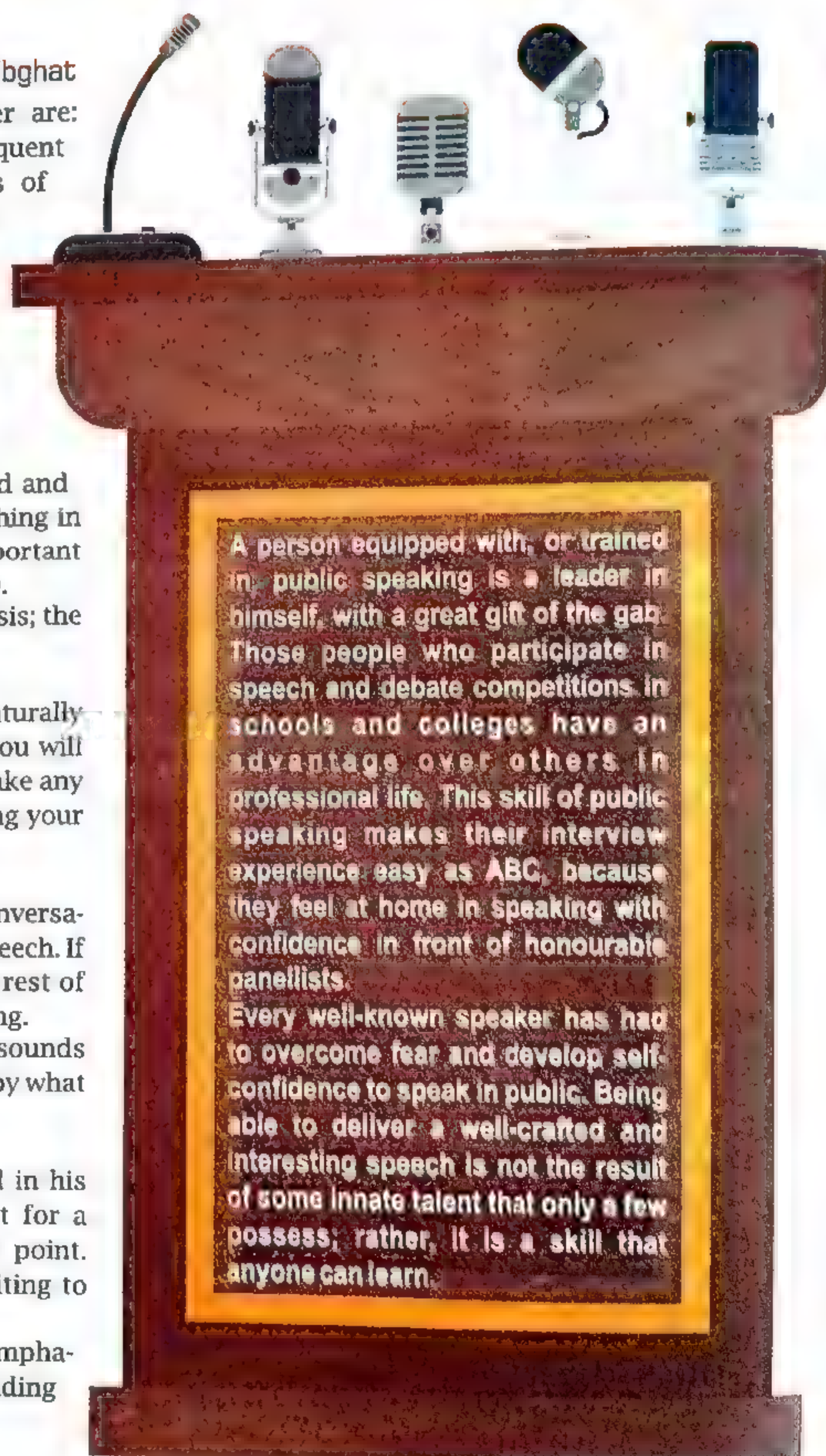
iii. Vary your speed

This is another example of how we speak in ordinary conversation—we constantly, and un-consciously, vary our rate of speech. If you want to emphasize a word or idea, isolate it from the rest of your speech by drawing it out, saying it slowly and with feeling. If you say the phrase "thirty million dollars" quickly, it sounds trivial; if you say it slowly, your audience will be impressed by what a big number this is.

iv. Pause before and after important ideas

This is a trick that President Abraham Lincoln often used in his most effective speeches. He would stop and stand silent for a moment, gaze out at his audience, and then make his point. Invariably, the audience would be rapt with attention, waiting to hear what he had to say.

Similarly, he would pause after the phrases he wanted to emphasize, letting the meaning sink in for a moment and so adding force to his words.



Practice this natural way of speaking in your everyday conversations, and then carry this style over into your speeches.

v. Improve your vocabulary

The final step in learning how to be an effective public speaker is to improve your vocabulary and diction. We are all judged and evaluated by what we do, how we look, what we say, and how we say it. The best prepared speech will not be a success if the speaker makes no attempt to polish his/her phrases or to speak spotless sentences.

The secret to boosting your vocabulary and improving your diction is simple: read books! Read voraciously and widely; soak your mind in a constant flow of literature. Read Shakespeare aloud to improve your style. Copy written passages that exemplify good phraseology.

Above all, cut back on reading newspapers and substitute the great works of literature. Be sure to read *Tess of the D'Urbervilles* by Thomas Hardy, one of the most beautiful tales ever written, and make the works of Ralph Waldo Emerson a part of your daily diet.

The well-known writer Mark Twain developed his famous facility with words by carrying a dictionary with him on his travels, and studying that regularly. In this way, you can learn not just the meaning of words, but also their history and derivation. For example, the word salary comes from the Roman word for salt; Roman soldiers were given an allowance for salt, which became known as the *salarium*, a piece of Roman slang that became the modern word.

Breadth of vocabulary will also bring richness and interest to your speeches. A speaker who repeatedly uses the adjective "beautiful" will come across as dull and uninteresting. There are plenty of synonyms that could be used instead: handsome, comely, radiant, pretty, lovely, graceful, elegant and many others. Roget's Thesaurus is an excellent source to use for expanding your vocabulary. Finally, beware of using worn-out phrases that lack originality. Everyone says, "Cool as cucumber," a commonplace phrase. Try saying something like "*cold as clay*" or "*cool as the rain in fall*" instead. ▣



SUBSCRIBE



BOOKISHBANDA

YOUTUBE
CHANNEL

PUBLIC SPEAKING



1. Prepare
2. Practice
3. Have a positive mindset
4. Involve your audience
5. Start with a story
6. Dress for the occasion
7. Be yourself
8. Ask for feedback

Disclaimer: These questions have been collected from various aspirants who appeared in CSS 2020 interviews. These are being published for the greater benefit of the aspirants so that they may know the nature of the interview and important areas they need to focus on. Any similarity between the question statements produced here and of those asked by the panellists will be a mere coincidence.



CSS

INTERVIEW QUESTIONS

A list of questions asked in
CSS Interviews in 2020 and 2021

Team WTI

Islamic Studies/Islamic History

1. What is the total number of prophets mentioned in the Holy Quran?
2. Name the person who never saw the Holy Prophet (PBUH) but is called a sahabi?
3. When Holy Prophet (PBUH) went on Meraj, Hazrat Jibrael stopped at one point. What was that point?
4. Which surah of the Holy Quran does not start with bismillah?
5. Which Quranic surah has bismillah twice?
6. Give the names of Ashra Mubashra.
7. Treaty of Hudaibiyyah was signed in which year?
8. Which Sahabi's name is there in the Holy Quran?
9. Who was the first commander of Islamic army?
10. Who was the first Muslim ruler who organized the army as a state department?
11. Which is the longest surah of the Holy Quran?
12. How many surahs of the Holy Quran are named after cities?
13. What is the name of the first book of Ahadith?
14. Give the names of four Imams?
15. What surahs have been named after Prophets?
16. The number of prophets the Holy Quran refers to by name is?

17. In which battle most sahaba and huffaz embraced martyrdom?
18. Musaylimah was killed in which Battle?
19. Who killed, Prophet Muhammad's (PBUH) uncle, Hamza?
20. When is the Namaz-e-kusuf offered?
21. The name of which Prophet has been mentioned most in the Holy Quran?
22. Which angel is the Gatekeeper of hell?
23. When was Qibla changed? Give the date, event and namaz which was being offered at that time.
24. Give the names of six kalimahs.
25. Which verse was revealed last?
26. The verse of last revelation is found in which surah?
27. When the Holy Prophet (PBUH) combined prayers?
28. Which was the last Ghazwa and when did it take place?
29. What are three holiest sites in Islam?
30. How many were Hazrat Fatima's sons and daughters? Give their names.
31. Safiullah is the title of which Sahabi?

Indo-Pak History

32. What was Simon Commission?
33. What was Cabinet Mission?
34. Who was Jahangir and what significant steps did he take?
35. Which day did Muslim League celebrate after the Congress

rule ended?

36. What was the One Unit policy?
37. Enumerate important events that led to the Fall of Dhaka.
38. When was the first battle of Panipat fought?
39. The Delhi Durbar of 1911 was organized for the coronation of which British King?
40. Who started Sepoy Mutiny in India?
41. Give a brief account of caste system in Hinduism.
42. Give some reasons behind 1857 Mutiny, also known as Sepoy Mutiny?
43. When did the 1857 Mutiny officially end?
44. What did British do after 1857 revolution?
45. What were the new policies of the British after the revolt of 1857?
46. Why did the War of Independence of 1857 fail?
47. Give an overview of the Slave dynasty?
48. What is another name of Slave dynasty?
49. What were the changes made in the Government of India Act, 1935, after 1947?
50. When was the Battle of Plassey fought?
51. What do you know about Salt March?
52. What do you know about Gandhi-Irwin Pact?
53. What do you know about Bengal famine?
54. What do you know about Anglo-Sikh wars?
55. Why was Boundary Commission formed and who were its members?
56. What was East India Company? When did it come to India?
57. Briefly tell about Sher Shah Suri's great military achievements?
58. What was the main feature of Akbar's administration?
59. Who were the British monarchs at the time of war of 1857 and at the time of independence of Pakistan and India in 1947?
60. Who was the first to rise against the British in 1857?
61. What steps were taken by Britain to empower local Indians?
62. Who were the members of Boundary Commission from Punjab?
63. When did Pakistan and India cease to be dominions?
64. The Indian Independence Act was passed by the British Parliament on which date?
65. Who was the king at the time of War of Independence?
66. Which laws did the British enact for women after the War of Independence?
67. Which act was passed just after the revolt of 1857?
68. Who ruled India first?
69. What do you know about Indira Gandhi?
70. Name ten famous personalities related to Cold War.
71. Give a brief comparison of the elections of 1935 and 1945-46?
72. What did Congress do after the 1945 elections?
73. Who was Abul Kalam Azad?
74. Who is APJ Abdul Kalam?
75. Against whom did Muhammad bin Qasim fight?
76. In which battle Raja Dahir was killed?
77. In which year did Muhammad bin Qasim come to India?
78. After Partition, India refused to give our due share in assets of United India. What happened then? Who played a role?
79. Who was the first Prime Minister of India?



80. Which is the doctrine India uses in support of its stance on Sir Creek issue?
81. What was Nehru Report and why was it rejected by Quaid-e-Azam?
82. In which year did Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah join AIML?
83. For how many times did Quaid-e-Azam serve as President of AIML?
84. When was the Quaid elected as Governor General and who administered the oath of office to him?
85. The Age of Consent Act was enacted in which year?
86. Why is the era of Jahangir significant in Mughal history? Who were Jahangir's predecessor and successor?
87. The Andaman and Nicobar Islands became a part of British India in which year?
88. Who was Tipu Sultan? When and in which war was he martyred?
89. What was Tipu Sultan's full name and with which other name he is commonly known?
90. Tipu Sultan wrote a military manual. What was its name?
91. What was Rowlatt Act? Give its main features.
92. How did the people react to Rowlatt Act?
93. When did Lord Louis Mountbatten make a speech to constituent assembly?

US History

94. Give the names of US presidents who died in office due to natural causes.
95. What is the Bill of Rights? When was it enacted?
96. Give some salient features of the US Constitution. How many articles are there in it?
97. Who is the only US president who resigned from his office?
98. Which US President(s) was/were assassinated?
99. Who was the most recent US president to die in office?
100. Who were the authors of US's Declaration of Independence?
101. What is Alaska purchase?
102. In which American state, is Pearl harbour located?
103. What is Tibet issue and what legislation the US has passed recently on it?
104. Is Tibet a part of China?
105. Kellogg-Briand Pact was signed between which two

countries?

106. What is Boland Amendment? Which country was the target?
107. Who was the founder of Republican Party of USA?
108. What is Reaganomics?
109. Who was Jimmy Carter?
110. Give a brief overview of US constitution, giving some salient features and amendments made to it.
111. What is U2 spy plane incident? When did it take place?
112. Give the name of the treaty by which the United States bought Florida.
113. Warren Commission is related to which US President?
114. In which year did Japan make peace treaty with USA?
115. The occupation of Japan ended on which date?
116. When did Japan go to war with USA?
117. The Japanese attacked the American fleet in Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, on which date?
118. On which dates were the atomic bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, respectively?
119. What do you know about Watergate Scandal?
120. Which US president is related to Watergate Scandal?
121. What is Pentagon Papers scandal?
122. The Pentagon Papers were published?
123. Who is Edward Snowden? What is his full name?
124. In what capacity Edward Snowden was serving with CIA?
125. What is the national anthem of the United States? Who wrote it?
126. In which US state is Hollywood located and why it is famous?
127. Which US presidents have also acted in films?
128. Name the US Presidents who occupied the office during the Vietnam War?
129. Which US President deployed the Military Assistance Advisory Group to train the Army of the Republic of Vietnam?
130. The Paris Peace Accords, which ended direct US involvement in the Vietnam War, were signed by which US President?
131. When were the last few Americans airlifted out of South Vietnam?
132. Who was Edger Hoover and of which organization was he the first head?
133. FBI was created during the tenure of which US President?
134. What is the first amendment to US constitution about?
135. Who explored USA, apart from Columbus?
136. When did America reject Kyoto Protocol? Who was the president then?
137. What do you know about Monroe Doctrine?
138. What are some principal motives behind the Monroe Doctrine?
139. What do you know about Nixon's China visit?

European History

140. When was the Bosnian war fought?
141. What are Dayton Accords?
142. Who led the process of Dayton Accords?
143. Who is to blame for the Bosnian war?
144. How did Pakistan help Bosnia in the Bosnian war?
145. Which Muslim female heads of states went to Bosnia?
146. Who was the Bosnian president when the Bosnian war broke out?

147. When did Yugoslavia break up?
148. Which countries were formed after the division of Yugoslavia?
149. What do you know about Srebrenica Massacre?
150. Who were the main leaders of belligerent parties in the World War I?
151. How long did the World War I last?
152. How long did the World War II last?
153. When was the Treaty of Versailles signed? What was the 'Guilt of War' article in it?
154. What is VE day?
155. Vietnam War ended in?
156. What does USSR stand for?
157. Why is it called USSR?
158. What do you know about Star Wars? Why is Stalin disliked? What is his role in Bolshevik revolution?
159. Where is Suez Canal? What event happened regarding it in 1950s?
160. Why Suez Canal was closed?
161. Name some important islands in the Mediterranean Sea.
162. Who defeated Napoleon in Waterloo?
163. What was Napoleon Bonaparte's connection with islands



- of St. Helena Elba?
164. Which was the worst famine in history?
165. What do you know about Renaissance?
166. What are major inventions related to this period?
167. Name some famous philosophers of Renaissance.
168. What are some revolutionary concepts that came during Renaissance?
169. What is Berlin blockade and how long did it last?
170. The European Recovery Program is commonly known with which name?
171. The Marshall Plan was replaced which other plan?
172. Saigon fell to communist forces on which date?
173. Which country was invaded by Hitler and what catastrophic event this military action led to?
174. In what order did Germany invade countries during WWII?
175. Why did Italy change sides in WWII?
176. Who were the main leaders of belligerent parties in the World War II?

177. For how many times Vladimir Putin has served as Russia's president? What other important positions did he hold?

178. When and why the League of Nations was formed?

179. Which major peace treaties were signed after WW I?

180. Who was the person who emerged from the Suez Crisis a victor and a hero for the cause of Arab and Egyptian nationalism?

Middle Eastern History

181. The Oslo Accords are agreements between the governments of which two countries?

182. Which countries in the Middle East have recently recognized Israel?

183. Which city hosted the Arab League Summit in 1964?

184. When did Israel gain independence?

185. What would be the effect of the recognition of Israel in the Middle East?

186. What is Arab League? How many members states does it have?

187. What is Yemen crisis?

Kashmir

188. Which articles of the Indian Constitution were abrogated on August 05, 2019?

189. Who led the genocide in Kashmir in 1947? How is the day commemorated by Kashmiris?

190. Under which treaty was Kashmir sold to Maharajah Gulab Singh?

191. Which agreement created the Ceasefire Line in Jammu and Kashmir? When and where was it signed?

192. What is the difference between Line of Control and Line of Actual Control?

193. Who was Abdul Qadeer in the context of Shuhda-e-Kashmir Day?

Chinese History

194. Name the last dynasty that rules China before Mao's Revolution.

195. Enumerate some reforms introduced by Chinese president Deng Xiaoping?

196. What is China's Great Leap Forward?

197. The Gang of 4 of China consisted of which personalities?

198. Who was behind a failed uprising against Chinese rule in 1959 after which the Dalai Lama fled to India?

199. When is Great Chinese Famine?

200. Give an overview of the 1971 rapprochement between US and China. What benefits did China enjoy?

General Knowledge

201. What is Green Revolution?

202. Where is North Korea?

203. What is the official name of North Korea?

204. When is Kashmir Solidarity Day observed?

205. When was the first Kashmir Solidarity Day observed in Pakistan?

206. Which party's government declared February 5 as a public holiday and Kashmir Solidarity Day?

207. Azad Kashmir Day is celebrated in Azad Kashmir on which date?

208. Who wrote famous poem "Twinkle Twinkle Little Star"?

209. Which country's flag is also known as Stars and Stripes?

210. What is the difference between Northern Ireland and Ireland?

211. Which South American countries have won Football world cups?

212. Which countries are located in the Indo-China region?

213. Who established the first Muslim empire?

214. Who wrote the book titled as "Islam Between East and West and Islamic Declaration"?

215. Which two Prime Ministers of Pakistan were assassinated?

216. What do the abbreviations CBS, ABC and NBS stand for?

217. What is CNN? Where is it headquartered?

218. Which Mughal emperor is buried in Lahore and where?

219. What is Kashmir Black Day?

220. Who was the president who abolished One Unit?

221. Is Japan banned from having an army?

222. Japan joined the United Nations in which year?

223. Give the names of five permanent members of UN Security Council.

224. China joined UN in which year?

225. Which country is officially the Republic of China?

226. Taipei is the capital of?

227. Name some sufis from Sindh.

228. Tell the names of some rivers flowing in Sindh.

229. Mention some mountain ranges from Sindh and Balochistan.

230. When exactly did Ayub Khan take over? What was exact date of Iskander Mirza's martial



law?

231. Which year was declared as the year of biodiversity?

232. On which date, the International Day for Biological Diversity is observed?

233. What is a blue moon?

234. Which planet is called Blue Planet?

235. The seat of the ICJ is at the Peace Palace located in which city?

236. The number of judges ICJ is composed of is?

237. The body to which the ICJ is the successor was?

238. When was the International Court of Justice established?

239. "War cannot be left to the generals." Who said it?

240. Who was Georges Clemenceau?

241. How many states are there in European Union?

242. Who is called the Mother of Democracy in Pakistan?

243. General Zia's rule ended on which date?

244. Benazir Bhutto was assassinated on which date?

245. Who is the first Pakistani woman to climb all seven peaks in different regions of the world?

246. Simla is located in which India state?

247. Tashkent is the capital of which country?

248. What do CCI and CII stand for?
249. What subjects fall within the domain of Council of Common Interests?
250. How many items are there in Federal Legislative List Part 2?
251. When did the war of 1857 start and when did it end?
252. When did the rule of East India Company end?
253. Name some important female participants of the War of Independence.
254. Begum Hazrat was the wife of Nawab Wajid Ali Shah, the deposed Nawab of which state?
255. The longest resistance to the British was offered by which woman?
256. Name some important Mughal women?
257. The War of Independence of 1857 started from which city?
258. Who was the last king of India?
259. What is D-Day?
260. What is the difference between corporal punishment and capital punishment?
261. Which princely state first joined Pakistan?
262. When was Magna Carta signed?
263. Name the King who signed Magna Carta.
264. Which countries outside the United Kingdom use Magna Carta?
265. What Does Magna Carta mean in English?
266. In which country does the River Thames flow?
267. What are some features of Patriot missile?
268. Describe some international events that took place in the 1990s.
269. When did the hostage crisis break out?
270. Who was the first Governor of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province?
271. What is a half widow?
272. Who is the current president of UN General Assembly and to which country does he belong?
273. UN Secretary-General António Guterres is from which country?
274. What does APWA stand for? When and by whom it was founded?
275. What is sati tradition in Hinduism?
276. What is the total number of articles in the constitution of Pakistan?
277. What is Tora Bora?
278. Who was the US senator who initiated debate in US senate on Tora Bora?
279. Of how many members does the Gilgit-Baltistan Assembly consist?
280. Name some major political parties of IIOJK.
281. Which is the largest dam in the world?
282. What is a Bitcoin?
283. What was the famous Chernobyl event?
284. What two bodies of water does the Strait of Tiran connect?
285. Name some important Islands in Indian Ocean
286. What is the black box in an airplane and what is its use?
287. Who was Major Brown and what important book did he publish?
288. What are some important straits in the Mediterranean sea?
289. Where is the Strait of Sicily located?
290. Who led the two consecutive coups of 1950s?



291. Who was the first Foreign Minister of Pakistan? Also tell what two distinguished international positions did he hold?
292. When was All-India Muslim League formed?
293. Why Japan is called the land of the rising sun?
294. What is GMT and why is it called so?
295. What's the purpose of GMT?
296. By how many hours is Pakistan Standard Time ahead of GMT?
297. What is LTTE?
298. What is the capital of Sri Lanka?
299. Who was Mata Haari?
300. Name the northeastern states of India.
301. Who was the first Hindu woman judge of Pakistan?
302. Who was the first Hindu Chief Justice of Pakistan?
303. Describe Labelling theory?
304. Name three important places in Jerusalem?
305. When was Liaquat Ali Khan assassinated? Who was the killer?
306. How many civilian governments have been toppled by military in Pakistan?
307. Name the Prime Ministers who worked under Pervez Musharraf.
308. When elections were held in 1985, during Zia-ul-Haq's period? Who was elected as the prime Minister of Pakistan?
309. Name some roads in Lahore that have been named after British personalities.
310. What is another name of Austria-Hungarian empire?
311. How many emperors did the Mughal Dynasty have?
312. What was the real name of Noor Jahan?
313. There is a road in Karachi named after I.I Chundrigar. Who was I.I Chundrigar?
314. Who was the first Commander-in-Chief of Pakistan Army?
315. Name some Bengali leaders who left Bengal for Pakistan after breakup?
316. One of such Bengali politicians remained the Vice President of Pakistan. What was his name?
317. When was the first constitution of Pakistan enacted?
318. The first martial law was imposed in Pakistan on which date?
319. How was Pakistan being ruled before the enactment of the first constitution?

320. When was Pakistan termed as Islamic Republic? And when did it become a republic?
321. Which article of the Constitution of Pakistan is related to secret balloting?
322. What do you know about Orange Revolution?
323. Which award has the Altit Fort been given recently?
324. Name some major extremist organisations in India.
325. Name the countries located in the Caribbean.
326. Space race is known for what?
327. What triggered the space race?
328. Who was the first person on the moon?
329. In which year did the Malabar rebellion happen?
330. Malabar is located in which state of today's India?
331. Who was Mulla Do Piyaza? What was his real name?
332. On which Indian island was a viceroy killed?
333. Who invented airplane?
334. What is Hindenburg accident? In which country did it happen?
335. When did great financial crises hit the United States?
336. What is the name given to the worst economic downturn in the history of the industrialized world?
337. What is Levant and what areas does it cover?
338. Which strait separates Asia and American continent?
339. What is the difference between a tribal agency and a frontiers region?
340. What is the concept of Deep State and Military Industrial Complex?
341. Where was the headquarters of the League of Nations?
342. The Treaty of Lausanne was signed on which date?
343. What does the term LLB stand for?
344. Give the full form of LLM?
345. Where is Jallianwala Bagh located and when the massacre at this place took place?
346. Protest at Jallianwala Bagh was against which Act?
347. Who was Subhash Chandra Bose and with what name he is commonly known in India?
348. Who was the first woman president of Indian National Congress?
349. What is the difference between a bay and a strait?
350. Strait of Malacca connects the Andaman Sea with?
351. Which is the narrowest strait in the world?
352. What is a choke point in terms of international sea trade?
353. What is a peninsula?
354. What is the difference between a bay and a peninsula?
355. What is the Balkan Peninsula?
356. The Balkans are usually characterized as comprising which countries?
357. What is Thrace Region?
358. Where is the Iberian Peninsula located? It is occupied by which countries?
359. Which Muslim state, apart from Balkan Muslim States, is located in Europe?
360. Which is the second-largest religion in Europe?
361. In which continent is Turkey located?
362. Dardanelles strait joins Sea of Marmara with?
363. Another name for Asia Minor peninsula is?
364. Where is Cape of Good Hope located?
365. How many capitals does South Africa have?
366. In the context of Commonwealth of Nations, what is the difference between High Commissioner and Ambassador?
367. The Commonwealth of Nations consists of

- how many states?
368. The current head of the Commonwealth is?
369. Why the United Kingdom does not extradite people to Pakistan?
370. What is hologram?
371. Why are Pakistan's exports not growing? How can they grow?
372. Why Pakistan is called the cradle of civilizations?
373. What was Gandhi's full name? Who gave him the title of Mahatma?
374. When was the word 'environment' added to Pakistan's constitution?
375. Pakistan passed the Pakistan Climate Change Act in which year?
376. What is the most important environment-related summit? In which year did it take place?
377. Only two ladies have served as governor in Pakistan. Who are they?
378. Who was the first woman to assume the post of governor in Pakistan?
379. When was the USSR dissolved?
380. Which Muslim states were formed after the fall of Soviet Union?
381. Give the names of CARs.
382. Which is the largest CAR by land area?
383. Which countries border Caspian Sea?
384. Which is the smallest river of Pakistan?
385. Who was Shabbir Ahmad Usmani?
386. Who led the funeral prayer of Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah?
387. When Pakistan drafted its first Constitution?
388. Did Ayub Khan impose a second martial law in 1958 or did he just take over?
389. Who is a whistle-blower?
390. The language of which major European country is not an official language of the UN?
391. How many are the official languages of the UN? Give their names.
392. Which Vienna Convention is related to environment?
393. What do you know about NASA? When was it established?
394. Where is NASA's headquarters?



SUBSCRIBE



BOOKISHBANDA

YOUTUBE CHANNEL



395. What is Apollo 11 mission and which persons were involved in it? What remarkable achievement did it make?
 396. Name some famous cities of Israel and their significance.
 397. Netanya is a Mediterranean resort in which country?
 398. Where is Attabad Lake located? How did it form?
 399. Where is the picturesque Hunza Valley located?
 400. Baltoro is one of the longest non-polar glaciers in the world. Where is it?
 401. Which two seas does the Suez Canal link?
 402. When is Shuhada-e-Kashmir Day observed?

Pak Affairs

403. What was the Agartala conspiracy?
 404. What was Operation Searchlight?
 405. At what two occasions Presidential elections in Pakistan could not take place as obligated by constitution of 1973?
 406. Who was the PM deposed in the first coup?
 407. Who presented the Pakistan Resolution of 1940?
 408. Which personalities seconded the Lahore Resolution?
 409. Give a brief overview of Khilafat Movement.
 410. Narrate all important political events of 1970s?
 411. When first elections were held under the Government of India Act, 1935? Who formed the government and who became Prime Minister?
 412. What do you know about the 25th amendment to the Constitution of Pakistan and why was it made?
 413. What were 7th and 8th schedules of the Constitution before the 18th amendment?
 414. Tashkent is the capital of which country?
 415. Which personalities participated in Tashkent talks from Pakistan and India?
 416. Which agreement was signed between Pakistan and India after the war of 1971?
 417. What was the job title of Syed Ahmed Khan?
 418. Why there has been a delay in constitution-making after the independence?
 419. Who remained Chief Martial Law Administrators?
 420. What do you know about Sir Creek and Rann of Kutch issues?
 421. Why is Sir Creek important?
 422. Name some famous lakes and mountain ranges in Sindh.
 423. Which agreement was signed by India and Pakistan after 1965 War? Who was the broker?
 424. Why Nehru visited Pakistan in 1960s? What happened

then?

425. Vajpayee visited Islamabad to attend which SAARC Summit?
 426. What is Indus Waters Treaty? When was it signed? Who were the signatories from both sides?
 427. Who were the Presidents and PMs from East Pakistan?
 428. What is the exact date of Fall of Dhaka?
 429. When did Zulfikar Ali Bhutto become Prime Minister?
 430. When was One Unit abolished?
 431. Who is Kulbushan Jhadav?
 432. Which officer of Pakistan Army played a key role in the capture of Kulbushan Jhadav?

General Science

433. How the terms carbon dating, carbon footprint and carbon cycle are different from each other?
 434. Give the composition of air and percentage of gases present in it.
 435. Differentiate between a solar eclipse and a lunar eclipse.
 436. How days and nights are formed?
 437. Ozone is located in which atmospheric layer?
 438. What is the color of ozone?
 439. What is Carbon Sequestration?
 440. How carbon credits work?
 441. Which is the most dangerous gas among all greenhouse gases?
 442. Is ozone technically a greenhouse gas?

Theories

443. symbolic interactionism
 444. Describe Labelling theory?
 445. What is Radical Sociology?
 446. What is Quantum theory?
 447. What is the difference between positivism and normativism?
 448. What is the difference between structuralism and Behaviorism?
 449. Define pluralism?
 450. Give an overview of Social Contract theory.

Organizations/Conventions/Treaties

451. Under which convention is genocide prohibited?
 452. Which was the first human rights treaty adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations?
 453. What is the relation between the UN and ICJ?
 454. What do you know about International Criminal Court?
 455. Is ICC a part of United Nations?
 456. What is RCEP? Give a brief overview?
 457. Which countries are included in RCEP?
 458. In which year was the Organisation of Islamic Conference established?
 459. What event led to the establishment of OIC?
 460. When the name of Organisation of Islamic Conference was changed to Organisation of Islamic Cooperation?
 461. Who is the current president of OIC? To which country does he belong?
 462. When and where will be the 15th Summit of OIC held?
 463. What is CAREC?
 464. What does the CAREC do?
 465. What has CAREC achieved so far?
 466. What is CERN and what is Pakistan's role in it?
 467. What is nuclear proliferation? And when was the Treaty

- on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons signed?
 468. What is IAEA? When was it established and where is it headquartered?
 469. Give a brief account of the Outer Space Treaty.
 470. Which is the first internationally binding agreement on human rights?
 471. When was the Universal Declaration of Human Rights signed?

Current Affairs/Analytical Questions

472. What is the recent report that Pakistan has submitted to the United Nations?
 473. Which Geneva Convention is on Kashmir?
 474. The Third Geneva Convention is related to what?
 475. What is OBOR and what are its major components?
 476. Name some current CPEC projects.
 477. What are the concerns of the United States and India on CPEC?
 478. What is Nagorno-Karabakh conflict?
 479. Why was K 2 in news in recent weeks?
 480. What is SECP and how does it regulate public corporations?
 481. Name some important Public Corporations and SOE's in Pakistan?
 482. Who was the first Hindu Chief Justice of Pakistan?
 483. In the absence of President of Pakistan, who fills his seat?
 484. What are MDGs and SDGs? Which is the latest goal among the SDGs that Pakistan has completed?
 485. What is solid waste management? Give its types and issues related to it in Pakistan?
 486. What happened on 9th July 2016 in Kashmir?
 487. Which international organization covered the use of Pellet guns in Kashmir?
 488. What is Gulf Cooperation Council and where is its headquarters located?
 489. What international goal has Pakistan recently achieved in relation to climate change?
 490. What was the Montreal Protocol?
 491. What was the Kyoto Protocol? When was it signed and when did it enter into force?
 492. What do you know about Abraham Accords?
 493. How is Neom city important with respect to Abraham accords?
 494. What are some important UNSC resolutions with respect to Kashmir?
 495. What is Indian stance on CPEC?
 496. What is China-containment policy?
 497. Noam Chomsky recently delivered a lecture in an event organized by a Pakistani university. Which university was that?
 498. Give some details of Fata's merger with Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.
 499. Who is Jacinda Ardern and why is she in news recently?
 500. What amount is being distributed per family under the Ehsaas cash disbursements program?
 501. What are some major project on the western route of CPEC?
 502. Who is the current chairman of CPEC Authority?
 503. How many Special Economic Zones have been developed under CPEC?
 504. Narrate some current happenings in Balochistan.

505. Give the names of some extremist parties in Balochistan and those of their leaders.
 506. What efforts has the government of Pakistan made to implement Single National Curriculum?
 507. Do you think that UAE and other countries have given up on Palestine after signing Abraham Accords?
 508. Why doesn't Saudi Arabia recognize Israel?
 509. What will be there for Pakistan in both cases: (a) accepting Israel (b) Not accepting Israel?
 510. Recently, US Secretary of State Antony Blinken called Pakistan's foreign minister to discuss a case. Which was that?

Miscellaneous

511. What reforms would you suggest in the working of FPSC?
 512. Define synonym, antonym and homonym?
 513. What is unilateral declaration of independence?
 514. What is the difference between radical feminism and liberal feminism?
 515. What is fourth-wave feminism?
 516. MeToo movement was launched in which year?
 517. What is the full form of LGBT. Also give brief definitions of all its components.
 518. What was the objective of Black Lives Matter movement?
 519. Give brief definitions of aristocracy, oligarchy, tyranny



- and democracy.
 520. What is a monarchy?
 521. Give some words that have no vowels.
 522. What is Pakistan Stock Exchange and how is it different from bourses in Lahore, Karachi and Islamabad?
 523. What do you know about HEC?
 524. When was HEC established? Who was its founding chairman?
 525. What is PEC and how is it different from HEC?
 526. When was PEC established? Where is its headquarters?
 527. What is the difference between fundamental rights and principles of policy?
 528. Enumerate some development indices.
 529. What is veto? Which countries hold this power?
 530. Who are the Rohingya? And from which state of Myanmar are they? 📌



General Ability MCQs for PMT CSS 2022



Asad Aziz

1. The sum of two numbers is 25 and their difference is 13. Find their product.

- (a) 100 (b) 114
(c) 119 (d) 138

2. A rectangle has a length of 16cm and a breadth of 3cm. What is its area?

- (a) 48 m (b) 48 cm²
(c) 19 cm² (d) 48 cm

3. A rectangle has a length of 10cm & a perimeter of 30cm. Find the width of the rectangle.

- (a) 5 cm (b) 10 cm
(c) 15 cm (d) 20 cm

4. A rectangular room is 6m long, 5m wide and 4m high. What is the total volume of the room in cubic metres?

- (a) 24 (b) 30
(c) 120 (d) 240

5. Ali ran around a 0.25-kilometre jogging track 17 times. How many kilometres did he run?

- (a) 4 km (b) 4.10 km
(c) 4.25 km (d) 4.95 km

6. One square foot is equal to:

- (a) 24 sq inches (b) 48 sq inches
(c) 72 sq inches (d) 144 sq inches

7. Which shape has four equal sides and right angles?

- (a) Rectangle (b) Rhombus
(c) Square (d) Parallelogram

8. The zoo had some lions and some parrots. The supervisor counted 15 heads and 50 legs. How many lions were there?

- (a) 9 (b) 10
(c) 12 (d) 13

9. Rana and Shaban work on a job together for four days and complete 60% of it. Rana takes leave then and Shaban works for eight more days to complete the job. How long would Rana take to complete the entire job alone?

- (a) 6 days (b) 8 days
(c) 10 days (d) 11 days

10. The surface area of a cube is 216 sq m. What is its volume?

- (a) 100 cm³ (b) 216 cm³
(c) 480 cm³ (d) 512 cm³

11. A, B and C can do a work in 2 days. B can do it in 6 days and C can do it in 5 days. How long would it take A to do the work?

- (a) 11/4 days (b) 13/3 days
(c) 15/2 days (d) 4/3 days

12. A pump can fill a tank with water in 2 hours. Because of a leak, it took $2\frac{1}{3}$



GENERAL MATHEMATICS ABILITY



hours to fill the tank. The leak can drain all the water of the tank in:

- (a) $4\frac{1}{3}$ hours (b) 7 hours
(c) 8 hours (d) 14 hours

13. Two pipes A and B can fill a cistern in 37 minutes and 45 minutes, respectively. Both pipes are opened. The cistern will be filled in just half an hour, if the B is turned off after:

- (a) 5 minutes (b) 9 minutes
(c) 10 minutes (d) 15 minutes

14. If 15 pumps of equal capacity can fill a tank in 7 days, then how many extra pumps will be required to fill the tank in 5 days?

- (a) 14 (b) 7
(c) 6 (d) 21

15. There are 50 students admitted to a nursery class. Some students can speak only English and some can speak only Urdu. 10 students can speak both English and Urdu. If the number of students who can speak English is 21, then how many students can speak Urdu, how many can speak only Urdu and how many can speak only English?

- (a) 21, 11 and 29 respectively
(b) 28, 18 and 22 respectively
(c) 37, 27 and 13 respectively
(d) 39, 29 and 11 respectively

16. A rectangular water tank measures 15m 6m at top and is 10m deep. It is full of water. If water is drawn out lowering the level by 1 metre, how much of water has been drawn out?

- (a) 45,000 litres (b) 1000 litres
(c) 90,000 litres (d) 900 litres

17. Which one of the following is the correct sequence of the given substances in the decreasing order of their densities?

- (a) Steel>Gold>Mercury
(b) Steel>Mercury>Gold
(c) Gold>Mercury>Steel
(d) Gold>Steel>Mercury.

18. A and B together can do a piece of work in 30 days. A having worked for 16 days, B finishes the remaining work alone in 44 days. In how many days shall B finish the whole work alone?

- (a) 30 days (b) 40 days
(c) 60 days (d) 70 days

*The writer teaches General Ability
at World Times Institute.*

Foolproof Preparation Plan

CSS SCREENING

MCQ Based Preliminary Test (MPT)



SUBSCRIBE



YOUTUBE
CHANNEL



227-Upper Mall, Lahore.

0300-4242363, 0302-5556805, 0302-5556806, 042-35714747

WORLD TIMES INSTITUTE



www.worldtimesinstitute.com.pk



MANGROVES

(Part-II)

SUBSCRIBE



BOOKISHBANDA

YOUTUBE
CHANNEL



Muhammad Atif Sheikh

Along with their defensive role against natural disasters, the social, environmental and economic benefits of mangroves increase their importance manifolds, as these forests are among the most productive and diverse ecosystems on the planet. They are connected to the lives of 1.2 million Pakistanis living in and around forests. Of these, 900,000 live on the Indus Delta and the other 300,000 live on the coast of Balochistan. More than 90% of this population is involved, in one way or another, in fishing – a sector that plays an important role in poverty-alleviation and food security of coastal communities, while also providing employment and livelihood, directly and

According to the Sindh Forest Department's website, the mangrove forests along the Indus Delta are under the administrative control of three agencies, i.e. Sindh Forest Department, Port Qasim Authority and Sindh Board of Revenue. According to an IUCN document "Mangroves of Pakistan: Status and Management," the list also includes Karachi Port Trust/Karachi District Government and DHA Karachi. On the other hand, mangrove forests in Balochistan fall in the purview of provincial forest department, Balochistan Board of Revenue and local communities. In Sindh, under the Forest Act of 1958, mangroves in the province have been declared as 'Protected Forests', whereas those in areas around Karachi where there were some problems, were notified as "Protected Forests" by the Sindh government in 2010. It means that in all forests under the purview of above-mentioned entities in Sindh, cutting down of mangrove trees and any kind of change in land use is officially prohibited. In Balochistan, however, only 5 percent of mangrove forests are 'protected'.

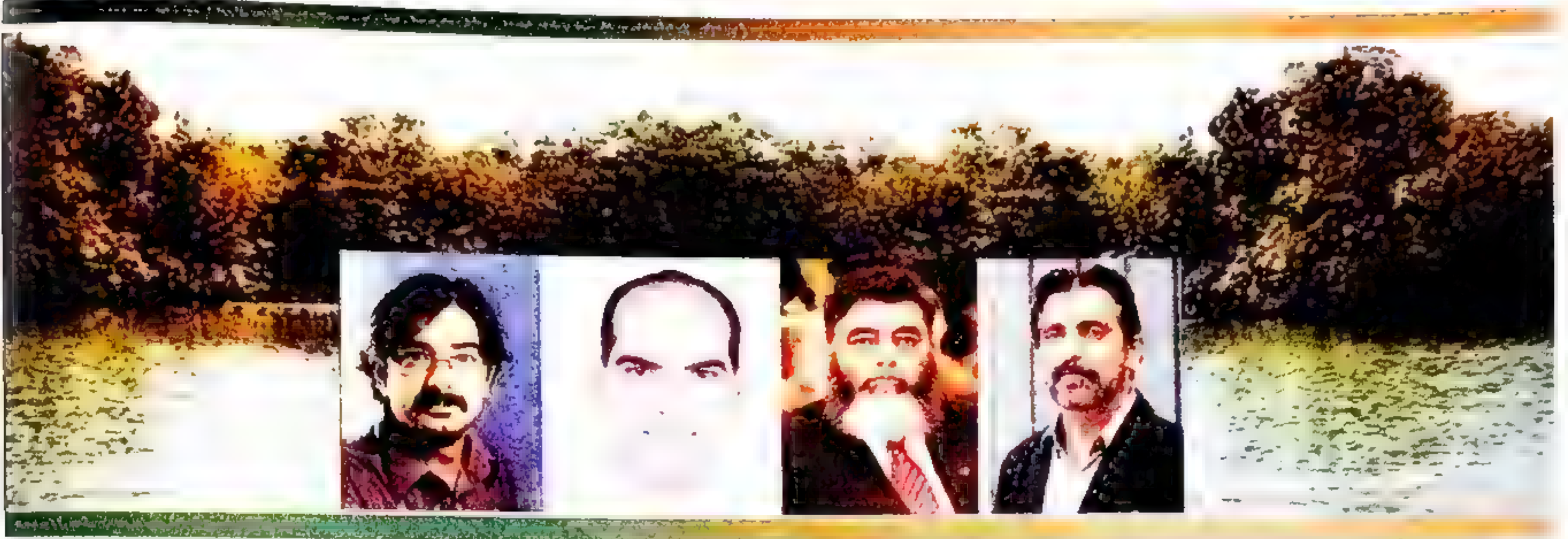
indirectly, to millions of people associated with this industry. In Pakistan's context, mangroves are very important because around 80% of fish caught from the country's coastal areas, spend some part of their life in mangroves or are dependent on the food systems in mangroves. As a result, during the financial year 2020-21 (July-March), Pakistani fishermen caught 465.200 thousand metric tonnes from the country's marine sources. According to Pakistan Economic Survey 2020-21, "During FY2021 (July-March), 136.370 thousand metric tonnes of fish and fishery preparation, valued at US\$303.606 million (Rs 48,945 million), were exported – shrimps, which are the most important catch from mangroves, constituted a major chunk of this foreign exchange

earning.

Another important benefit of mangrove forests is that they provide the communities living around them with fodder for the livestock, and wood to be used for construction purposes or as fuel.

The Indus Delta's mangrove forest ecosystem is a supportive natural ecosystem that provides habitat, shelter and breeding grounds for many economically important wild animals and plants. According to the Zoological

the support of the World Bank, conducted Blue Carbon rapid assessment which concluded that in total, mangrove forests and mapped tidal marshes store approximately 21 million tonnes of organic carbon. It further said that existing mangrove forests potentially store approximately 19.8 million tonnes of organic carbon the commercial value of which ranges between US\$873.1 and US\$1.4 billion. Moreover, around one million tons organic carbon, valued at between US\$44.4 million and US\$74.1 million, is stored



Survey of Pakistan, 98 species of fish have been recorded in the Indus Delta mangroves so far. Due to the nutritious food resources available in these areas, most fish are attracted to mangrove swamps during high tide. The presence of three species of lizards and 14 of snakes is a pertinent example of the presence of both terrestrial and aquatic animals in mangroves. The evergreen forests and wetlands of the Indus Delta mangroves are home to many birds. In particular, they are home to thousands of migratory birds during the period between November and February. The route through which these birds enter Pakistan is called 'Indus Flyway' or 'Green Route'. It is also known as International Migration Route 4.

Mangroves are also an important weapon in the fight against climate change, as one of the hallmarks of these forests is their "blue carbon" storage function. The tree's ability to absorb large amounts of carbon dioxide, the primary catalyst for climate change, sets it apart from other plants. These are carbon-storage hotspots which reduce carbon in the atmosphere and store that in living plants and their soils, where it can last for centuries. Like all forests, mangroves transmit carbon dioxide to leaves, wood, and roots through the process called photosynthesis, and as they grow, so does the storage of carbon in their biomass.

Mangroves' capacity to store carbon and separate that from the atmosphere is more than any other ecosystem on the planet. In fact, they are capable of converting 4 to 5 times more CO₂ into organic carbon than ordinary trees. Pakistan's Ministry of Climate Change has recently, with

in tidal marshes.

According to experts, a mangrove tree absorbs 308 kilograms of carbon dioxide in its 25-year life. Mangrove trees on one hectare absorb 840 metric tons of carbon dioxide from the air in this period. It has been estimated that one hectare of mangrove forest provides a financial benefit of US\$1,94,000 in the domain of ecosystem services. In the case of tourism alone, one hectare of mangroves provides \$1,079 a year. Thus, for all its merits, it surpasses other ecosystems. That is, mangrove forests are important ecosystems for both biodiversity and humanity.

Despite their invaluable benefits, mangrove forests in Pakistan have been severely degraded as a result of climate change, illegal logging, pollution, overuse of natural resources and coastal development, especially in the Indus Delta. It has been adversely affected in recent years due to over-exploitation of resources, pollution, scarcity of freshwater from the Indus and coastal urbanization and industrialization. The survival of Indus Delta mangroves hinges on freshwater flows and their growth is best in areas where that flow is better. But with the gradual and steady decline in the amount of water flowing from the Indus River to the Delta, there has also been a significant reduction in about 270 million tons of sand and soil reaching the Delta annually. According to World Bank, it has shrunk to 13 million tons, and 90 percent of its groundwater has become saline due to the advance of seawater.

The drop of average annual rainfall to less than 221 mm

and sometimes prolonged periods of drought and long heat waves make other important causes of concern. Due to these reasons, the supply of freshwater to the Indus Delta mangroves has greatly reduced. Due to the scarcity of river water, the non-admixture of freshwater in the sea has proved to be an obstacle in the 'environmental water cycle' due to which the environment, especially the coastal forests of mangroves, and certain species of fish and the Indus Delta have been severely affected. Pakistan

of animals, changes in the topography of forests for purposes including urban sprawl and development are significant triggers for mangrove degradation in some places.

Owing to these factors, mangrove area in Sindh, which was 344,870 hectares in 1966, has reduced to 140,922 hectares by 2020. In Balochistan, the area has decreased from 7,340 hectares in 1988 to 5,436 hectares by 2020. This decline in area covered by mangroves has resulted in huge economic losses. For instance, in 1951, the Indus Delta produced

HOW CARBON TRADING WORKS



Carbon credits are received from auctions, or given for free to firms by governments



Carbon credits are used as greenhouse gases are emitted



Unused carbon credits can be sold, and more credits can be bought



Climate Change Policy (2012) states, "Increased intrusion of saline water in the Indus delta [is] adversely affecting coastal agriculture, mangroves and the breeding grounds of fish."

Although different people hold varied opinions regarding the flow of freshwater into the Arabian Sea, environmentalists are in unison in expressing the inevitability of that water flow for a sustainable ecosystem for a country's economy.

According to an estimate by IUCN Pakistan, for healthy growth of mangroves, an average of one cusec (28 litres/second) of freshwater flow is required for every 40 hectares (100 acres). Obstruction of ecological water flow has allowed Arabian Sea tides to enter large swathes of land in lower Sindh, the Indus Delta region, and the waterways of the Indus through which freshwater flowed into the sea. As a result, the salinity of water in these areas has increased up to 50 ppt that could be hazardous to the mangrove ecosystem and the habitats of marine species that thrive in it, as well as the communities that depend on it. As a result, 1.2 million people have migrated from the Delta to Karachi.

The second major threat to the mangrove environment is increasing marine pollution. As per a document of Pakistan's Ministry of Climate Change, more than 400 million gallons of waste and 8000-14000 tons of solid waste per day from urban areas of the country, besides 90,000 tons of oil discharge from ships annually, are polluting the port areas. In addition, illegal logging for mangrove for fuel and construction purposes, overgrazing

5,000 tons of fish but that has now fallen to 300 tons in recent years.

Although we have lost large areas of mangroves, things are, encouragingly, changing now. Individuals and organizations are now beginning to realize their economic, social and environmental benefits and more and more efforts are being put in to protect what is left and to start rehabilitation programs. In this regard, the country has been working hard for the last 2-3 decades to restore mangroves on a large scale. Planting of mangroves in coastal areas that were erstwhile mangrove-free is a new honor for Pakistan. We have planted mangrove trees in such areas where only a few countries could do.

Thanks to the efforts of provincial forest departments of Sindh and Balochistan, WWF-Pakistan, IUCN and other national and international bodies and related organizations, an increase of 207% has been recorded in area covered by mangroves - 477.22 sq km in 1990 to 1463.59 sq km by 2020 - an increase of 3.74% per annum. The good news of the increase in mangrove area has been given in a recently published research paper - prepared by a seven-member team of experts from three institutions - titled as "Evaluating Mangrove Conservation and Sustainability through Spatiotemporal (1990-2020) Mangrove Cover Change Analysis in Pakistan".

The corresponding author of this paper, Dr Hamad Gilani, Assistant Professor at the Institute of Space Technology Pakistan, says, "The latest area covered by mangroves in Pakistan is, in 2020, almost 1,465 sq km or 146,400 ha. Mangrove forests in the country are divided into eight areas

that are not geologically interconnected. Of this area, 1395.66 sq km is in the Indus Delta. They cover 13.56 sq km area of sandpits. The total area of Sonmiani Khor in Balochistan, Kalamat Hor, Sahidi Khor, Sawar Khor, Shabi Creek, Ankra Creek and in Jiwani is 54.36 sq km. To add up to this achievement, mangroves have been included as part of the federal government's 10 Billion Tree Tsunami program. In one of the world's biggest mangrove restoration campaigns, 43.50 million mangroves will be planted in the coastal areas of the country."

Syed Ali Imran, Project Director of the Balochistan Forest Department's Ten Billion Tree Tsunami program, says, "There are only two notified protected mangrove forests in Balochistan which cover an area of 734 acres in Lasbela District. Although this area is very small to preserve the status of these forests, yet if a mangrove tree exists outside the protected forest area, it is included in the list of protected reserve trees under the Forest Act, 1927. It means that all mangrove species are classified as protected. However, to protect biodiversity and employment opportunities in the fisheries sector, giving all the mangrove forests a protected status has become imperative and indispensable." He added that the process in this regard has already been started and it is quite encouraging that the total areas under mangroves in the province has risen from 10028 acres to 13433 acres during the last fifteen years.

In this context, Dr Babar Hussain, currently the Natural Resource Management Coordinator at IUCN Pakistan, says, "The IUCN has been a mangrove planter in the coastal areas of Pakistan for the last several decades. We have planted 7.7 million date palms in the last five years. In addition, during May-June this year, we planted 400,000 mangrove trees in Balochistan's Miani Hor area. In this activity, we have taken the local communities on board; they are trained and given incentives, e.g. in Kharo Chan, we provided the communities with solar panels. In addition, we trained the community at Kaka Pir Village in Karachi in the context of eco-tourism in terms of mangroves. Money generated from this activity is spent by the community on hiring teachers in their schools." He added that the IUCN has started Karachi Conservation Program at Port Qasim in which private business sector has also been included.

Dr Tahir Rasheed, WWF-Pakistan's Regional Head for Sindh and Balochistan, says, "WWF-Pakistan has been working for the protection and afforestation of mangroves through various initiatives for the last two decades. At the same time, much has been done to alleviate the poverty of the communities concerned, to improve their living standards,

especially for the welfare of women. We are currently in the final stages of a project on sustainable management of the mangrove ecosystem consisting of 17 villages of the Indus Delta. Under this project, two community-based nurseries with a stock of 125000 plants have also been set up to enhance the role of communities in the protection of mangroves." In his opinion, more effective legislation is needed to restore, protect and expand mangrove forests, in order to sustain the encouraging increase in mangrove forest.



Arif Ali Khokhar, who is currently serving as the Conservator of Forests at Mangroves Forest Management Circle Karachi in Sindh Forest Department, explains the restoration of mangrove forests in Sindh province by saying that it was a unique and commendable work of its kind in the world. He said, "Sindh Forest Department started small mangrove rehabilitation projects whereby mangrove trees were planted on an area of 35,000 hectares. In this way, we have so far restored 240,000 hectares of mangrove forests in the

province." (This has been confirmed by the abovementioned research of Dr Hamad Gilani, et. al.) Mr Khokhar further stated that under the Ten Billion Trees Tsunami Program of the federal government, the Sindh Government has set a target of planting 40,000 hectares of mangrove forests in the province, of which 40% have already been planted and the rest will be done in the next three years.

Commenting on the strategy adopted for the protection of restored forests, Mr Khokhar said, "For every 400 hectares of land, we have hired one person from the local communities at the wages fixed by the government. These watchmen are responsible for protecting the mangrove forests in their area. We are also preparing to introduce our mangrove forests to the international carbon market. If our blue carbon credits are recognized, we can get a lot of foreign exchange from it."

Today, the mangrove forests on the face of the earth are, indeed, the result of centuries of nature's efforts. But due to increasing human population, improper utilization and climate change, the pressure on these forests is increasing day by day. Therefore, keeping in view the benefits of mangroves, the dependence of human civilizations on them, and their economic significance, the Government of Pakistan has been persistent in putting in efforts the results of which are fruitful. However, the journey is still on and much remains to be done. ■

The writer can be contacted at: misteratif@yahoo.com

Recently, the government announced that prior to the written exam for Central Superior Service (CSS) competitive exam 2022, Federal Public Service Commission (FPSC) will conduct a screening test. In the words of Special Assistant to the Prime Minister on Establishment Mohammad Shehzad Arbab, "It would prove to be a win-win situation not only for the FPSC, but also for the candidates by saving the time of the commission as well as students."

Background

1. It has been observed that from 1998 to 2019, on average, the number of applicants for CSS exam increased by 10% annually. For the years 2020 & 2021, a surge of 69% was recorded. This had resulted in a decline in passing percentage and an increase in processing time – around 20 months at present.

2. FPSC was directed to revisit the CSS CE system through studying international best practices and incorporating views of various stakeholders in line with the decision made by the Cabinet Committee on Institutional Reforms (CCIR).

Approval by the federal cabinet

In its meeting dated October 27, 2021, the federal cabinet approved conducting a screening test of CSS aspirants.

Objectives

- a. To make the CSS exam more effective;
- b. To alleviate the burden of work on FPSC as the number of those applying to take this exam is increasing every year — from 20,717 in CSS 2016 to 39,650 in CSS-2021, an increase of around 91%;
- c. To reduce the CSS recruitment process from 20 months at present to 12 months; and
- d. To filter out 'non-serious' candidates and select only the serious candidates for the CSS written exam.

Is there any precedent of such a test?

- 1. Yes, screening test before competitive examination is practiced all over the world.
- 2. A study by FPSC has stated that the screening/preliminary tests were held in SAARC countries to filter candidates for main exams.
- 3. In Pakistan, Sindh Public Service Commission (SPSC) and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Public Service Commission (KPPSC) also hold a screening test before PMS exam.

Who are eligible for MPT?

- 1. All graduates having at least second division in bachelor's degree and are aged between 21 and 30 years on the cut-off date of December 31, 2021, are eligible to apply.
- 2. A two-year age relaxation would be admissible to the category specified in CSS CE Rules, 2019.

All you need to know about

MPT for CSS 2022



SUBSCRIBE



YOUTUBE
CHANNEL

BOOKISHBANDA

What is the Syllabus for MPT?

The screening test essentially consists of compulsory subjects of CSS examination. However, for further clarity, a break-up of that is as follows:

Modalities of MPT

Subject	Marks
Islamic Studies: Civics & Ethics: For Non-Muslims may Either opt for Civics & Ethics or Islamic Studies	20
Urdu: Grammar usage, translation	20
English: Vocabulary, Grammar usage, comprehension	20
General Abilities: Basic Arithmetic, algebra & geometry (SSC level), logical problem solving, analytical abilities and mental abilities	20
General Knowledge: Everyday Science, Current Affairs and Pakistan Affairs	20

- The FPSC has named this test as MCQ (multiple choice questions)-based Preliminary Test (MPT).
- It would comprise 200 MCQs of one mark each.
- The time duration would be 200 minutes.
- There will be no negative marking.
- Candidates will be allowed to take carbon copy of the answer sheet with them.
- For the purpose of transparency, the answer key will be uploaded on FPSC's website same day.

Note: As one aspirant is allowed to avail himself of only three chances, it is of high import to note that "APPEARANCE IN MPT WILL NOT BE COUNTED AS A CHANCE".

Passing Marks

The passing threshold of MPT has been capped at 33%. In the words of Chairman FPSC, Captain (retd) Zahid Saeed, "FPSC has conducted a statistical analysis of past five years and it is evident from the analysis that most of the candidates, including from Balochistan and Sindh, had scored at least 33% marks in compulsory subjects in written part of the examination."

Validity

- The core of MPT would be valid only for the same year's CSS exam.
- It will not be counted towards overall marks determining the final merit position.

Note: There will be no change in the Written Exam Scheme and Syllabus for CSS Competitive Examination.

Dates to Remember	
Last date to apply	11 Dec 2021
Conduct of test & Posting of Answer Key	10 Jan 2022
Official Result Announcement	1 Feb 2022
Forms & Documents from MCQ Test Qualifier	1-21 Mar 2022
Main Written Examination (Candidates only)	1 Apr 2022

How to Fill the Answers Sheet?

- One-page printed answer sheet (commonly called OMR sheet) will be provided to answer the questions. Use only

black/blue ball-point to shade/fill the circles.

b. You will have to fill all the digits of your roll number in a sequence.

c. Fill the circles of your roll number carefully to avoid any inconvenience.

Roll Number						Example					
						2	3	0	9	4	6
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	●	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2	●	2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	●	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	●	4
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	●
7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	●	9	9

How to fill the Options

Answer sheet contains four circles including four options — (a) to (d) — inside the circles. You are required to completely shade/fill one circle as answer to the responding question.

About Shading / Filling the Circles

- Shading/filling of two answers against single question is wrong.
- Over-writing and cutting near answer circle or anywhere on the answer sheet will distract the readability and may be marked ZERO in the concerned answer circle.
- Don't bring any other stationery items including extra sheets for rough work.
- Blank Sheets will be provided, if required, with the answer sheet.
- Don't write anything on question booklet except your name, roll number and sign on the front title of question booklet before attempting the questions.
- The question booklets will be taken back after the test is over, so do not attempt to tear or remove any page from question booklet. No one is allowed to keep any part of it.

g. Do not ask the invigilators about the contents of questions. They are not allowed to explain or correct any question in the paper. Only checking staff has the authority to determine the erroneous questions and adjust accordingly. ■

Correct Filling**Incorrect Filling**

MCQ BASED PRELIMINARY TEST (MPT)

Model Paper 1
Total Marks: 200

Total Time: 200 Minutes

NOTE: Answers are Red and Italicized

Team JWT



English

Synonyms

1. FLAGRANT

- (a) Expensive (b) Common
(c) Clerical (d) *Glaring*

2. IMMINENT

- (a) Important (b) Historical
(c) *Impending* (d) Inopportune

3. ASTUTE

- (a) Tedious (b) Illogical
(c) Aggressive (d) *Shrewd*

4. AVERSE

- (a) Eager (b) *Reluctant*
(c) Willing (d) Unresponsive

5. PROGNOSIS

- (a) Offering (b) *Prediction*
(c) Warning (d) Advance

6. PUNGENT

- (a) *Sharp* (b) Disagreeable
(c) Smoky (d) Anesthetizing

7. FIDUCIARY

- (a) *Trustee* (b) Assistant
(c) Notary (d) Attorney

8. PHILANDERING

- (a) Spending (b) Exaggerating
(c) Wandering (d) *None of these*

9. POIGNANT

- (a) Precious (b) Tender
(c) *Intense* (d) Sorrowful

10. CONTINGENT

- (a) *Conditional* (b) Questionable
(c) Argued (d) Rejected

Antonyms

11. VETERAN

- (a) *Novice* (b) Pious
(c) Intellectual (d) Debutante

12. IMPORTANT

- (a) *Trivial* (b) Clear
(c) Turning (d) Wavy

13. IRREGULAR

- (a) Erratic (b) *Prevailing*
(c) Difficult (d) Enticing

14. SPENDING

- (a) Sober (b) Mute
(c) *Revenue* (d) Spendthrift

15. CLUMSY

- (a) Foolish (b) *Inept*

- (c) Infer (d) *Dexterous*

16. LAUDED

- (a) *Disparage* (b) Applaud
(c) Settle (d) Hesitate

17. COWARDLY

- (a) *Brave* (b) Poor
(c) Master (d) Ignorant

18. PRAISE

- (a) *Censure* (b) Tickle
(c) Acclaim (d) Skip

19. CONFUSE

- (a) *Lucid* (b) Extraordinary
(c) Dirty (d) Muddle

20. NEGLECT

- (a) Omit (b) Destroy
(c) Mistake (d) *Nourish*

Prepositions

21. There is abundance _____ extremism in India.

- (a) for (b) to
(c) *of* (d) None of these

22. Non-Muslim countries have no affection _____ Muslim countries.

- (a) to (b) by
(c) *for* (d) None of these

23. You should not take advantage _____ the weakness of my leniency.

- (a) *of* (b) to
(c) for (d) None of these

24. He has no aptitude _____ English.

- (a) in (b) by
(c) *for* (d) None of these

25. The President did not give assent _____ the all parties to convene meeting.

- (a) for (b) in
(c) *to* (d) None of these

26. He has no aversion _____ speaking Persian.

- (a) for (b) in
(c) by (d) *None of these*

27. The parents should take care _____ their children.

- (a) to (b) *of*
(c) by (d) None of these

28. You should not comment _____ the performance of cricket team.

- (a) to (b) of
(c) *on* (d) None of these

29. You should have confidence _____ your abilities.

- (a) in (b) to
(c) by (d) None of these

30. He does not have control _____ his subordinate.

- (a) of (b) to
(c) *over* (d) None of these

Idioms

31. Stop that (mischief) and do some serious work. Stop _____.

- (a) dog and pony show
(b) *monkey business*
(c) piggyback (d) road hog

32. Please (be patient and wait) while I make a phone call. Please _____.

- (a) call the dogs off
(b) have a whale of a time
(c) flog a dead horse (d) *hold your horses*

33. The new product is (a good source of money) for our company. It's _____.

- (a) *a cash cow*
(b) as strong as an ox
(c) a horse of different color
(d) a dark horse

34. Ali is (aloof, unemotional); he rarely talks to us. He's _____.

- (a) *a cold fish*
(b) has a whale of a time
(c) acts as a guinea pig
(d) busy as a beaver

35. I was convinced he would win but I (supported the wrong person). I _____.

- (a) shed crocodile tears
(b) had a whale of a time
(c) was a chicken feed
(d) *backed the wrong horse*

36. The police are (following the wrong course) if they think I got the money. They are _____.

- (a) *barking up wrong tree*
(b) are doing monkey business
(c) eating crow
(d) backing the wrong horse



37. The new accountant is (hard working and enthusiastic person). He's a real _____.

- (a) *eager beaver* (b) cold fish
(c) cash cow (d) going to dogs

38. We are planning a surprise party for Asthma. Don't (reveal the secret). Don't _____.

- (a) bark up wrong tree
(b) eat crow
(c) be a copycat
(d) *let the cat out of the bag*

39. He is the (most important person) in his company. He is the _____.

- (a) holy cow
(b) dog in the manger
(c) alley cat (d) *top dog*

40. When Arif and I met, we talked (for a long time). We talked _____.

- (a) in the dog house
(b) as busy as a beaver
(c) *until the cows came home*
(d) like lambs to the slaughter

Choose the correct option.

41. Worries age a man.

- (a) Noun (b) Adjective
(c) Verb (d) Adverb

42. Both men looked slightly abashed, like a pair of guilty school boys.

- (a) *Adjective* (b) Verb
(c) Noun (d) Adverb

43. I saw you at the party dancing with abandon.

- (a) Adverb (b) *Noun*
(c) Adjective (d) Verb

44. She was taken to hospital with abdominal pain.

- (a) Noun (b) Verb
(c) *Adjective* (d) Adverb

45. A childhood accident had left him with an abiding fear of water.

- (a) Noun (b) Adverb
(c) *Adjective* (d) Verb

46. He apologized abjectly.

- (a) Adjective (b) Noun
(c) *Adverb* (d) Verb

47. Don't worry; your child is not abnormal.

- (a) Noun (b) *Adjective*
(c) Verb (d) Adverb

48. Decision to take action against the members of National Assembly has been put in abeyance.

- (a) *Noun* (b) Adjective
(c) Verb (d) Adverb

49. She is abnormally thin.

- (a) Noun (b) *Adverb*
(c) Adjective (d) Verb

50. You behaved abominably this evening.

- (a) Noun (b) Adjective
(c) Verb (d) *Adverb*

General Ability

51. 4, 9, 16, 25, _____

- (a) 32 (b) 42
(c) 55 (d) 36

52. 1, 4, 9, 16, 25, ?

- (a) 30 (b) 32
(c) 34 (d) 36

53. The sum of two numbers is 10 and difference is 2, what are the numbers?

- (a) 6, 2 (b) 6, 2
(c) 5, 3 (d) 6, 4

54. A company laid off one-sixth of its workers, if the number of employees after lay off is 690, how many employees were laid off?

- (a) 134 (b) 135
(c) 137 (d) 138

55. If the price of 50 readymade shirts is Rs. 36500, then what will be the price of 85 such shirts?

- (a) Rs. 62050 (b) Rs. 52050
(c) Rs. 42050 (d) Rs. 32050

56. A factory makes 560 units in 7 days with the help of 20 machines. How many units can be made in 10 days with the help of 18 machines?

- (a) 720 units (b) 620 units
(c) 520 units (d) 420 units

57. Fifteen men complete the work in 20 days. How long it will take to complete the work by 10 workers?

- (a) 20 days (b) 30 days
(c) 40 days (d) 50 days

58. A production manager plans to produce 100 units with the help of 25 workers who work 4 hours a day. How many units can be made by 40 workers if they work 3 hours a day.

- (a) 120 (b) 130
(c) 140 (d) 150

59. If the stay of 12 men for 28 days in a hotel costs Rs. 6720, find the cost for stay of 8 men for 14 days?

- (a) Rs. 2240 (b) Rs. 2140
(c) Rs. 2340 (d) Rs. 2440

60. $100 - 7[3x - 3(4 - 3)] = x$

- (a) 10/9 (b) { }
(c) 7/3 (d) 10/7

61. Find the two consecutive odd integers whose sum is 140.

- (a) 69, 70 (b) 70, 71
(c) 69, 71 (d) 69, 67

62. Given

- (a) {6} (b) {16}
(c) {26} (d) {36}

63. Find the number if 7 is subtracted and result multiplied by 12 gives a result 6 times the number.

- (a) 10 (b) 12
(c) 14 (d) 16

64. If $4x + 13 = 7 - 2x$, what is the value of x?

- (a) -10/3 (b) -3
(c) -1 (d) 1

65. If $x - 4 = 9$, what is the value of $x^2 - 4$?

- (a) 165 (b) 172
(c) 272 (d) 200

66. If $ax - b = c - dx$, what is the value of x in terms of a, b, c, and d?

- (a) (b)

© (d)

67. The cost of levelling the ground of a circular region at a rate of Rs. 2 per square metre is Rs. 4928. Find the radius of the ground.

- (a) 28 metres (b) 30 metres
(c) 40 metres (d) 50 metres

68. What is 25% of 620?

- (a) 145 (b) 155
(c) 165 (d) 175

69. One card is drawn at random from a pack of 52 cards. What is the probability that the card drawn is a face card?

- (a) 1/13 (b) 4/13
(c) 3/13 (d) 9/52

70. What is probability of getting a tail on a coin?

- (a) 1/8 (b) 1/6
(c) 1/4 (d) 1/2

71. Property tax Rs. 18,720 was paid on a property valued Rs. 1,560,000. Find the percentage of tax.

- (a) 1.2% (b) 1.3%
(c) 1.4% (d) 1.5%

72. The denominator of a fraction exceeds the numerator by 5. If 3 be added to both, the fraction becomes 3/4. Find the fraction.

- (a) 10 (b) 12
(c) 14 (d) 16

73. If thrice of A's age 6 years ago be subtracted from twice his present age, the result would be equal to his present age. Find A's present age.

- (a) 9 (b) 12
(c) 21 (d) 24

74. A number consists of two digits. The digit in the tens place is twice the digit in the units place. If 18 be subtracted from the number, the digits are reversed. Find the number.

- (a) 40 (b) 41
(c) 42 (d) 44

75. The sum of two numbers is 112. Find the numbers, if the difference between them is 48.

- (a) 86, 32 (b) 70, 32
(c) 80, 30 (d) 80, 32

76. Find two numbers with a difference and a mean, 8 each.

- (a) 10, 4 (b) 12, 4
(c) 14, 4 (d) 16, 4

77. For how many integers, a, between 30 and 40 is it true that 5/a, 8/a and 13/a are all in lowest terms?

- (a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) 4

78. Mention the number, whose 17% is 51?

- (a) 300 (b) 150
(c) 351 (d) 510

79. A pizza is divided into 12 slices. If 4 slices are eaten, what fraction pizza is left?

- (a) 3/4 (b) 2/3
(c) 1/3 (d) 2/4

80. A rectangle has a length of 10 cm

and a perimeter of 30 cm. Find the width of the rectangle.

- (a) 5 cm (b) 10 cm
(c) 15 cm (d) 20 cm

81. $0.26 \div 100 = ?$

- (a) 0.0026 (b) 0.026
(c) 26 (d) 0.00026

82. 5448 rounded off to the nearest 1000 is:

- (a) 6000 (b) 5400
(c) 5000 (d) 4500

83. What fractional part of a week is 98 hours?

- (a) $1/12$ (b) $7/12$
(c) $3/13$ (d) $4/9$

84. If $2 : 9 :: x : 18$, then find the value of x.

- (a) 2 (b) 3
(c) 4 (d) 6

85. What is 15 percent of 34?

- (a) 5.10 (b) 4.10
(c) 3.10 (d) 2.10

86. A carton contains 10 boxes, each box containing one dozen cubes. How many box cartons are needed to fill 960 cubes?

- (a) 7 (b) 8
(c) 9 (d) 12

87. The old man's son is my son's uncle. What is the old man to me?

- (a) Brother (b) Father
(c) Uncle (d) None of these

88. A is the cousin of the father of B. What is the relationship between B and the son of A?

- (a) Nephew (b) Cousin
(c) Niece (d) None of these

89. If Sunday dawned three days before yesterday, what day will dawn two days after tomorrow?

- (a) Sunday (b) Monday
(c) Tuesday (d) Wednesday

90. Reaching a party day before yesterday I found myself two days late. If day after tomorrow is Friday, what day was the party scheduled to be held?

- (a) Sunday (b) Monday
(c) Saturday (d) Thursday

91. If X and Y are parents of Z. But Z is not the son of X. What is Z to X?

- (a) Nephew (b) Daughter
(c) Father (d) Aunt

92. Ali is 18th from either end of a row of boys? How many boys are there in that row?

- (a) 26 (b) 32
(c) 24 (d) 35

93. In a class of 60 where boys are twice that girls, Raheem ranked 17th from the top. If there are 9 boys ahead of Raheem, how many girls are after him in the rank?

- (a) 26 (b) 12
(c) 10 (d) 33

94. 'Soldier' is related to 'Army' in the same way as 'Pupil' is related to:

- (a) Education (b) Teacher

(c) Student (d) Class

95. 'Kilogram' is related to 'Quintal' in the same way as 'Paisa' is related to:

- (a) Coin (b) Money
(c) Cheque (d) Rupee

96. 'Stammering' is to 'Speech' as Deafness is to:

- (a) Ear (b) Hearing
(c) Noise (d) Commotion

97. 'Guilt' is to 'Past' as 'Hope' is to:

- (a) Present (b) Future
(c) Today (d) Hopeless

98. I am sixth in a queue numbering from either end. How many are there in the queue?

- (a) 11 (b) 9
(c) 7 (d) 13

Directions Question 99-105: The manager of a commercial printing firm is scheduling exactly six jobs - P, Q, S, T, W, and X - for a particular week. Monday through Saturday. Each job can be completed in one full day and exactly one job will be completed in one full day and exactly one job will be scheduled. For each day the jobs must be scheduled according to the following conditions.

• P must be printed sometime before S is printed.

• T must be printed on the day immediately before or the day immediately after the day on which X is printed.

• W must be printed on Thursday.

99. Which of the following is an acceptable schedule of jobs for the week?

	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat
(a)	P	Q	T	W	X	S
(b)	P	W	S	X	T	Q
(c)	Q	X	T	W	S	P
(d)	T	X	P	W	Q	S
(e)	X	P	T	W	S	Q

Any of the following could be printed on Saturday EXCEPT:

- (a) P (b) Q
(c) S (d) T

101. If Q is printed on Wednesday, which of the following could be true?

- (a) P is printed on Tuesday
(b) S is printed on Monday
(c) S is printed on Friday
(d) T is printed on Monday

102. If X is printed on Monday, which of the following must be true?

- (a) P is printed sometime before Q
(b) P is printed sometime before W
(c) Q is printed sometime before S
(d) W is printed sometime before S

103. If P is printed on Tuesday, which of the following must be true?

- (a) Q is printed on Monday
(b) S is printed on Thursday
(c) S is printed on Saturday
(d) T is printed on Friday

104. If T is printed on Tuesday, any of the following could be true EXCEPT:

- (a) P is printed on Monday

(b) Q is printed on Saturday
(c) S is printed on Wednesday

(d) S is printed on Friday

105. If Q is printed on Friday, Which of the following must be true?

- (a) P is printed on Monday
(b) P is printed on Wednesday
(c) S is printed on Saturday
(d) T is printed on Monday

106. Multiply together a half and a third of Ramzan's age and the product will be 54. How old is Ramzan?

- (a) 18 years (b) 16 years
(c) 14 years (d) 12 years

107. How many tentacles has an octopus?

- (a) Seven (b) Eight
(c) Nine (d) Ten

108. In this series, what letters comes next. A, C, F, J, _____, _____, _____

- (a) S (b) O
(c) X (d) M

109. How many years are there in a century?

- (a) 10 (b) 100
(c) 1000 (d) 10000

110. When is to Hen and Where is to

- (a) Here (b) There
(c) Ear (d) None of these

General Knowledge

Everyday Science

Select the best option:

111. The slope low lying area of ocean near highland is:

- (a) Coastal plane (b) Desert plane
(c) Ocean belt (d) None of these

112. Galileo discovered that falling bodies have same:

- (a) Density (b) Acceleration
(c) Mass (d) All of these

113. The relative motion between observer and frequency is called:

- (a) Relative velocity (b) Uniform velocity
(c) Doppler effect (d) None of these

114. The source of energy for brain is:

- (a) Fats (b) Glucose
(c) Starch (d) Carbohydrates

115. The ready source of energy for athletes is:

- (a) Fats (b) Glucose
(c) Starch (d) Carbohydrates

116. Arthritis is:

- (a) Inflammation of joints
(b) Disorder of brain
(c) Biological death of a man
(d) None of these

117. Dengue is caused by:

- (a) Aedes Aegyptis (b) Anopheles
(c) Barinohils (d) None of these

118. The solid and liquid can be separated by the process of:

- (a) Distillation (b) Magnetism
(c) Filtration (d) None of these

119. The composition of sun is _____ of Hydrogen, and Helium.

- (a) 91% (b) 86%
(c) 93% (d) None of these
120. Accessory gland close of digestive system close to duodenum is:
(a) Pituitary gland (b) Liver
(c) *Pancreas* (d) None of these
121. Fat-soluble vitamins are:
(a) Vitamin A (b) Vitamin E
(c) Vitamin D (d) *All of these*
122. The protein content of edible part of egg is:
(a) 13% (b) 13.3%
(c) 14% (d) 14.5%
123. Very High Frequency (VHF) has _____ wavelength.
(a) *Shorter* (b) Shortest
(c) Longer (d) Longest
124. How asthma is provoked:
(a) *Allergy* (b) Anti allergic
(c) Antibiotics (d) All of these
125. Which material conducts heat and electricity:
(a) Plastic (b) Gas
(c) *Solid* (d) None of these
126. The fuel used in rockets is:
(a) Liquid oxygen
(b) Nitrogen tetra oxide
(c) Hydrogen peroxide
(d) *All of these*
127. Chemical name of table salt is:
(a) Ammonium chloride
(b) Sodium nitrate
(c) Calcium chloride
(d) *Sodium chloride*
128. Milk is pasteurized:
(a) *To kill bacteria*
(b) To keep it cool
(c) To eradicate impurities
(d) None of these
129. Gall bladder is part of which system:
(a) Excretory system
(b) *Digestive System*
(c) Respiratory system
(d) None of these
130. Genes in higher organism are located in:
(a) RNA (b) *DNA*
(c) Both a & b (d) None of these
- Pakistan Affairs**
131. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan advocated the inclusion of Indians in Legislative Council in his famous book, *Causes of the Indian Revolt*, as early as:
(a) 1850 (b) *1860*
(c) 1870 (d) None of these
132. Who repeatedly refers to Sir Syed as "Father of Muslim India" and "Father of Modern Muslim India"?
(a) *Hali* (b) Nehru
(c) Ch. Khaliquz Zaman
(d) None of these
133. Military strength of East India Company and the financial support of Jagat Seth of Murshidabad gave birth to events at:
(a) *Plassey* (b) Panipat
(c) Lahore (d) None of these

134. "Clive in one of his Gazettes made it mandatory that no Muslim shall be given an employment higher than that of chaprasy or a junior clerk" has been recorded by:
(a) Majumdar (b) *Hasan Isphani*
(c) Karamat Ali (d) None of these
135. The renowned author of "The Spirit of Islam" and "A Short History of the Saracens" was:
(a) Shiblee Naumani
(b) Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk
(c) *Syed Ameer Ali*
(d) None of these
136. Nawab Sir Salimullah Khan was President of Bengal Muslim League in:
(a) 1903 (b) 1907
(c) 1923 (d) *1912*
137. The first issue of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad's 'Al-Hilal' came out on July 13:
(a) *1912* (b) 1922
(c) 1932 (d) None of these
138. At the annual session of Anjuman Himayat-i-Islam in 1911 Iqbal's poem was recited, poetically called:
(a) Sehar-o-Sham (b) *Shikwa*
(c) Jawab-i-Shikwa (d) None of these
139. Sir Sultan Muhammad Shah, the Aga Khan, headed the historic Simla deputation which successfully presented Muslim demands on October 1, 1906 before:
(a) Lord Curzon (b) Lord Irwin
(c) *Lord Minto* (d) None of these
140. Quaid-e-Azam said in an interview on any hope of India and Pakistan coming to a peaceful settlement, "provided the Indian government shed the superiority complex and deal with Pakistan on an equal footing" given to special correspondent from:
(a) Germany (b) France
(c) *Switzerland* (d) None of these
141. Which are the Aligned Years in Pakistan's foreign policy?
(a) 1963-1972 (b) *1954-1962*
(c) 1947-53 (d) None of these
142. Zia established a course for Pakistan that enabled the government to manage a complex:
(a) *Foreign policy* (b) Co-existence
(c) Economic Policy (d) None of these
143. In the Hindu Kush mountains, all passes connect Pakistan with:
(a) China (b) *Afghanistan*
(c) Tajikistan (d) None of these
144. The Hasni tribe is settled in:
(a) Southern NWFP
(b) *Western Balochistan*
(c) Central Sindh (d) None of these
145. Rechna and Bari Doabs are considered:
(a) *Thickly populated region*
(b) Very thickly populated region
(c) Most thickly populated region

- (d) None of these
146. In connection with land reforms, the Punjab Tenancy Act was passed in:
(a) 1877 (b) *1887*
(c) 1897 (d) None of these
147. Excavations at Mohenjo Daro have revealed in earthen vessels:
(a) *Millet grains* (b) Lentils
(c) Rice grains (d) None of these
148. Kalabagh iron deposits are largest in Pakistan with an estimated reserves of:
(a) *309 m tons* (b) 509 m tons
(c) 709 m tons (d) None of these
149. Cotton textile, the largest industry of Pakistan, employs industrial labour force to the magnitude of:
(a) 80% (b) 65%
(c) 50% (d) *None of these*
150. The emergence of Gwadar port and its development has promoted:
(a) Rural-urban migration
(b) *Urban-urban migration*
(c) Urban migration
(d) None of these
- Current Affairs**
151. On Dec. 30, 2020, the government removed Mufti Muneeb-ur-Rehman and appointed _____ the new Ruet-e-Hilal Committee chairman.
(a) Dr Raghieb Hussain Naeemi
(b) Dr Mufti Ali Asghar
(c) Moulana Fazl-ur-Rahim
(d) *Maulana Abdul Khahir Azad*
152. How many Pakistani nurses and midwives were included in 100 Outstanding Women Nurse and Midwife Leaders 2020 list?
(a) Six (b) *Eight*
(c) Twelve (d) Seventeen
153. Yusuf Khan is the current Federal Secretary for _____.
(a) Railways (b) *Finance*
(c) Interior (d) Defence
154. On Oct. 2021, a group of _____ countries set a minimum global tax rate of 15% for big companies.
(a) 95 (b) 120
(c) 130 (d) *136*
155. On _____ 2021, the UN Human Rights Council recognised access to a clean and healthy environment as a fundamental right.
(a) Oct. 05 (b) Oct. 07
(c) *Oct. 08* (d) Oct. 09
156. The key UN conservation summit COP 15 was held in Kunming, _____.
(a) Philippines (b) Japan
(c) Thailand (d) *China*
157. President of the 75th Session of the United Nations General Assembly was _____.
(a) Peter Thomson (b) Abdulla Shahid
(c) Joseph Deiss (d) *Volkan Bozkir*
158. Lina Khan, a Pakistani-origin

woman, was sworn in as the head of the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) of the _____.

- (a) United States (b) Canada
(c) Switzerland (d) UK

159. Russian President Vladimir Putin and his US counterpart, Joe Biden, held a summit meeting in _____, on June 2021.

- (a) Athens (b) Geneva
(c) Bonn (d) Helsinki

160. Former _____ president Kenneth Kaunda, a hero of the struggle against white rule in southern Africa, died aged 97.

- (a) South African (b) Kenyan
(c) Zambian (d) Zimbabwean

Islamic Studies

161. The literal meaning of "Wabi" is:

- (a) To give or convey a message
(b) Divine revelation
(c) Gentle speech (d) All of the above

162. Who did compilation of Quran in the era of Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddique (RA)?

- (a) Hazrat Jaafar bin Abi Talib
(b) Hazrat Thabit bin ad-Duhdaah
(c) Hazrat Zaid bin Thabit
(d) None of these

163. What is Sahihain?

- (a) Mishkat (b) Bukhari
(c) Bukhari and Muslim
(d) Ibne Majah

164. Salat al Istisqa is the prayer for:

- (a) Seeking wealth (b) Seeking Rain
(c) Prayer performed during a lunar eclipse
(d) None of these

165. Masjid Nimrah is located in:

- (a) Arafat (b) Jerusalem
(c) Medina (d) None of these

166. Sermon of Hajj is delivered from:

- (a) Masjid al-Qiblatayn
(b) Masjid-e-Taneem
(c) Masjid-e-Nimrah
(d) None of these

167. Wadd, Suwa, Yaghuth, Ya'uq and Nasr were the names of:

- (a) Wars
(b) Idols of the people of Nuh (AS)
(c) Animals of Hazrat Sulaiman (AS)
(d) None of these

168. Last Ghazwa of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) was:

- (a) Autas (b) Hunayn
(c) Tabouk (d) Khyber

169. Four Sacred months of Hijri Calendar are?

- (a) Muharram, Rajab, Jumada al-Thani, Shawwal
(b) Dhul-Qi'dah, Dhul-Hijjah, Muharram and Rajab
(c) Safar, Sha'ban Rabi al-Awwal, Shawwal
(d) Dhu al-Hajjah, Ramadan, Rabi' al-Awwal, Sha'ban

170. Hadith-e-Taqriri means?

- (a) Hadith which Prophet (PBUH) quotes from Allah Ta'ala
(b) Hadith which includes some statements or acts of some of the companions of Prophet (PBUH)
(c) Hadith which describes something about physical, spiritual of states or Prophet (PBUH)
(d) Hadith which is not attributed to Prophet (PBUH) directly

171. "Falyabudu" means:

- (a) He made them incline
(b) Who gave them food in hunger
(c) They should worship
(d) None of these

172. "Al Nafasaat" means:

- (a) Envy (b) Witchcrafts

(c) Darkness (d) None of these

173. Jadul Anbaya is the name given to:

- (a) Prophet Adam (AS)
(b) Prophet Ibrahim (AS)
(c) Prophet Muhammad (PBUH)
(d) Prophet Ismail (AS)

174. Amin al-Ummah (Custodian of Ummah) is the name given to:

- (a) Anas bin Malik (RA)
(b) Abu Ubaida bin al-Jarrah (RA)
(c) Thabit bin ad-Duhdaah (RA)
(d) Sa'ad bin Abi Waqas (RA)

175. "Fee Jeedihaa" means:

- (a) All his wealth
(b) Round her (own) neck
(c) Father of Flame (d) None of these

176. Banu Thaqif was located in:

- (a) Tabuk (b) Najran
(c) Asir (d) Ta'if

177. Hazrat Muhammad (ﷺ) went to Syria with Abu-Talib at the age of:

- (a) 12 (b) 15
(c) 24 (d) 35

178. Battle of Yamamah was fought against:

- (a) Musaylamah Kaddhab
(b) Banu Qaynuqa
(c) Banu Lahyan (d) None of these

179. Surah Al-Isra is the second name of which Surah?

- (a) Al-Mu'minum (b) Al-Masad
(c) Bani Israil (d) Al-Asr

180. Which wife of Hazrat Muhammad (ﷺ) fathered offspring?

- (a) Hadhrat Umme Habibah (RA)
(b) Hadhrat Khadijah (RA)
(c) Hadhrat Aishah (RA)
(d) Hadhrat Zainab bint Jahsh (RA) [E]

Urdu

194. ماہنامہ "غزل" کہاں سے جاری ہوا؟

- (a) لاہور (b) کھٹو
(c) دہلی (d) کلکتہ

195. اہم علم کی رو سے "شعرا العلماء" کیا ہے؟

- (a) لقب (b) کنیت
(c) خطاب (d) عرف

196. مزدوروں کا شاعر کے کہا جاتا ہے؟

- (a) اختر شیرانی (b) احسان دانش
(c) ساغر صدیقی (d) الطاف شہیدی

197. مسٹر نصیب کس کا تحریر کردہ سطر نامہ ہے؟

- (a) مستنصر حسین تارڑ (b) فخر مسعود
(c) عطا الحق قاسمی (d) میرزا وہاب قاسم

198. اقبال کا قیام یورپ کا عرصہ کون سا ہے؟

- (a) 1905-1908 (b) 1909-1912
(c) 1910-1914 (d) 1915-1918

199. "Distant drums sound sweeter" کے

درست ترجمہ کا انتخاب کیجیے۔

- (a) دوری سے پیار بڑھتا ہے
(b) گھر کی دوری سے گھر کی قدر ہوتی ہے
(c) دور کے ذمہ دار بننے
(d) دور کے ذمہ دار بننے

200. عہدِ چاندیل میں سے کون سی ضرب النعل درست ہے؟

- (a) صبح بنارس شام اودھ (b) صبح بنارس شام کھٹو
(c) صبح شیر شام بنارس (d) صبح گڑ شام بنارس

188. ملی اور قومی شاعری کا بانی کسے کہا جاتا ہے؟

- (a) مولانا حالی (b) ابراہیم ذوق
(c) اکبر الہ آبادی (d) نظیر اکبر آبادی

189. "چمپو شکر" کس کا کلام ہوتا ہے؟

- (a) اے حمید (b) اجمل علی
(c) انتظار حسین (d) صدیق سالک

190. وہ معنی نام جو کسی خصوصیت یا وصف کی وجہ سے عوام خاص میں مشہور ہو جائے کہلاتا ہے۔

- (a) کنیت (b) تخلص
(c) خطاب (d) لقب

191. یہ فیضان نظر تھا یا کہ کتب کی کرامت تھی

سکھائے کس نے ہامیل کو کتابِ فرزند

- (a) جوش ملیح آبادی (b) علامہ محمد اقبال
(c) اکبر الہ آبادی (d) مولانا محمد علی جوہر

192. شاعر انقلاب کس شاعر کو کہا جاتا ہے؟

- (a) احسان دانش (b) جوش ملیح آبادی
(c) آغا شاکر شیری (d) میر تقی میر

193. "سیدالحرار" کس شاعر کو کہا جاتا ہے؟

- (a) جوش ملیح آبادی (b) مولانا حسرت موہانی
(c) محمد علی جوہر (d) جگر مراد آبادی

181. جب بھی حرفِ داد (دکوہ اسموں کو ملائے تو اسے عجا کھا جاتا ہے جیسے خوش و غرم ایسے داد (د) کو کر مگر کی رو سے کیا کہا جاتا ہے؟

- (a) داد ساکن (b) داد مجہول
(c) داد معروف (d) داد عاطف

182. "روزِ دل و دلوارے" کے نام سے کس صحابی کا کالم جنگِ اشہد میں چھپتا ہے؟

- (a) عطا الحق قاسمی (b) جاوید جوہری
(c) حامد میر (d) اوریا قبول جان

183. "مرد و کلاسیکل اور جدید شاعری کا نظم کس شاعر کو قرار دیا جاتا ہے؟

- (a) مولانا حسرت موہانی (b) خواجہ الطاف حسین حالی
(c) مولانا حسرت موہانی (d) علامہ اقبال

184. سندس کے ہر بند میں کتنے مصرعے ہوتے ہیں؟

- (a) چار (b) پانچ
(c) چھ (d) آٹھ

185. مست تو کی کس زبان کے مشہور شاعر ہیں؟

- (a) براہوی (b) بلوچی
(c) سندھی (d) پشتو

186. صنفِ نظم "مناجات" سے کیا مراد ہے؟

- (a) جس میں خدا تعالیٰ کی تعریف ہو
(b) جس میں ملکی حالاتِ ظلم بند ہو
(c) جس میں بندے اللہ سے اپنی حاجات بیان کریں
(d) جس میں اولیاء اللہ اور بزرگانِ دین کی تعریف ہو

187. "مگر لڑکا چھوٹ کھلتا" سے کیا مراد ہے؟

- (a) اشیاء کا رواں ملنا (b) کن ہونی بات ہونا
(c) رازِ مشکف ہونا (d) خوشی کا اظہار کرنا

MODEL PAPER 2

Total Marks: 200

Total Time: 200 Minutes

NOTE: Answers are red and Underlined.

English

Synonyms

1. SNIPPET

- (a) Whole (b) Full
(c) Fragment (d) All in all

2. PUMMEL

- (a) Compliment (b) Tap
(c) Approve (d) Bash

3. INSUPERABLE

- (a) Invincible (b) Surmountable
(c) Conquerable (d) Hostile

4. CRUDE

- (a) Refined (b) Moral
(c) Decent (d) Untreated

5. CAGEY

- (a) Frank (b) Reticent
(c) Naive (d) Open

6. BALEFUL

- (a) Benevolent (b) Malign
(c) Honest (d) Friendly

7. LAX

- (a) Slack (b) Stern
(c) Scornful (d) Nasty

8. MESH

- (a) Disengage (b) Withdraw
(c) Break (d) Interlock

9. PLACID

- (a) Temperamental (b) Tranquil
(c) Stormy (d) Excitable

10. ZEALOT

- (a) Moderate (b) Non-partisan
(c) Fanatic (d) Unbiased

Antonyms

11. INCEPTION

- (a) Commencement (b) Foundation
(c) Conclusion (d) Inauguration

12. PICKET

- (a) Conformist (b) Protester
(c) Demonstrator (d) Lazy

13. DISGORGE

- (a) Discharge (b) Emit
(c) Evacuate (d) Retain

14. LAPSE

- (a) Interval (b) Strengthen
(c) Decline (d) Blunder

15. HERESY

- (a) Harmony (b) Blasphemy
(c) Nonconformity (d) Dissension

16. UNFAZED

- (a) Calm (b) Relaxed
(c) Baffled (d) Confident

17. UNDERLING

- (a) Superior (b) Martinet
(c) Inferior (d) Opinionated

18. SLACK

- (a) Inefficient (b) Competent

(c) Meticulous

19. THWART

- (a) Facilitate (b) Prevent
(c) Oppose (d) Frustrate

20. TIFF

- (a) Clash (b) Dispute
(c) Disagreement (d) Reconciliation

Directions Question 21-25: Each sentence below has one or two blanks. Choose the option that best fits the meaning of the sentence as a whole.

21. There are, as yet, no vegetation types or ecosystems whose study has been _____ to the extent that they no longer _____ ecologists.

- (a) Perfected, hinder
(b) Exhausted, interest
(c) Prolonged, require
(d) Prevented, challenge

22. Under ethical guidelines, recently adopted by the National Institutes of Health, human genes are to be manipulated only to correct diseases for _____ to the treatments which are unsatisfactory.

- (a) Similar (b) Most
(c) Dangerous (d) Alternative

23. Non-violent demonstrations often create such tensions that a community that has constantly refused to _____ its injustices is forced to correct them: the injustices can no longer be _____.

- (a) Acknowledge, ignored
(b) Decrease, verified
(c) Tolerate, accepted
(d) Address, eliminated

24. Since 1813 reaction to Jane Austen's novels has oscillated between _____ and condescension; but, in general, later writers have esteemed her works more highly than did most of her literary _____.

- (a) Dismissal, admirers
(b) Adoration, contemporaries
(c) Disapproval, readers
(d) Indifference, followers

25. It was her view that the country's problems had been _____ by foreign technocrats, so that to invite them to come back would be counterproductive.

- (a) Foreseen (b) Created
(c) Ascertained (d) Exacerbated

Directions Questions 26-32: Each of the following questions contains an italicized word or phrase. Select the word or phrase from the below-given options which is closest to the opposite in meaning of the italicized word or phrase.

26. Only an agile person can be a successful sportsman.

- (a) Sluggish (b) Emaciated
(c) Feeble (d) Brisk

27. Such lofty dreams can never come true.

- (a) Puny (b) Insignificant

(c) Humble

(d) Casual

28. You must quote examples to support your statement.

- (a) Reveal (b) Restrain
(c) Contradict (d) Adduce

29. The decision to stop firing across the border was a unilateral one.

- (a) Collective (b) Bilateral
(c) Multilateral (d) Multiple

30. We were advised not to extinguish our hopes for the time being.

- (a) Aggravate (b) Intensify
(c) Inflate (d) Promote

31. Of all the companions of our joyous ascent, there were only the two of us left.

- (a) Decent (b) Descent
(c) Descant (d) Descendant

32. He returned home much inspired, no wonder the plan had worked.

- (a) Overwhelmed (b) Dispirited
(c) Disillusioned (d) Sceptical

Fill in the blanks.

33. _____ don't make a noise, the baby is asleep.

- (a) Hey! (b) Oh!
(c) Hush! (d) None of these

34. Your pen is _____ the box.

- (a) in (b) into
(c) inside (d) None of these

35. When the bus was at full speed, its brakes failed and an accident was _____.

- (a) Inevitable (b) Infallible
(c) Essential (d) Undeniable

36. To explain his designs to his visitor, the architect _____.

- (a) Made (b) Sketched
(c) Built (d) Constructed

37. Though bonsai, a well-known art form, originated in China, it was _____ by the Japanese.

- (a) Perfected (b) Finished
(c) Borrowed (d) Cultivated

Prepositions

38. He writes _____ ink.

- (a) In (b) With
(c) On (d) None of these

39. She was compensated _____ the loss of the belongings.

- (a) For (b) Over
(c) Against (d) None of these

40. The railway track runs _____ the river.

- (a) Over (b) Across
(c) On (d) None of these

41. We should not hanker _____ worldly pleasures.

- (a) For (b) About
(c) After (d) None of these

42. I have _____ one-rupee note in my hand.

- (a) A (b) An
(c) The (d) None of these

Identify kind of sentence from the

given choices.

43. I write an essay.

- (a) Compound (b) Simple
(c) Complex (d) None of these

44. She said that she was happy.

- (a) Direct (b) Complex
(c) Indirect (d) None of these

45. I am happy and content.

- (a) Compound (b) Simple
(c) Complex (d) None of these

46. Do you like bread?

- (a) Simple (b) Interrogative
(c) Compound (d) None of these

47. I don't want to go.

- (a) Simple (b) Negative
(c) Complex (d) None of these

48. He won many medals.

- (a) Complex (b) Compound
(c) Simple (d) None of these

49. We could see the moon.

- (a) Compound (b) Complex
(c) Simple (d) None of these

50. I went because I was invited.

- (a) Compound (b) Complex
(c) Simple (d) None of these

General Ability

51. 3, 7, 13, 19, _____?

- (a) 29 (b) 17
(c) 37 (d) 23

52. Which number will complete the number series: 2, 6, 12, 20, 30, 42, _____

- (a) 56 (b) 54
(c) 50 (d) 62

53. AK, EO, IS, ..., QA, UE.

- (a) LV (b) MW
(c) NX (d) LW

54. BD, FH, JL, NP, ...

- (a) SV (b) SU
(c) RT (d) QS

55. Find the value of k if $f(x) = x^3 - kx^2 + 11x - 6$ and $(x - 1)$ is a factor of $f(x)$.

- (a) 6 (b) 4
(c) 8 (d) None of these

56. Resolve into factors: $81x^2y^2 + 108xyz + 36z^2$.

- (a) $(6xy + 9z)^2$ (b) $(9xy - 7z)^2$
(c) $(9xy + 6z)^2$ (d) None of these

57. If $xyyx + = 6$, find the value of

$3333xyyx +$.

- (a) 176 (b) 198
(c) 184 (d) None of these

58. If the sum of two numbers is 13 and the difference of the numbers is 23, what is the product of the numbers?

- (a) 90 (b) 23
(c) 0 (d) 18

59. The product of two numbers is 120. The sum of their squares is 289. The sum of the two numbers is

- (a) 20 (b) 23
(c) 169 (d) None of these

60. When $x > 0$, $y > 0$ and $x - y > 0$, then:

- (a) $x < y$ (b) $x > y$

(c) $x0y =$ (d) None of these

61. If $7a - 5 < 6a + 11$, then find the value of a?

- (a) $a > 16$ (b) $a = 16$
(c) $a < 16$ (d) $a = 16$

62. If $3x32 =$, then solution set is:

- (a) $\{(2, 1)\}$ (b) $\{(2, 0)\}$
(c) $\{(2, 3)\}$ (d) $\{(2, 2)\}$

63. $() () 27232124176?171515-+=$

- (a) 0 (b) 2.25
(c) 300 (d) None of these

64. Find two consecutive odd integers whose sum is 140.

- (a) 69, 71 (b) 70, 70
(c) 68, 72 (d) 67, 73

65. Aslam's father is three times old as Aslam is, if the sum of their ages is 64. What is Aslam's age?

- (a) 16 years (b) 15 years
(c) 14 years (d) 13 years

66. The length of each side of a square is 3 more than the length of each side of a regular pentagon. If the perimeters of the square and pentagon are equal, how long is each side of the pentagon?

- (a) 6 (b) 12
(c) 10 (d) 15

67. The balance in a bank is Rs. 82875 after the deduction of Zakat, find the balance before deduction.

- (a) 80000 (b) 81000
(c) 84000 (d) 85000

68. What is the greater of two numbers whose product is 900, if the sum of the two numbers exceeds their difference by 30?

- (a) 15 (b) 60
(c) 75 (d) 90

69. A production manager plans to produce 200 units with the help of 25 workers, who work 4 hours a day. How many units 40 workers can make if they work 3 hours a day?

- (a) 240 Units (b) 230 Units
(c) 220 Units (d) 210 Units

70. What is the ratio between 3.5 and 7.5?

- (a) 7:3 (b) 7:15
(c) 7:5 (d) 17:15

71. Find the missing term from the proportion 2:7::?:49.

- (a) 12 (b) 14
(c) 16 (d) 18

72. If 15 dozens of eggs cost Rs. 202.50. How much will cost 8 dozen eggs?

- (a) Rs. 100 (b) Rs. 108
(c) Rs. 110 (d) Rs. 112

73. Thirty men repair a road in 56 days by working 6 hours daily. In how many days 45 men will repair the same road by working 7 hours a day?

- (a) 15 Days (b) 20 Days
(c) 32 Days (d) 40 Days

74. Ten men can assemble 400 cycles in 8 days. How many cycles 5 men will assemble if they work for 16 days?

- (a) 100 cycles (b) 200 cycles
(c) 300 cycles (d) 400 cycles

75. If $264 =$, then find the value of n is:

- (a) 8 (b) 10
(c) 12 (d) 16

76. If $x - 4 = 16$, what does x equal?

- (a) 2 (b) 5
(c) 10 (d) 20

77. Solve: $3437326xx--+=$

- (a) 5/3 (b) 8/3
(c) 3/8 (d) 5/8

78. Find two consecutive odd integers, whose sum is 36.

- (a) 17, 19 (b) 16, 20
(c) 15, 21 (d) 14, 22

79. $x - 2[3x - 2(x + 1)] + 5 = 16$

- (a) $x = -5$ (b) $x = -6$
(c) $x = -7$ (d) $x = -8$

80. Find the number if 10 is added to the number and the result is multiplied by 5 and then 20 is subtracted the result is 100.

- (a) 10 (b) 12
(c) 14 (d) 16

81. If $x = 3a + 7$ and $y = 9a^2$, what is y in terms of x?

- (a) $()^27-x$ (b) $3()^27-x$
(c) $2(x7)3-$ (d) $2(x7)3+$

82. If $64^{12} = 2^{a-3}$, what is the value of a?

- (a) 9 (b) 15
(c) 69 (d) 75

83. What is the greatest number which divides 852, 1065 and 1491 exactly?

- (a) 193 (b) 183
(c) 223 (d) 213

84. A gardener wants to plant 122500 trees in his field in such a way that the number of trees in a row is equal to the number of rows. How many trees will he plant in each row?

- (a) 350 Trees (b) 450 Trees
(c) 550 Trees (d) 650 Trees

85. Find that least number which, when subtracted from 109087, gives the answer in a complete square.

- (a) 187 (b) 167
(c) 157 (d) 147

86. Convert 1564% into decimal fraction.

- (a) 0.4578 (b) 0.5625
(c) 0.3654 (d) 0.2456

87. What amount increased by 20% is Rs. 6000?

- (a) Rs. 6000 (b) Rs. 5000
(c) Rs. 4000 (d) Rs. 3000

88. In a single throw of a dice, what is the probability of getting a number greater than 4?

- (a) 12 (b) 13
(c) 23 (d) 14

89. The total amount of bonus paid by the company during given period is approximately what percent of the total amount of salary paid during this period?

- (a) 0.1% (b) 0.5%
(c) 1% (d) 1.25%

90. If $f(x) = 3x^3 - 2x^2 + 5x - 30$ is divided

by $x+1$, find remainder.

- (a) 10 (b) -20
(c) -40 (d) -50

91. Factorize $x^3 + 64$.

- (a) $(x+4)(x^2+4x+16)$ (b) $(x-4)(x^2+4x+16)$
(c) $(x+4)(x^2-4x+16)$ (d) $(x+4)(x^2+4x-16)$

92. Find all the roots of $x^3 - 8x^2 - 4x + 32$.

- (a) 6, 2, -2 (b) 8, 2, -2
(c) 8, 2, -4 (d) 8, 2, 6

93. Find the property tax on a property of worth Rs. 948,000 at the rate of 1.5%.

- (a) Rs. 14220 (b) Rs. 15220
(c) Rs. 16220 (d) Rs. 17220

94. 10 teams can play league matches in how many ways?

- (a) 25 (b) 45
(c) 55 (d) 65

95. Twice a number added to 5 is the same as the number added to 10. Find the number.

- (a) 2 (b) 5
(c) 8 (d) 9

96. Slope of \parallel lines

- (a) m_1, m_2 (b) m_1, m_2
(c) m_1, m_2 (d) None of these

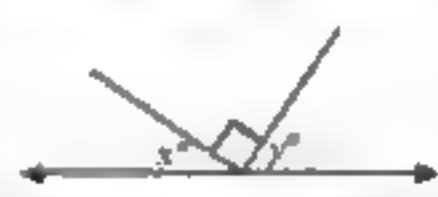
97. In the figure below, what is the average (arithmetic mean) of the measure of the five angles?



- (a) 36 (b) 45
(c) 60 (d) 72

98. In the following figure, what is the value of x if $y:x = 3:2$?

- (a) 18 (b) 27
(c) 36 (d) 45



99. In the figure, what is the value of x ?

- (a) 20 (b) 30
(c) 40 (d) 50



100. What is the area of a circle whose circumference is?

- (a) $\pi/4$ (b) $\pi/2$
(c) π (d) 2π

101. What is the volume of a cube whose surface area is 150?

- (a) 125 (b) 130
(c) 145 (d) 50

102. If 12 years are added to $2/3$ age of Maria, she will be three years older than today. What is Maria's present age?

- (a) 25 (b) 27
(c) 26 (d) 29

103. It takes 2 minutes to boil a single egg. How many minutes will it take to boil 5 eggs together?

- (a) 2 minutes (b) 5 minutes
(c) 8 minutes (d) 10 minutes

Question 104-107 : Six products - U, V, W, X, Y and Z - are to be placed in the display window of a vending machine with six compartments. Numbered 1 through 6 from left to right. The products must be placed in the window, one product in each compartment, according to the following conditions.

• U cannot be immediately to the left or immediately to the right of V.

• W must be immediately to the left of X.

• Z cannot be in compartment 6.

104. Which of the following products CANNOT be placed in compartment 1?

- (a) U (b) V
(c) W (d) X

105. If X is placed in compartment 3, W must be placed in compartment:

- (a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 4 (d) 5

106. If U is placed in compartment 5, which of the following products must be placed in compartment 6?

- (a) V (b) W
(c) X (d) Y

107. If Z is placed in compartment 3, immediately to the right of X, which of the following products must be placed in compartment 5?

- (a) U (b) Y
(c) W (d) X

108. 'Air' is to 'Bird' as 'Water' is to -

- (a) Drink (b) Fish
(c) Wash (d) Swim

109. Milk is to White as Night is to

- (a) Sleep (b) Black
(c) Long (d) None of these

110. Find the odd man out

- (a) Cricket (b) LBW
(c) Run Out (d) Goal

General Knowledge

Everyday Science

Choose the best option.

111. Astronomical unit of light year is used for:

- (a) Distance (b) Time period
(c) Light intensity (d) Time

The use of antibiotic is a very effective way of killing disease, causing bacteria. Sometime people don't finish all of their pills. This can result in:

- (a) Some bacteria left unkilld
(b) Production of more bacteria
(c) Bacteria becoming sensitive to antibiotics
(d) Bacteria becoming resistant to antibiotics

Proteins are made up of:

- (a) Polynucleotide (b) Polypeptide
(c) Oxyacetylene (d) None of these

The principle used in radar is the same as that of Sonar. In radar, we use radio waves, whereas in sonar, we use:

- (a) Red waves (b) Infrared waves
(c) Ultrasonic (d) Supersonic

How is dengue fever transmitted?

- (a) Bite of an infected mosquito
(b) Bite of an infected male Aedes mosquito
(c) Bite of an infected female Anopheles mosquito
(d) Bite of an infected female Aedes

mosquito

The sky is blue because of:

- (a) Rayleigh scattering (b) Reflection (c) Mie scattering (d) Absorption

Cyclones:

(a) Experience Coriolis effects that deflect air to the right in the Southern Hemisphere.

(b) Are associated with super geotropic winds.

(c) Are typically regions of fair weather

(d) Are associated with low-pressure systems

Rainbow formation is due to:

(a) Absorption of sunlight by water droplets

(b) Diffusion of sunlight through water droplets

(c) Ionization of water droplets

(d) Refraction and reflection of sunlight by water droplets

Layer of atmosphere in which Ozone lies is:

(a) Exosphere (b) Mesosphere

(c) Troposphere (d) Stratosphere

Which distance is bigger - an astronomical unit (AU) or a light-year (LY)?

(a) An astronomical unit (AU)

(b) Neither one is a measurement of distance

(c) They're both about the same distance

(d) A light-year (LY)

Rotation in which Earth rotates is from:

(a) West to east (b) East to west

(c) North to south (d) South to north

Collection of water droplets which are suspended in air are called:

(a) Wind (b) Cloud

(c) Gases (d) Sleet

How many calories should you eat per day to lose weight?

(a) 2000 (b) 2500

(c) 1500 (d) 3000

Time interval to complete one revolution of earth around its own axis is:

(a) 22 hours (b) 23 hours

(c) 24 hours

(d) 23 hours 56 minutes

Enzyme in human bodies are:

(a) Proteins (b) Viruses

(c) Bacteria (d) None of these

Antibiotics are used to fight against:

(a) Pathogens (b) Virus

(c) Bacteria (d) Proteins

Radio waves broadcast by radio broadcasting are reflected back by:

(a) Ionosphere (b) Stratosphere

(c) Mesosphere (d) None of these

During combustion of petrol in car engine, energy is converted in:

(a) Chemical (b) Mechanical

(c) Electrical (d) None of these

Barometer is used for measuring:

- (a) Temperature (b) Humidity
(c) Pressure (d) None of these
Ionic bond between two atoms is:
(a) Complete transfer of valence electron
(b) Half transfer of valence electron
(c) Complete transfer of electron and proton
(d) None of these

Pakistan Affairs

The plan of Sir Stafford Cripps envisaged that after the Second World War:

- (a) India should be granted complete independence
(b) India should be partitioned into two before granting independence
(c) India should be made a republic
(d) India should be given dominion status

The second Constituent Assembly of Pakistan reconstituted on:

- (a) March 23, 1956 (b) May 28, 1955
(c) August 14, 1965 (d) October 8, 1958

Dars-i-Nizami was named after:

- (a) Nizamuddin Auliya
(b) Nizamul Mulk
(c) Nizamuddin Siyalvi
(d) None of these

Nadwatul Ulama was established in:

- (a) 1890 (b) 1892
(c) 1894 (d) 1898

Who was the last speaker of National Assembly of Pakistan (before 1969 martial law)?

- (a) Tamizuddin Khan
(b) Abdul Jabbar Khan
(c) Abdul Wahab Khan
(d) Fazlul Chaudhry

Who was the editor of The Comrade?

- (a) Mukhtar Ahmed Ansari
(b) Mujibur Rahman Khan
(c) Maulana Mohammad Ali Johar
(d) None of these

Who was the governor of Sindh till 1946?

- (a) Sir Hugh Dow
(b) Sir Lancelot Graham
(c) Habib Ibrahim Rahimtoola
(d) Sir Francis Mudie

The Partition of Bengal was annulled in:

- (a) 1905 (b) 1911
(c) 1913 (d) 1940

The picture on the back of 5000-rupee Pakistani note is of:

- (a) Hazrat Lal Shahbaz Qalandar Shrine
(b) Badshahi Masjid
(c) Shah Faisal Mosque
(d) Mohenjo-Daro

Murree is a mountainous area, forming part of outer:

- (a) Pir Panjal Range Himalayas
(b) Koh-e-Hindukush
(c) Karakoram (d) None of these

Who was the first Commander-in-

Chief of Pak Army?

- (a) Douglas Gracey
(b) Frank Messervy
(c) Musa Khan
(d) Gul Hassan Khan

The Simla Agreement was signed by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India and President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto of Pakistan on:

- (a) 2nd July 1971 (b) 2nd July 1972
(c) 3rd June 1973 (d) 2nd July 1974

Who is the author of the book "Pakistan: A Hard Country"?

- (a) Daniyal Mueenuddin
(b) Ayesha Jalal (c) Anatol Lieven
(d) Stephen P. Cohen

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Lala Lajpat Rai established the Hindu organization:

- (a) Punjab Hindu Sabha
(b) Akhil Bharatiya Hindu Mahasabha
(c) Arya Samaj (d) None of these

The British Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald announced the Communal Award in 1932 at the end of:

- (a) First Round Table Conference
(b) Second Round Table Conference
(c) Third Round Table Conference
(d) None of these

The Pakistani Republican Party was formed in October 1955. The President of the party was:

- (a) Muzaffar Ali Khan Qizilbash
(b) Mirza Mumtaz Hassan Qizilbash
(c) Dr Khan Sahib
(d) Nawab Akbar Khan Bugti

National anthem of Pakistan was played for the first time in front of which foreign ruler?

- (a) Raza Shah Pahlavi
(b) Soekarno
(c) Queen Elizabeth
(d) Jawaharlal Nehru

Note: National Anthem of Pakistan was originally played for the first time on Radio Pakistan on 13 August 1954.

Pak-Afghan border 'Durand Line' was drawn in:

- (a) 1892 (b) 1890
(c) 1893 (d) 1897

On 9 July 1948, Pakistan issued its first:

- (a) Coin (b) Currency note
(c) Postal stamp (d) All of these

Pakistan Aeronautical Complex at Kamra was completed with the financial and technical assistance of:

- (a) USA (b) Canada
(c) France (d) China

Current Affairs

The current chairman of the Executive Committee of National Economic Council (ECNEC) is _____.

- (a) Imran Khan (b) Shaukat Tarin
(c) Hammad Azhar (d) Asad Umar

ECNEC is an inter-provincial decision-making body on development,

having _____ members.

- (a) 6 (b) 7
(c) 8 (d) 10

The oldest prisoner at the Guantanamo Bay detention centre, who was recently approved for release, was _____.

- (a) Saifullah Paracha
(b) Abdul Sattar Khan
(c) Shabidzada Usman
(d) None of these

Pakistan's current National Security Adviser, Dr Moeed Yusuf, was appointed to this post, having the status of a federal minister, on _____ 2021.

- (a) May 16 (b) May 17
(c) May 18 (d) May 20

Dr Allah Bakhsh Malik was appointed the member of _____ Public Service Commission for a period of three years.

- (a) Sindh (b) Federal
(c) Punjab (d) Balochistan

On May 20, 2021, Foreign Minister Shah Mehmood Qureshi addressed a special session of UN _____ wherein he called for a halt to the Israeli aggression in Gaza.

- (a) Security Council
(b) General Assembly
(c) Human Rights Commission
(d) None of these

On _____, the Taliban declared the war in Afghanistan after taking over the presidential palace in Kabul.

- (a) Aug. 14, 2021 (b) Aug. 15, 2021
(c) Aug. 16, 2021 (d) Aug. 17, 2021

The 44th session of the World Heritage Committee of UNESCO was held in Fuzhou, capital of _____ Fujian province.

- (a) Japan's (b) Vietnam's
(c) China's (d) Cambodia's

The World Heritage Committee of UNESCO, in its latest meeting, has inscribed _____ new sites on the World Heritage List.

- (a) 30 (b) 34 (c) 38
(d) 51

On Aug. 19, 2021 _____ actor Sonny Chiba, who wowed the world with his martial arts skills in more than 100 films, died.

- (a) Japanese (b) Chinese
(c) American (d) Thai

Islamic Studies

Salat-ul-Khusuf is the prayer:

- (a) For seeking rain
(b) Performed during a solar eclipse
(c) Performed during a lunar eclipse
(d) Both (a) and (b)

How many Munafiqeen were in Ghazwa-e-Khandaq?

- (a) 1000 (b) 2500
(c) 10000 (d) 12000

The heads of Zakat are:

- (a) 8 (b) 9 (c) 7 (d) 5
- Which Surah was being recited by Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) at the time of migration?
- (a) Surah Al-Rehman (b) Surah Yasin (c) Surah Al-Hijr (d) Surah Maryam
- Distance between Quba Mosque and Madina is:
- (a) 4 kms (b) 5 kms (c) 6 kms (d) 7 kms
- What is the literal meaning of Nabi?
- (a) A person who behaves nicely (b) A person who acts according to Shariah (c) A person who conveys the message of Allah (d) A person who believes in the unity of Allah
- A verse of the Holy Quran indicates the name of:
- (a) Hazrat Muaaz (RA) (b) Hazrat Bilal (RA) (c) Hazrat Saad (RA) (d) Hazrat Zaid (RA)
- Al-Itqan Fi Uloom al-Quran is written by:
- (a) Jalaluddin Suyuti (b) Abu Hamid al-Ghazali (c) Ibn Taymiyyah (d) Shah Abdul Aziz Delhwi
- Who was the first writer of "Wahi" in Quraish?
- (a) Abdullah Bin Masood (RA) (b) Abdul Rahman bin Auf (RA) (c) Abdullah bin Saad (RA) (d) None of these
- Mashoor Hadith consists of chain of citations by how many people?
- (a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 4 (d) 5
- Hazrat Muhammad (ﷺ) was born about three thousand years, after:
- (a) Hazrat Ismaeel (AS) (b) Hazrat Ibrahim (AS) (c) Hazrat Moosa (AS) (d) Hazrat Isa (AS)
- Real name of Shah Waliullah:
- (a) Qutubuddin Ahmad (b) Shah Abdur Rahman (c) Ahmad Shah (d) None of these
- Khatam al Nabiyeen is mentioned in Surah:
- (a) Surah Baqarah (b) Surah Anaam (c) Surah Ahzab (d) Surah Muttaffifeen
- Who was the head of Tadween Quran (Compilation of Quran) committee?
- (a) Hazrat Abd ar-Rahman bin Awf (b) Hazrat Abdullah bin Abbas (c) Hazrat Ziad bin Sabit (d) Hazrat Abbad ibn Bishr
- Nursi's movement is a religious movement in:
- (a) Syria (b) Turkey (c) Egypt (d) Albania
- Fasatat al Quran is other name of

Surah:

- (a) An-Nisa (b) Al-Baqarah (c) Al-An'am (d) Surah Al-Anfal
- After the demise of Hazrat Khadija (RA) to whom Prophet (PBUH) married?
- (a) Hazrat Hafsa (RA) (b) Hazrat Sawda (RA) (c) Hazrat Umm-e-Habeeba (RA) (d) Hazrat Safia (RA)
- Who suggested treatment of chicken pox?
- (a) Al-Zahrawi (b) Ibn Sina (c) Al-Razi (d) Ibn Rushd
- Hazrat Shoaib (AS) was Hazrat Musa's (AS):
- (a) Father in Law (b) Cousin (c) Brother (d) None of these
- Hazrat Uthman (RA) was assassinated in year (AH):
- (a) 33 AH (b) 35 AH (c) 36 AH (d) 31 AH

Urdu

181. مسابقت کا مطلب ہے۔
- (a) مقابلہ (b) کی پیشی (c) سختی (d) برابری
182. "مشرق کدہ" کس نے لکھی؟
- (a) ڈاکٹر ایم ڈی تاحیر (b) فیض احمد فیض (c) ناصر کاظمی (d) مرزا غالب
183. کاسب کا مطلب ہے؟
- (a) ہاتھ بچیلانے والا (b) ہاتھ جوڑنے والا (c) محنت کش (d) اٹھ کھڑے والا
184. "ہارٹ ایک" نظم کس نے لکھی؟
- (a) فیض احمد فیض (b) علامہ اقبال (c) الطاف حسین حالی (d) مرزا غالب
185. آدمی کو بھی میسر نہیں انسان ہونا یہ کس شاعر کا مصرعہ ہے؟
- (a) ساغر صدیقی (b) جوش ملیح آبادی (c) احسان دانش (d) مرزا غالب
186. نظم "قسطہ بنت عبد اللہ" کس شاعر کی تخلیق ہے؟
- (a) علامہ اقبال (b) حفیظ جالندھری (c) مولانا ظفر علی خان (d) احسان دانش
187. کرسی، میز، چٹائی اسم کے لحاظ سے کیا ہیں؟
- (a) اسم جامد (b) اسم ساکن (c) اسم آلہ (d) اسم مکبر
188. اردو کا پہلا صاحب دیوان شاعر کون تھا؟
- (a) قلی قطب شاہ (b) میر تقی میر (c) امیر خسرو (d) ابراہیم ذوق
189. مشہور جاسوسی ناول نگار این مینی کا اصل نام کیا تھا؟
- (a) شیر محمد خان (b) حبیب اللہ (c) اسرار احمد (d) غلام جعفر
190. مدرس کے ہر بند میں کتنے مصرعے ہوتے ہیں؟
- (a) چار (b) پانچ (c) چھ (d) آٹھ
191. صنف نظم "مرہاٹی" کتنے مصرعوں پر مشتمل ہوتی ہے؟



- (a) دو (b) چار (c) چھ (d) تعداد پر پابندی نہیں
192. "غزل در غزل" سے کیا مراد ہے؟
- (a) ایک غزل کے بعد اسی زمین میں دوسری غزل کہنا (b) طویل بھر کی غزل (c) سنگلاخ زمین میں غزل (d) کسی کی غزل کے بعد ایک غزل
193. "مادر ملت" قواعد کی رو سے کیا ہے؟
- (a) عرف (b) مخلص (c) لقب (d) خطاب
194. مندرجہ ذیل جملوں میں سے کون سا جملہ درست ہے؟
- (a) خدا کے غیظ و غضب سے ڈرو (b) خدا کے غیظ اور غضب سے ڈرو (c) خدا کے غیظ سے ڈرو (d) خدا کے غیظ و غضب سے ڈرو
195. "شش و پنج میں پڑنا" قواعد کی رو سے کیا ہے؟
- (a) محاورہ ہے (b) روزمرہ ہے (c) محاورہ بھی اور روزمرہ بھی ہے (d) نہ محاورہ ہے نہ اور نہ روزمرہ
196. "گندی کرتا" قواعد کی رو سے کیا ہے؟
- (a) محاورہ ہے (b) روزمرہ ہے (c) نہ محاورہ ہے نہ اور نہ روزمرہ (d) محاورہ بھی اور روزمرہ بھی ہے
197. ایک شاعر کی حیثیت سے اردو شاعری کو سب سے زیادہ الفاظ کس نے دیے؟
- (a) امام بخش ناسخ (b) غلام ہمدانی مصحفی (c) نظیر اکبر آبادی (d) میر انیس
198. "سید الشہداء" قواعد کی رو سے کیا ہے؟
- (a) خطاب (b) مخلص (c) لقب (d) عرف
199. "فائزہ اڑانا" محاورہ ہے۔ اس کے معنی کیا ہیں؟
- (a) ہانگ لگانا (b) شور مچانا (c) مزے اڑانا (d) تھس نہیں کرنا
200. "پیر اٹھانا" محاورہ ہے۔ اس کے معنی کیا ہیں؟
- (a) شور مچانا (b) مشکل کام انجام دینے کا ذمہ لینا (c) چوری کرنا (d) ناک بھوں چڑھانا

W

hat exactly is an NFT? How do they work? And why are people spending tens of millions of dollars on them? Let's have a look:

What is an NFT?

A non-fungible token (NFT) is a unique identifier that can cryptographically assign and prove ownership of digital goods. Simply put, it is a type of cryptocurrency that runs on a blockchain. It is a token, or unit of currency, that is non-fungible, or unique, as it cannot be exchanged for something else. At a basic level, an NFT is a digital asset that links ownership to unique physical or digital items, such as

After years of being regarded as a rather niche sector of the cryptocurrency industry, Non-Fungible Tokens (NFTs) have exploded on the scene in recent months. They especially leapt from the more obscure corners of the Internet into the mainstream in March 2021 when Christie's, a British auction house, sold a digital work of art for \$69m. Since then, we have seen some of the world's biggest brands launch their own NFTs. Tweets, videos of basketball dunks and even the source code to the world wide web have been sold as NFTs in recent months. As per a report by The Economist, from June to September, they generated almost \$1.1bn in sales, an eight-fold increase on the previous four months. Where Bitcoin was hailed as the digital answer to currency, NFTs are now being touted as the digital answer to collectables, but plenty of sceptics fear they're a bubble waiting to burst.

else. It could be a house, or a painting such as the Mona Lisa, which is one of a kind. You can take a photo of the painting or buy a print but there will only ever be one original painting. To really get a handle on NFTs, it's helpful to get familiar with the economic concept of fungibility.

Fungible items can be exchanged with one another with ease because their value isn't tied to their uniqueness. For example, you can exchange a \$1 bill for another \$1 bill, and you'll still have \$1 even though your new bill has a different serial number.

Non-fungible items aren't interchangeable. With NFTs, each token has unique properties



works of art, real estate, music or videos. NFTs can be considered modern-day collectibles. They're bought and sold online, and represent a digital proof of ownership of any given item. NFTs are securely recorded on a blockchain — the same technology behind cryptocurrencies — which ensures the asset is one-of-a-kind. The technology can also make it difficult to alter or counterfeit NFTs.

Why are they called non-fungible?

In economics, a fungible asset is something with units that can be readily interchanged — like money. With money, you can swap a PKR100 note for two PKR50 notes and they will have the same value. However, if something is non-fungible, this is impossible — it means it has unique properties so it can't be interchanged with something

and isn't worth the same amount as other similar tokens.

How an NFT is different from cryptocurrency?

NFTs are generally built using the same kind of programming as cryptocurrency, like Bitcoin or Ethereum, but that's where the similarity ends. Physical money and cryptocurrencies are "fungible," meaning they can be traded or exchanged for one another. They're also equal in value—one dollar is always worth another dollar; one Bitcoin is always equal to another Bitcoin. Crypto's fungibility makes it a trusted means of conducting transactions on the blockchain.

NFTs are, however, different. Each has a digital signature that makes it impossible for NFTs to be exchanged for or equal to one another (hence, non-fungible).

How NFTs work?

Rather than acting as digital coins like Bitcoin, NFTs are used to sell items in online marketplaces. Essentially, they are like physical collector's items, only digital. So instead of getting an actual oil painting to hang on the wall, the buyer gets a digital file instead.

An NFT is created, or "minted" from digital objects that represent both tangible and intangible items. They exist on a blockchain, which is a distributed public ledger that records transactions. Specifically, they are typically held on the Ethereum blockchain, although other blockchains support them as well.

NFTs are minted through an NFT marketplace, where a creator uploads a digital file and assigns characteristics that define how many copies of the file are available. Some works are one of a kind, while others can have multiple versions. NFTs are bought and sold through marketplace auctions using cryptocurrencies as payment.

They also get exclusive ownership rights, i.e. they can have only one owner at a time. Their unique data makes it easy to verify their ownership and transfer tokens between owners. The owner or creator can also store specific information inside them. For instance, artists can sign their artwork by including their signature in an NFT's metadata.

The financial takeaway

While there may be many practical applications for NFTs in the future, they're primarily used with digital art today. For creators, NFTs create a seamless way to sell digital art that might not have much of a market. Additionally, there are ways in which creators can get paid fees for each subsequent sale of the art. On the flip side, collectors are able to speculate on digital art as well as have bragging rights on rare collectibles on the chain.

If you're considering purchasing an NFT as an investment, know that there's no guarantee it will increase in value. While some NFTs sell for thousands or millions of dollars, others may remain or become worthless.

Special Properties

- NFTs have some special properties:

Each token minted has a unique identifier that is directly linked to one Ethereum address.

They're not directly interchangeable with other tokens 1:1. For example 1 ETH is exactly the same as another ETH. This isn't the case with NFTs.

Each token has an owner and this information is easily verifiable.

They live on Ethereum and can be bought and sold on any Ethereum-based NFT market.

In other words, if you own an NFT:

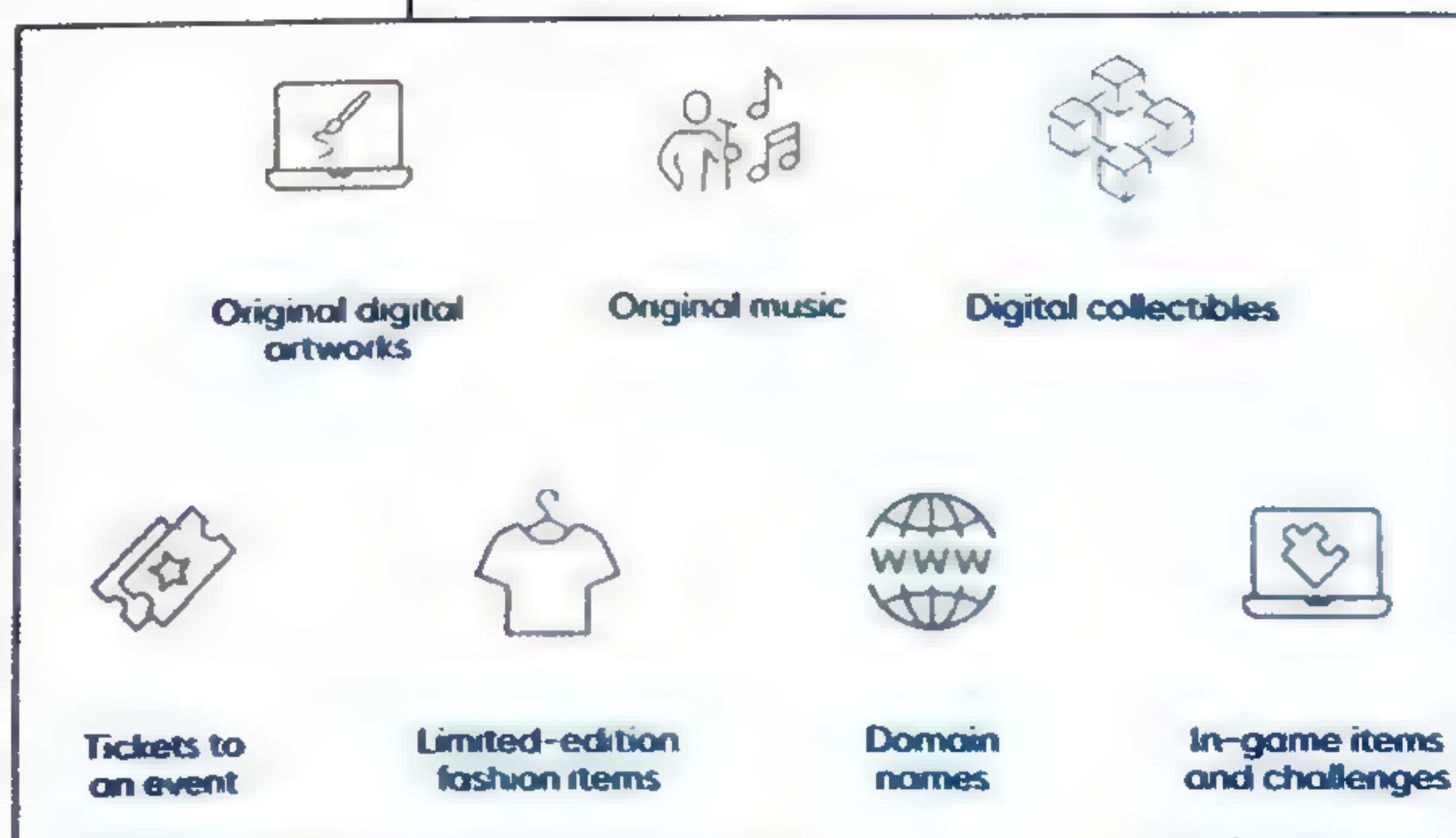
- ✓ You can easily prove you own it.

- Proving you own an NFT is very similar to proving you have ETH in your account.
- For example, let's say you purchase an NFT, and the ownership of the unique token is transferred to your wallet via your public address.
- The token proves that your copy of the digital file is the original.
- Your private key is proof of ownership of the original.
- The content creator's public key serves as a certificate of authenticity for that particular digital artefact.
 - The creator's public key is essentially a permanent part of the token's history. The creator's public key can demonstrate that the token you hold was created by a particular individual, thus contributing to its market value (vs a counterfeit).
- Another way to think about proving you own the NFT is by signing messages to prove you own the private key behind the address.
 - As mentioned above, your private key is proof of ownership of the original. This tells us that the private keys behind that address control the NFT.
 - A signed message can be used as proof that you own your private keys without revealing them to anybody and thus proving you own the NFT as well!

- ✓ No one can manipulate it in any way.
- ✓ You can sell it, and, in some cases this will earn the original creator resale royalties.
- ✓ Or, you can hold it forever, resting comfortably knowing your asset is secured by your wallet on Ethereum.

And if you create an NFT, you can:

- ✓ Easily prove you're the creator.
- ✓ Determine the scarcity.
- ✓ Earn royalties every time it's sold.
- ✓ Sell it on any NFT market or peer-to-peer. You're not locked in to any platform and you don't need anyone to intermediate. ■



Now that we have officially left behind lockdown and bidden farewell to over 30,000 of our countrymen who lost their lives due to Covid-19, the remaining population has had to get used to a new way of living and new sets of drastic but necessary measures that are anything but usual. While the number of cases continues to rise in some countries, life is gradually normalizing in Pakistan. Of course, this process, dubbed the "new normal," has brought along some new rules and a different routine. But how can we adapt to this new process and deal with the stress of changes brought by the pandemic?



How can we adapt to it?

Ayeza Fatima

Here are some suggestions that may help you deal with change on a psychological level:

Be kind to yourself

Remember that accepting yourself as who you are is all you need to improve yourself. Don't forget that individuals who are compassionate and kind to themselves are more successful in being happy and enjoying life. They also have greater physical health, as mood and our state of mind can directly impact our physical well-being.

Explore your feelings

What am I feeling? What am I thinking? Ask these questions to yourself and answer them truthfully. Dig deeper and don't be afraid. Remind yourself on the regular that you do not have to have positive feelings or feel happy and peaceful every single moment throughout the day, every day of the week. From time to time, you will feel sad, anxious, angry, doleful, intolerant and scared. Remind yourself that you have the right to experience every emotion.

Remember your past experience

Just bring to your mind how you coped with difficulties in the past: Remember the moments in your life that you thought you would never overcome and all the difficulties that became insignificant in time. It is a good idea to remember what has challenged you in the past and how you have dealt with those things. You should also bear in mind that it won't rain forever and these difficult times, too, will pass.



Focus on your accomplishments

Remind yourself of all your past successes, big or small. Remember that recipe you tried for the first time that, despite it sounding difficult, really wasn't and resulted in a delicious load. Remember that important presentation you had to make in front of the whole school, department or company and how you thought: "I can't." Remember that difficult course you passed even though you were sure you'd fail in the finals. And remember all the things you thought would not go well, but in the end, you got through them all. These will help improve your self-

confidence and the steps you take will help you focus on your goals.

Don't expand emotional distances

The more emotional distance you put between yourself and your loved ones, the more isolated and lonely you will feel. Talking it out with your family and friends and checking up on them virtually will help you cope with the adverse effects of these uncertain times. Continue to maintain social distance, but

make sure not to distance yourself emotionally.

Give yourself time

It is impossible to change immediately. Expecting yourself to change and adapt to something new right away is unfair to yourself. Being hard on yourself will only make you feel more isolated and stressed. You need to realize that you will slowly get used to it all and mature with sufficient practice and time. ■

The writer is a student at UMT, Lahore.



SUBSCRIBE



BOOKISHDARILAH

**YOUTUBE
CHANNEL**

CSS SUPER CLASS

Pak Affairs

1. Internal security issues
2. Federation and national integration
3. Reformers

Essay

1. Global North vs Global South
2. Gender inequality and Harassment
3. Social issues

Current Affairs

1. USA's policy in Asia Pacific
2. Middle East
3. International cooperation organizations

Islamic Studies

1. Seerah of Prophet (SAW)
2. Islamic state
3. Islamic Worships



WORLD TIMES INSTITUTE

www.worldtimesinstitute.com

227-Upper Mall Lahore

042-35714747

0309-5556811, 0302-5556805

A Review of Damon Galgut's

The Promise

SUBSCRIBE



BOOKISHBANDA

YOUTUBE
CHANNEL

The winner of Booker Prize 2021

On November 03, the Booker judges pronounced Damon Galgut the winner of the Booker Prize 2021, praising his novel for its "unusual narrative style that balances Faulknerian exuberance with Nabokovian precision, pushes boundaries, and is a testament to the flourishing of the novel in the 21st century." "The Promise," Galgut's ninth book, had already won acclaim among critics for its menacing and bleakly funny portrait of the Swart family, descendants of Dutch settlers who are desperately holding onto their farm and status in post-apartheid South Africa. Literary critics likened his experimental prose to modernist masters like Virginia Woolf, James Joyce and William Faulkner, while others noted his debt to fellow South African writer J.M. Coetzee. Galgut is indeed a gleeful satirist, mordantly skewering his characters' fecklessness and hypocrisy.

Reviewed by: Sumair Ali Ghuman

Damon Galgut's stunning novel 'The Promise' charts the decline of a white family during South Africa's transition out of apartheid. He got the idea for the novel from a conversation with a friend, who described going to a series of funerals for family members. In Galgut's words, "The specific form

of this book crystallised around a series of anecdotes that a friend told me when we had a semi-drunken lunch, about four family funerals had attended. It occurred to me that it would be quite an interesting way to tell the story of one particular family. The Promise itself also arrived from a friend, who was telling me how his mother had asked the family to give a certain piece of land to the black woman who had looked after her through her last illness, as it happens in the book." It sounded like the perfect narrative vehicle for a family saga.

Galgut began working on a novel centred on a family — "just an ordinary bunch of white South Africans," he writes — whose matriarch dies

of cancer in 1986, when South Africa was convulsing with political unrest. The novel's title refers both to the unrealized promise of social equality after the end of apartheid, and to the matriarch's promise to leave a house to a black servant, Salome, which causes a rift in the family. He set the novel in Pretoria, where he grew up, in part to explore the region's dark history of apartheid and racial violence and the impact that had on his childhood.

The novel begins in 1986, with the death of Rachel, a 40-year-old Jewish mother of three, on a smallholding outside Pretoria. The drama of the novel turns on a promise that her Afrikaner husband, Manie, made to her before she died, overheard by their youngest daughter, Amor, that Manie would give their black maid, Salome, the deeds to the annexe she occupies. Now that Rachel is dead, Manie has apparently forgotten and doesn't care to be reminded. Nor does his bigoted family, who regard Amor's stubborn insistence that Salome should own her home as the kind of talk that "now appears to have infected the whole country". Manie's failure to keep his word falls like a curse as we follow



his children down the decades. Four sections, set at roughly 10-year intervals, from Botha to Zuma via the 1995 Rugby World Cup and Mbeki's inauguration, are each named after a family member who will die; even once you've twigged the significance of the section titles, Galgut steals the breath with his willingness to fell his characters so randomly. Amor's bulimic sister, Astrid, unhappily married with twins, becomes a social climber who, lured by proximity to power, cheats on two husbands; their older brother, Anton, lives in the shadow of an unrecognised crime committed while a teenage conscript deployed against black protesters during the violence of the 1980s.

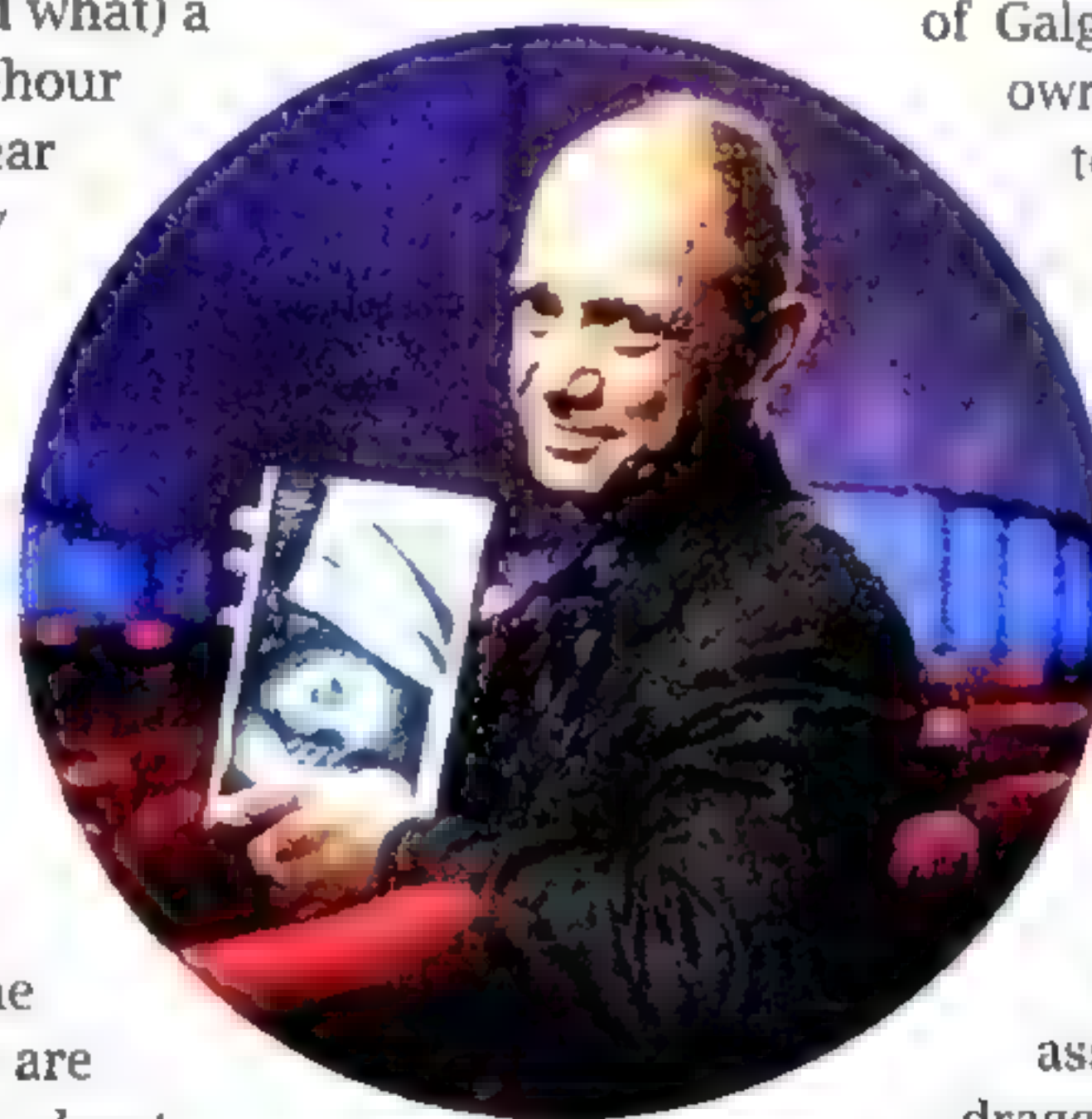
Galgut's varying tone wrongfoots us almost right away when we're told, of someone whose barbed comment fails to land, that their disappointment is "palpable, like a secret fart". His third-person narration darts between characters, mid-paragraph or even mid-sentence, swooping over the action to itemise someone's secret fears, or how many times (and what) a household's toilets flush over a two-hour period. Lines of dialogue can appear next to each other, separated by slashes, as if there are more pressing matters. "You get the idea," the narrator says, almost impatiently.

From Rachel's ghost to the words of a mourning prayer trying to find her, there is little that is off-limits to the narrator, who addresses an implied Afrikaner reader whose presumed prejudices are cited by way of apology for the book's emphases - at one point, we are told that we haven't heard much about Salome because we didn't care to ask. As that suggests, Galgut deploys every trick in the book; he is heart-swellingly attentive to emotional complexity, but isn't above cheap shots. When Manie's insufferable sister compares having to leave Rachel's funeral early (because, agonisingly, Amor gets her first period during the service) to the time that her husband forgot to tape the 'Who Shot-JR?' episode of Dallas, you can all but see Galgut grinningly beckoning us up beside him on his lofty perch.

About

Damon Galgut

Novelist and playwright Damon Galgut was born in Pretoria, South Africa, in 1963. He grew up at the height of the apartheid era. He studied drama at the University of Cape Town. He wrote his first novel 'A Sinless Season' aged 17. *Small Circle of Beings* (1988), a collection of short stories, was followed by the novel *The Beautiful Screaming of Pigs* (1991), the tale of a young white South African on military service who suffers a nervous breakdown, and *The Quarry* (1995), which was made into a film by a Belgian production company. His novel, *The Good Doctor* (2003), set in post-Apartheid South Africa, explores the uneasy friendship between two very different men in a deserted, rural hospital. It won the 2003 Commonwealth Writers Prize (Africa Region, Best Book) and was shortlisted for the 2003 Man Booker Prize for Fiction and the 2005 International IMPAC Dublin Literary Award. It was followed by *The Impostor* (2008). His novel *In a Strange Room* (2010) was shortlisted for the 2010 Man Booker Prize for Fiction. *The Promise* makes him the third South African novelist to win the Booker Prize, after Nadine Gordimer in 1974 and JM Coetzee, who won twice, in 1983 and 1999.



Yet for all its satirical tendencies, this isn't a book that leaves you comfortable in your certainties, not least because Manie's bad faith isn't the only thing

undermining his promise. At the time that the book begins, South African law means Salome could not own the property even if Manie wished her to; and by the end, the state's reconceived idea of justice means there is a prior historical claim to the land -

in other words, Salome could get the house and still be evicted. The final pages

dizzily highlight the whiff of wish-fulfilment in Amor's dogged

quest for restitution: the cathartic

climax unfolds with the caveat that none of it

can actually be happening, but the mark of the

novel's narrative magic is that the admission doesn't cancel the effect, but doubles it.

While much of the narrative in "The Promise" unfolds in earlier decades, its themes - the legacy of colonialism and apartheid, and questions about who belongs - are still painfully resonant in his country. In the words

of Galgut himself, "The topic of land, who owns it, who used to own it, who is going to own it in the future, that topic is very central to South African political life now."

The narration travels from mind to mind, encompassing dreams and ghosts and inhabiting minor characters, from vulnerable people to the grotesque. The voice is satirical, melodramatic and intimate by turns; it backtracks and digresses, contradicts itself with a shrug. The

reader is often addressed directly, assumed to be a fellow Afrikaner,

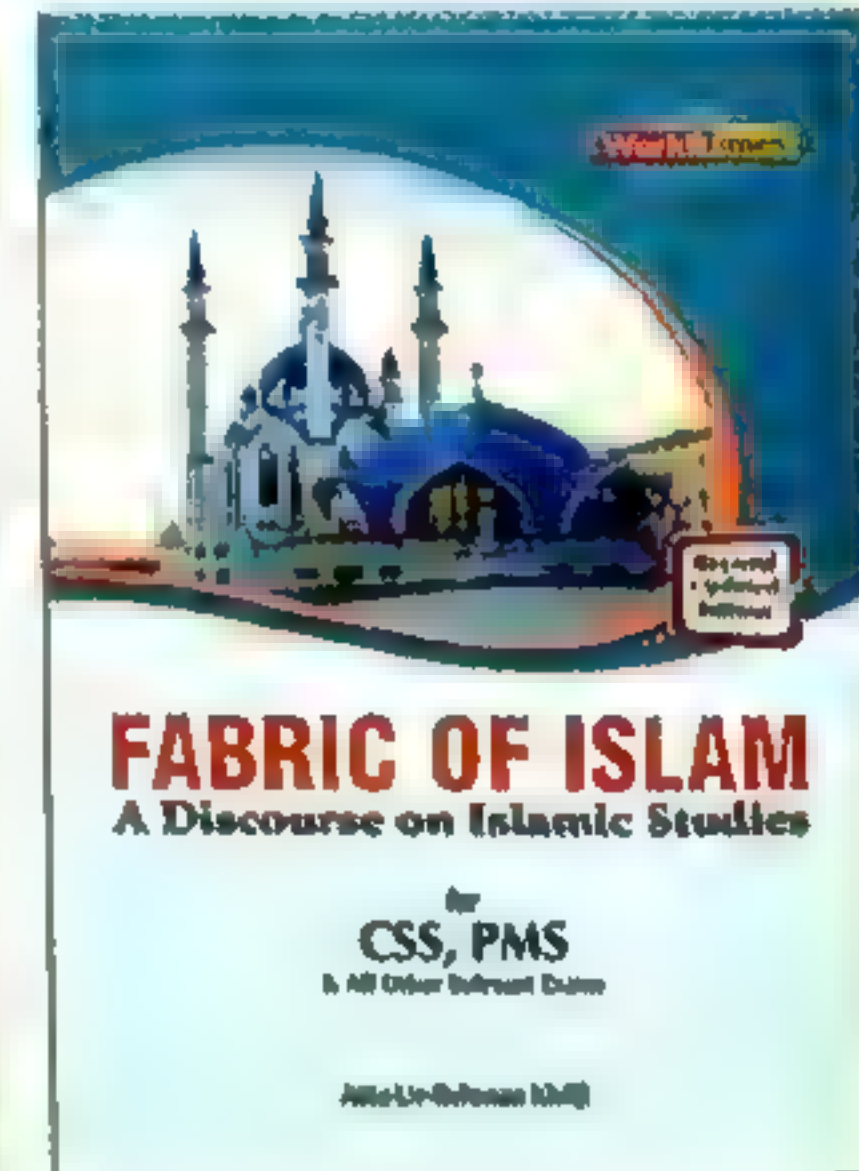
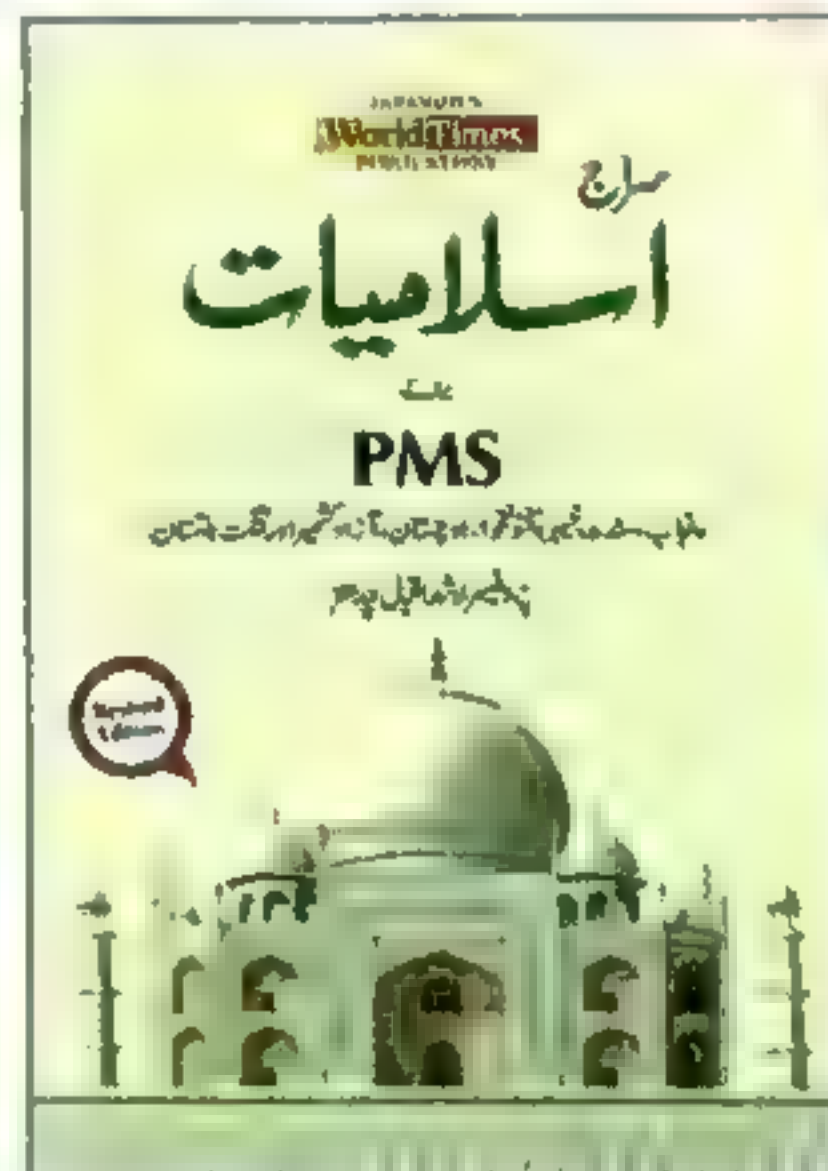
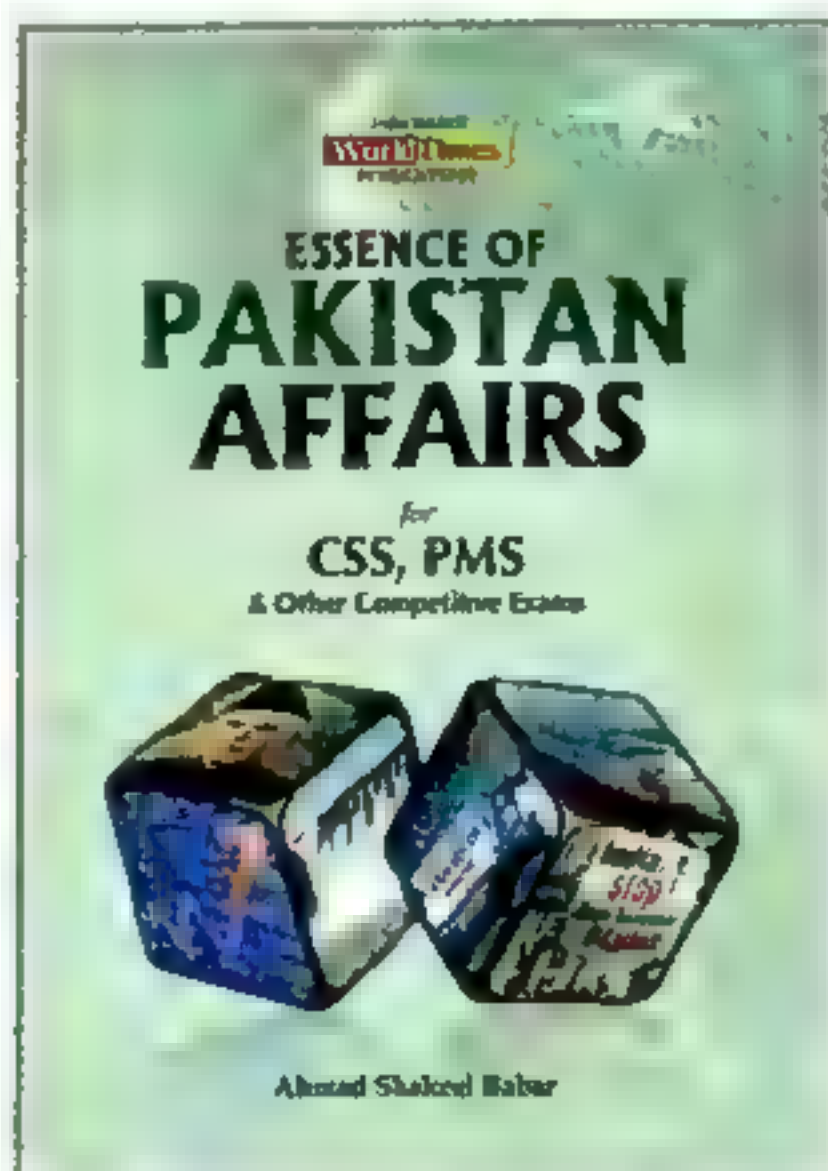
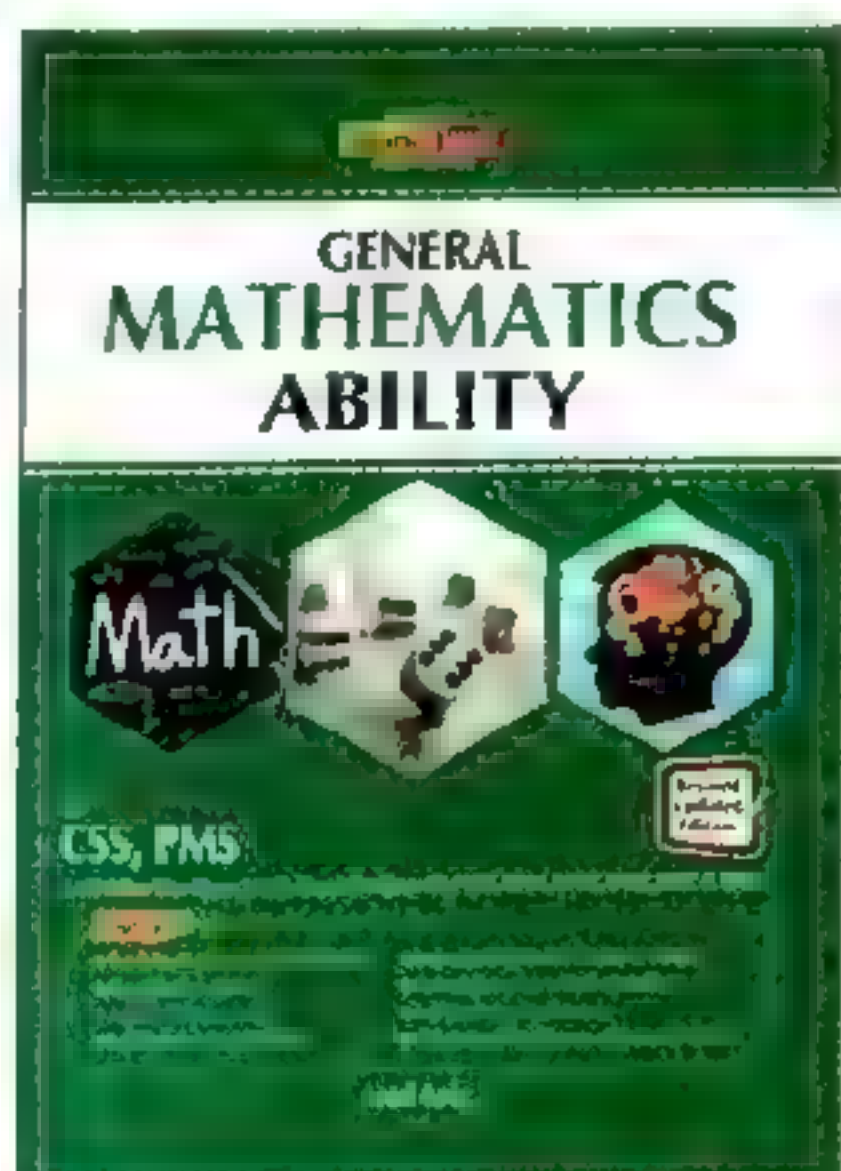
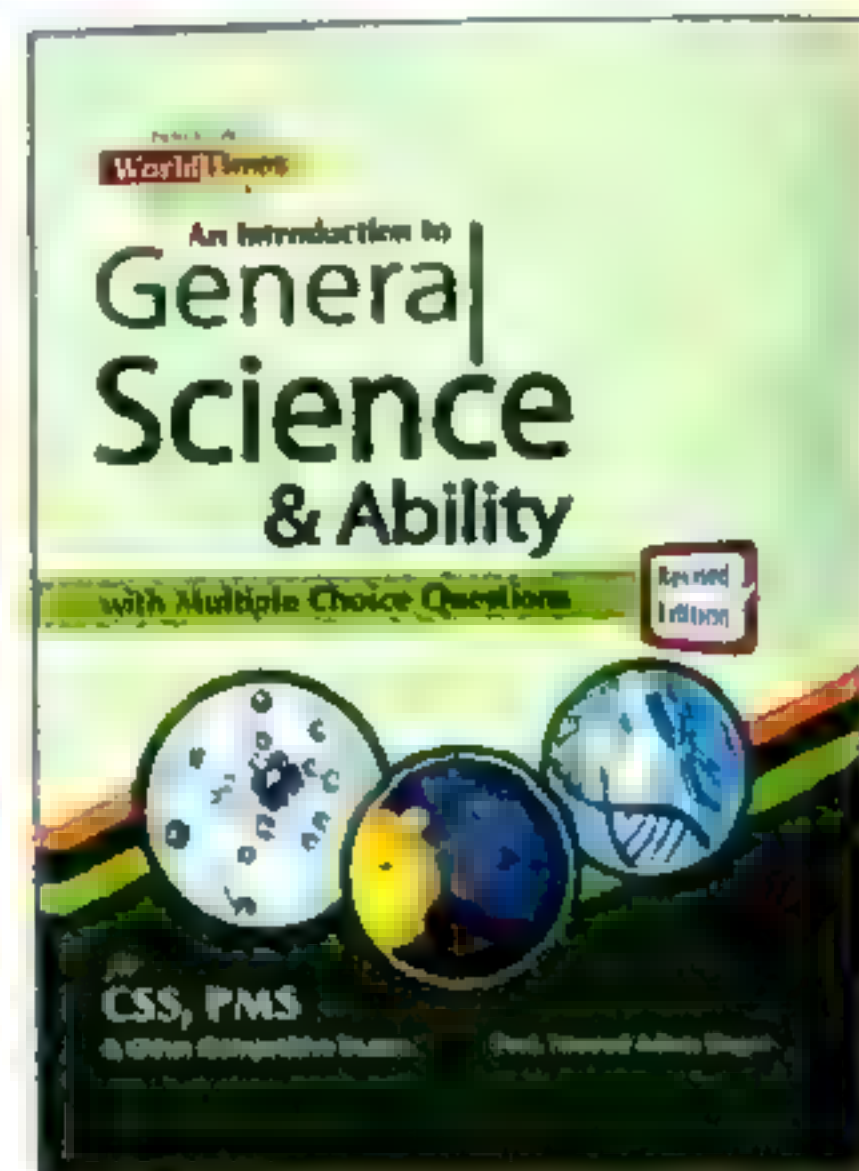
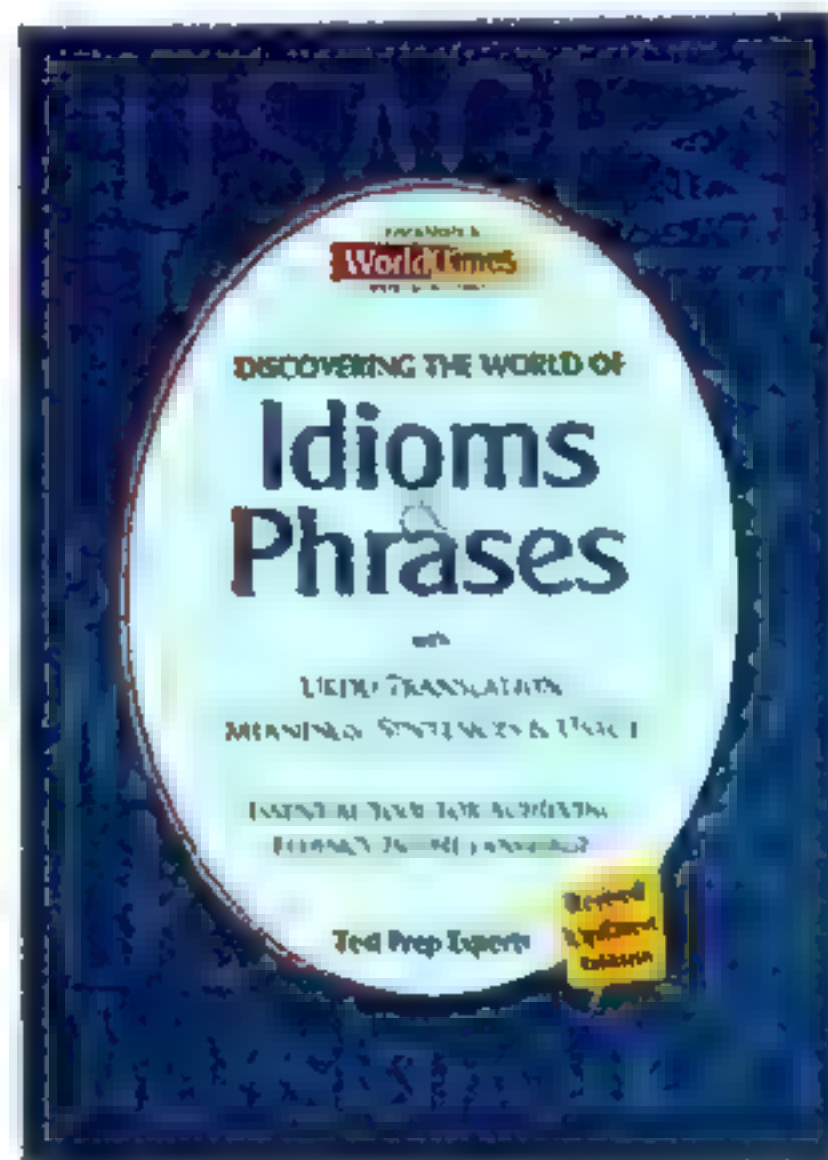
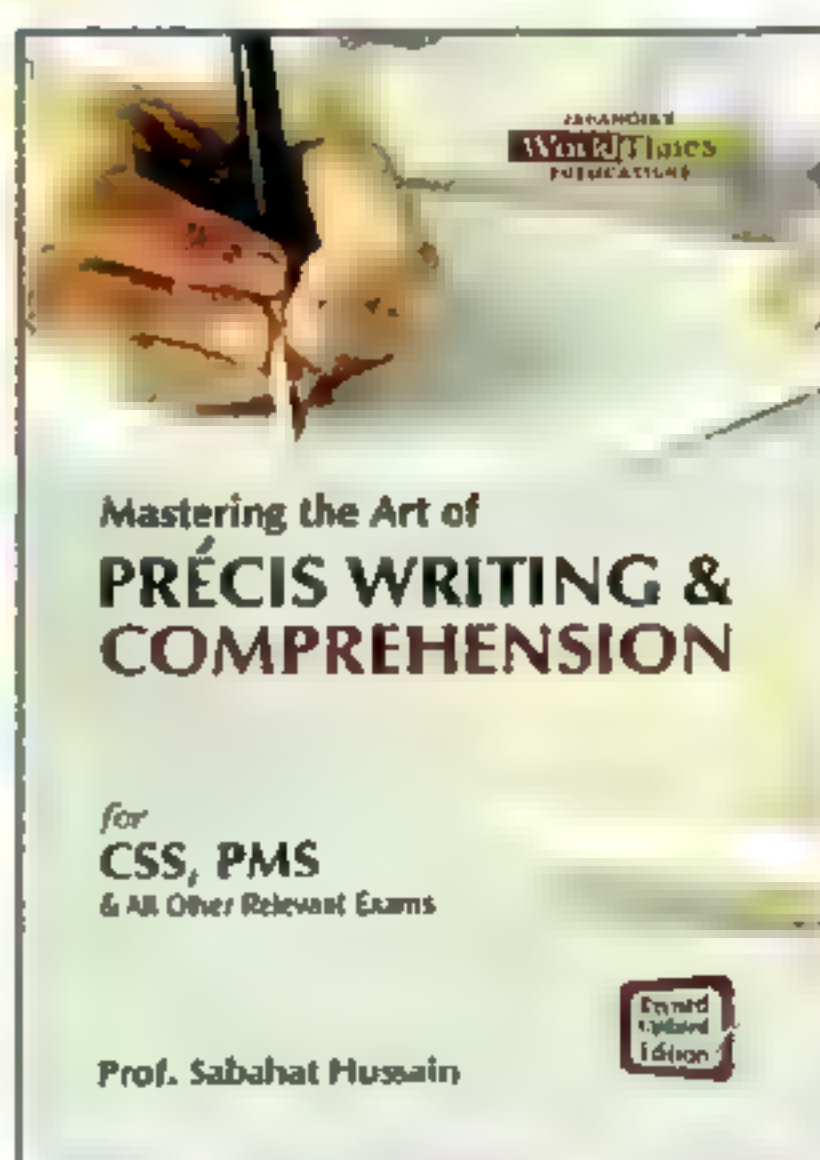
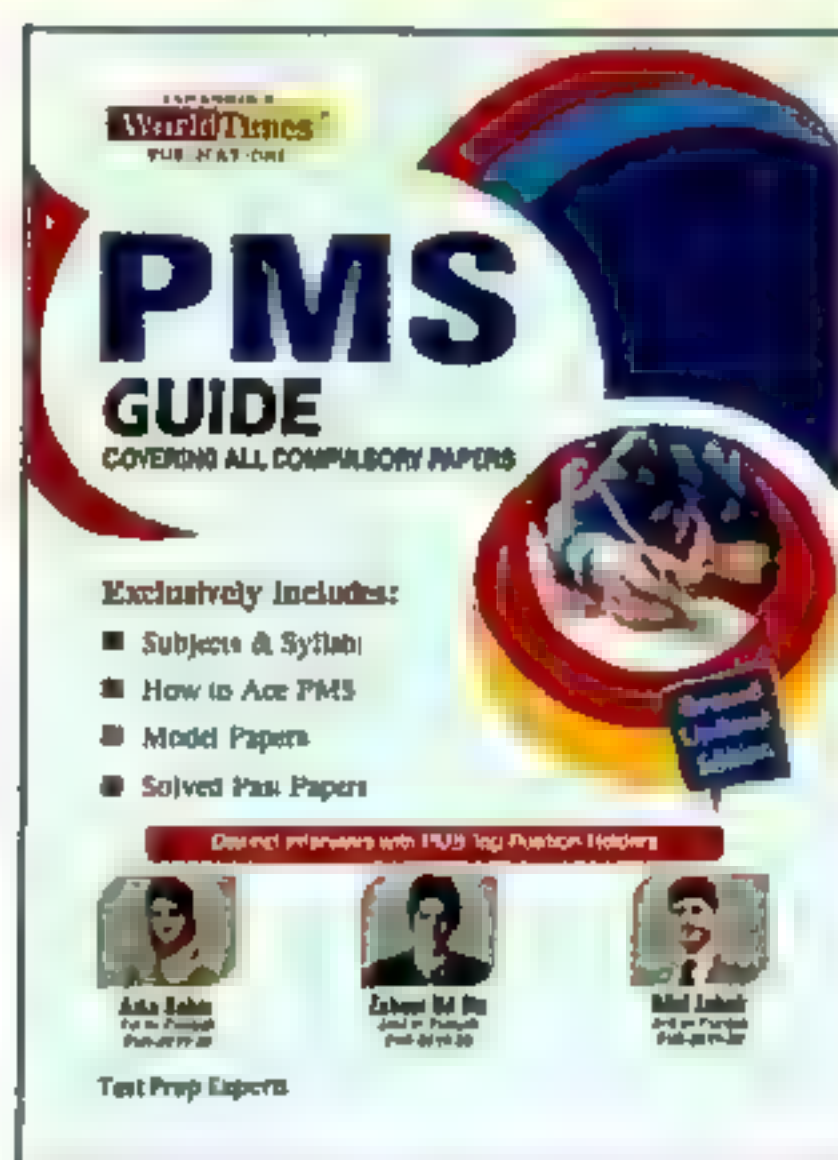
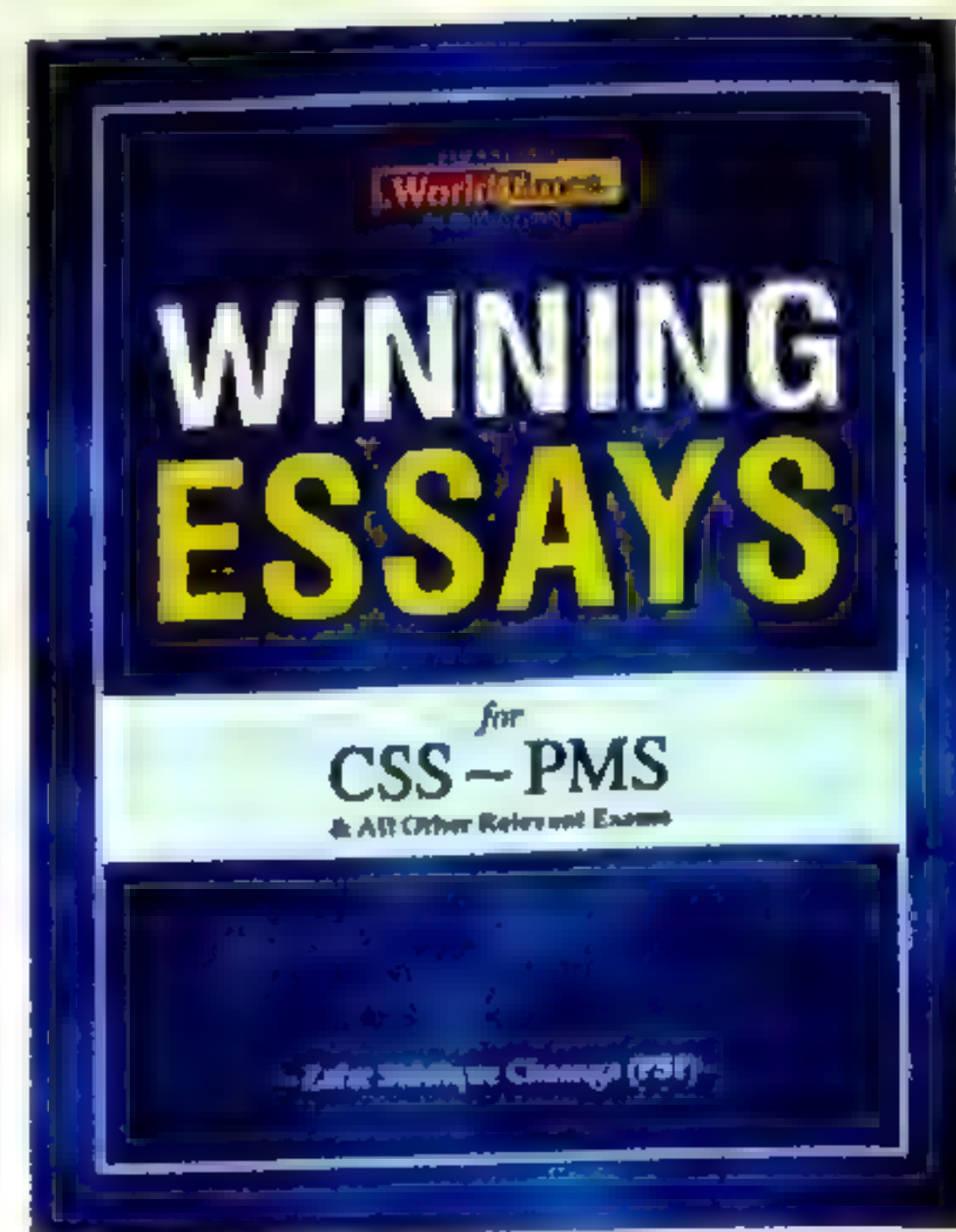
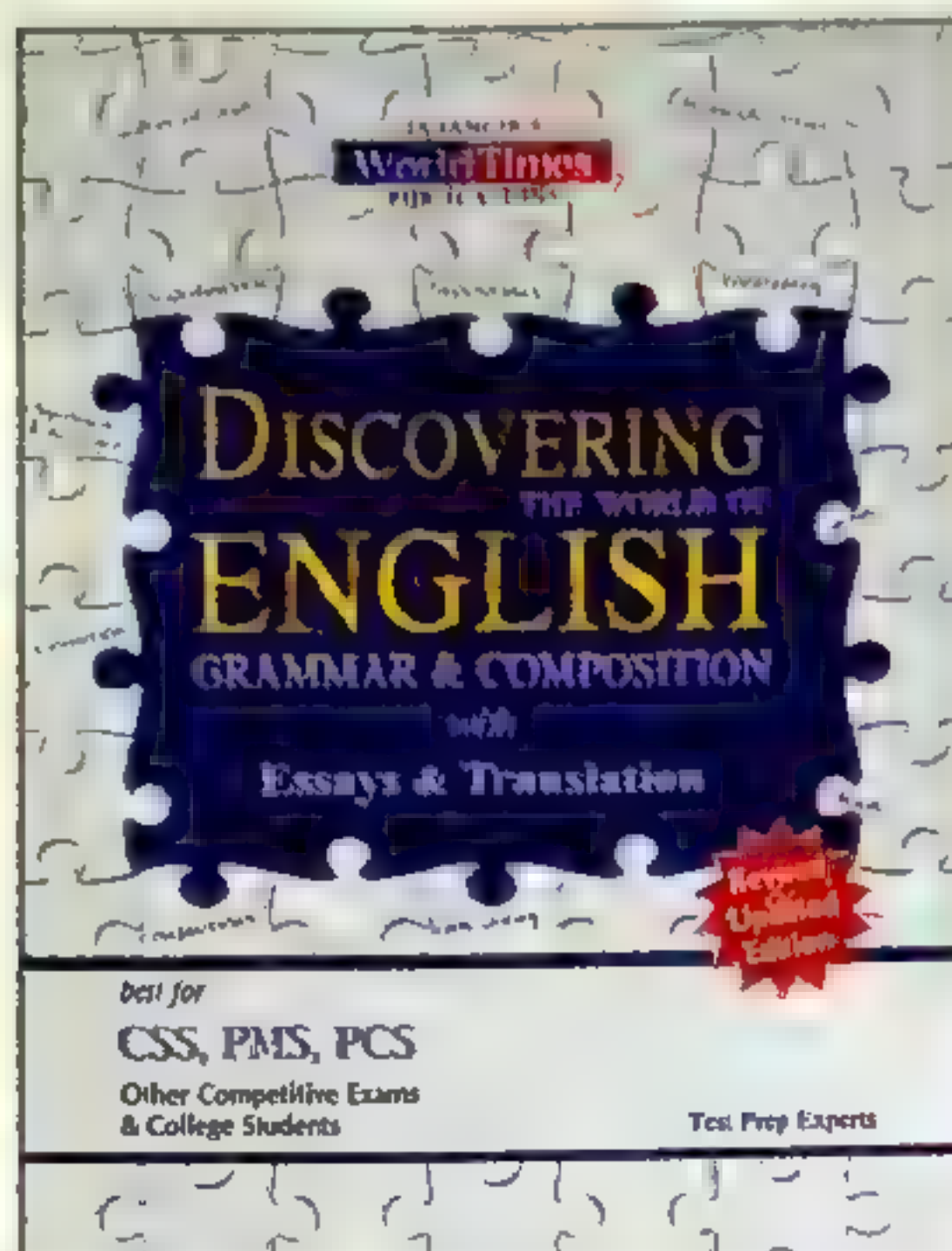
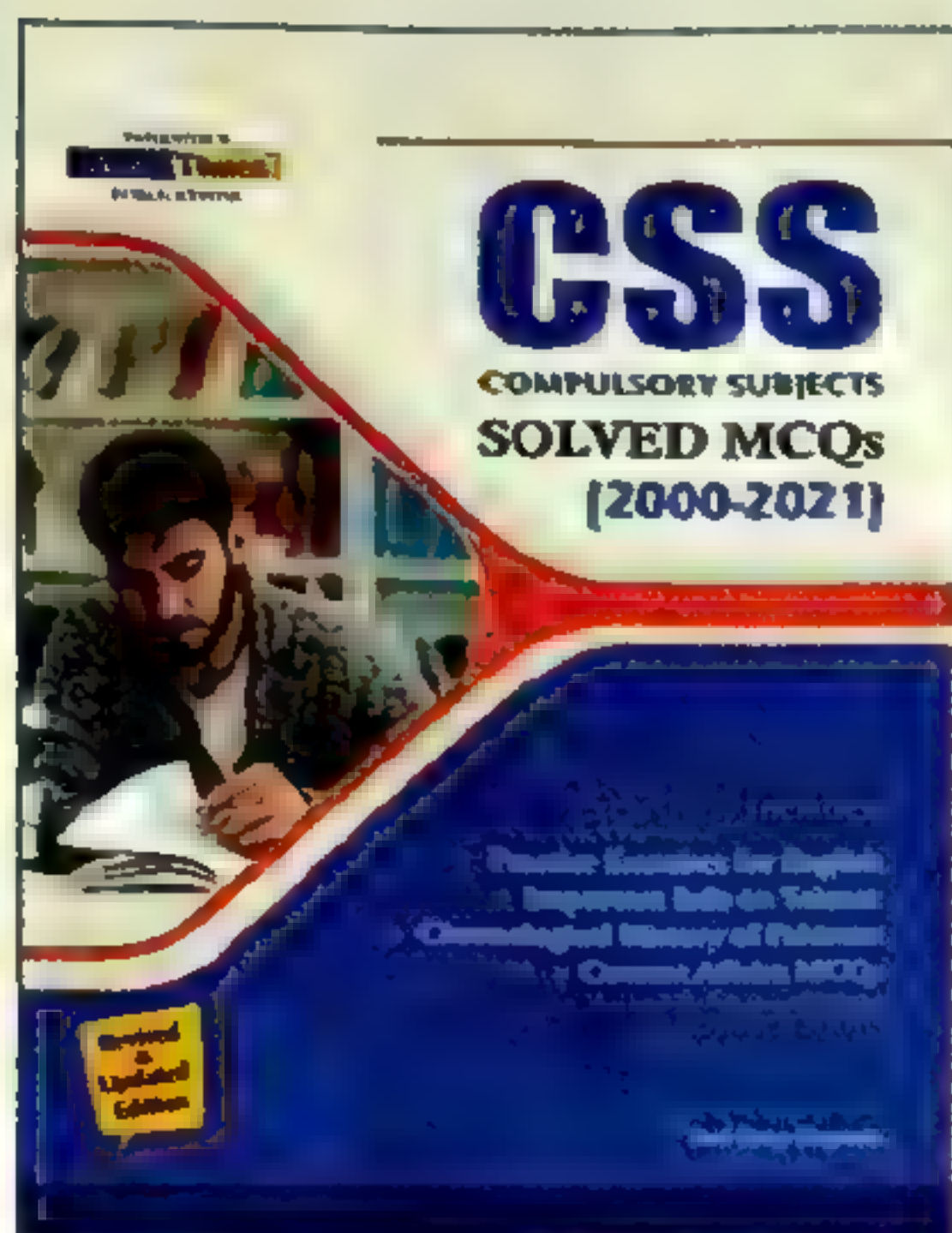
dragged into uneasy complicity with the raging self-pity and unreflecting racism of the

Swart clan. The perspective we don't get is Salome's - itself a dramatisation of the myopia of racism.

Galgut's alertness to complexity and contradiction, to the endlessly fertile swirl of human consciousness, has produced a layered, unpredictable feat of fiction. His themes of historical injustice and the legacy of colonial violence make 'The Promise' a timely, urgent winner. ■

The writer is serving as an Educator in Sialkot.

Quality Books for CSS, PMS & Other Competitive Exams



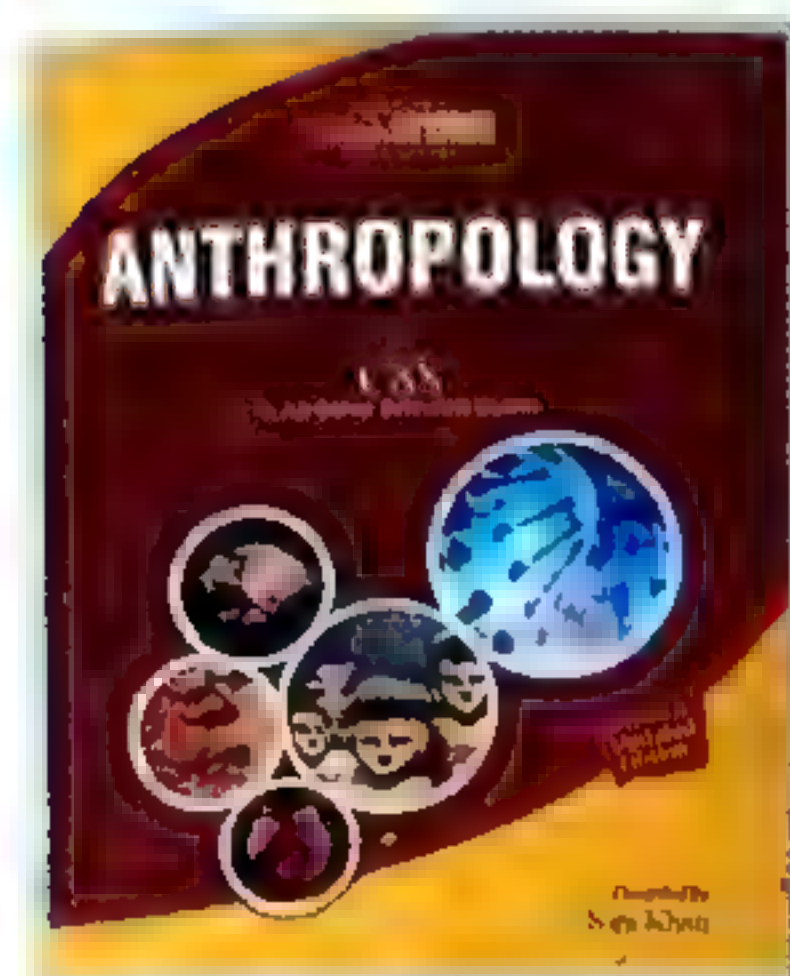
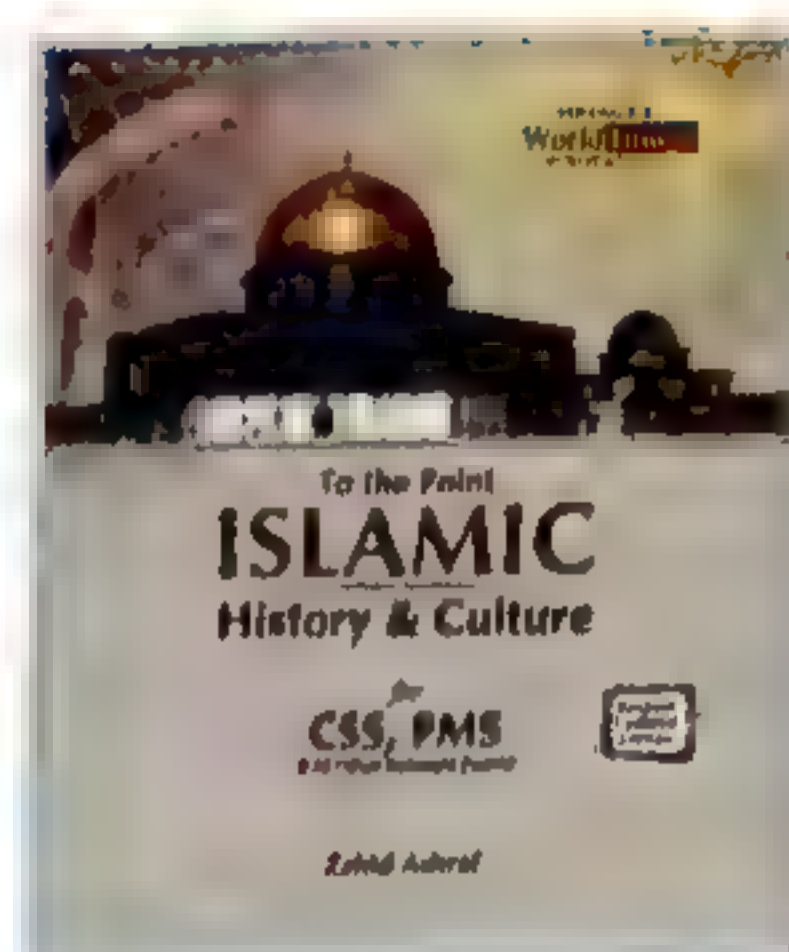
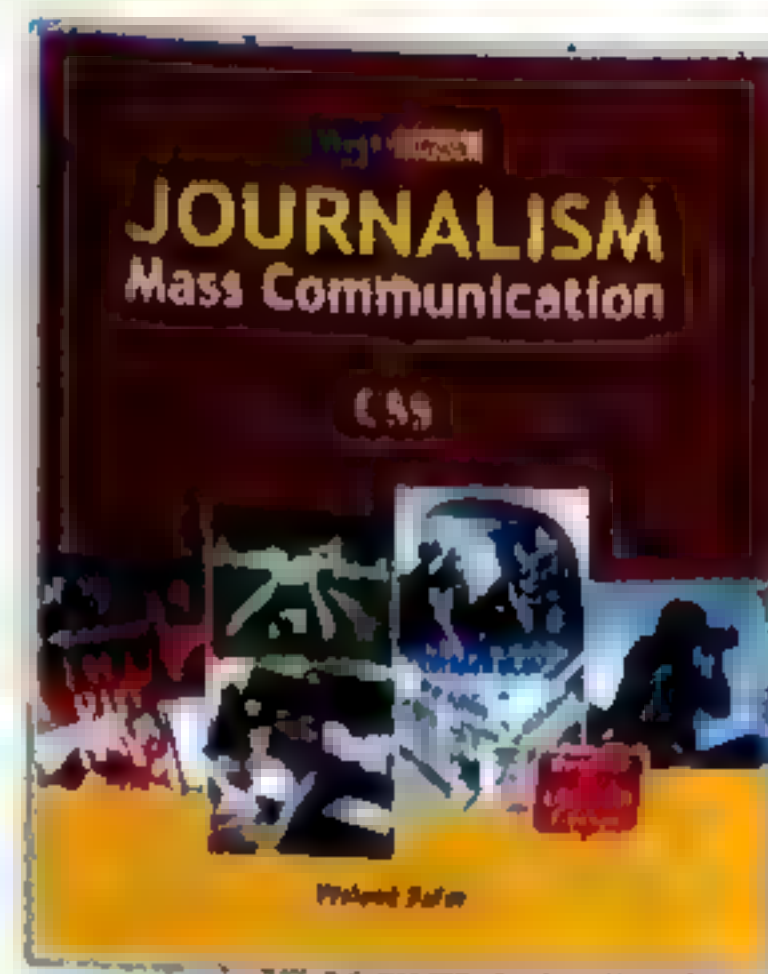
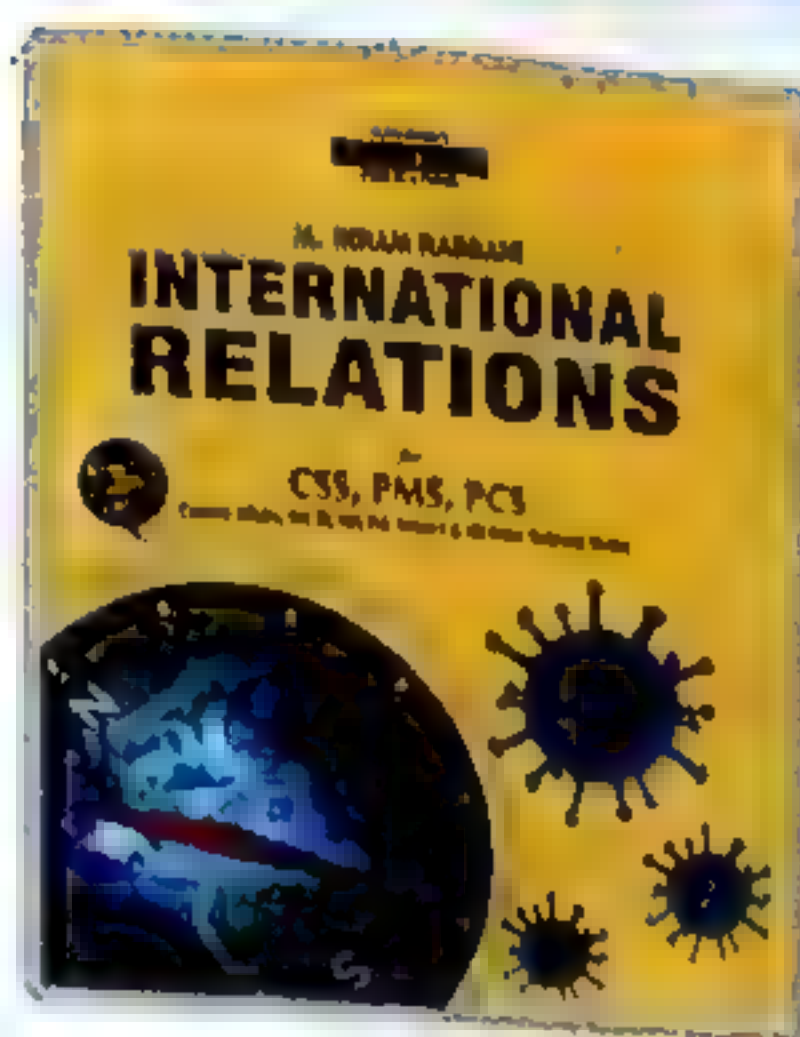
SUBSCRIBE



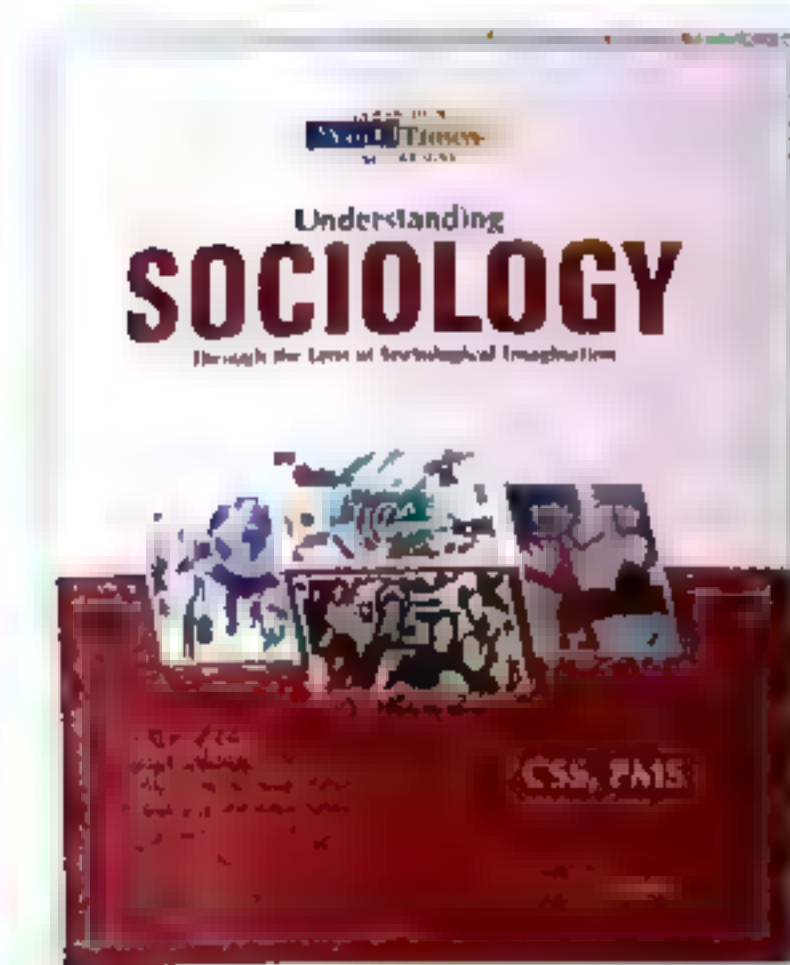
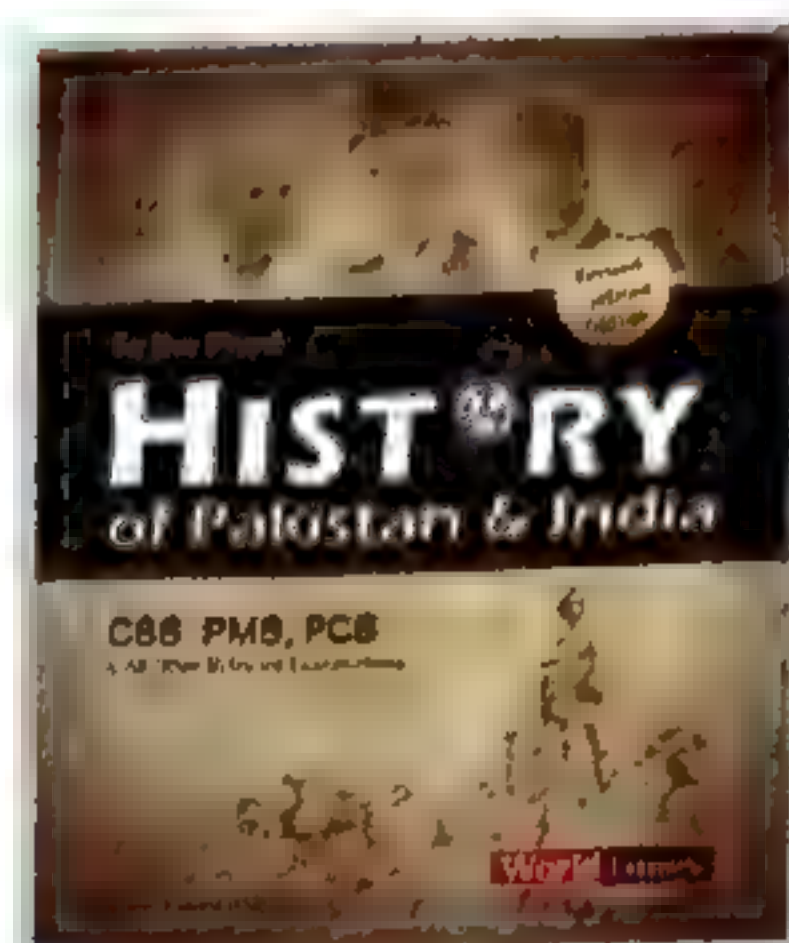
BOOKISHBANDA

**YOUTUBE
CHANNEL**

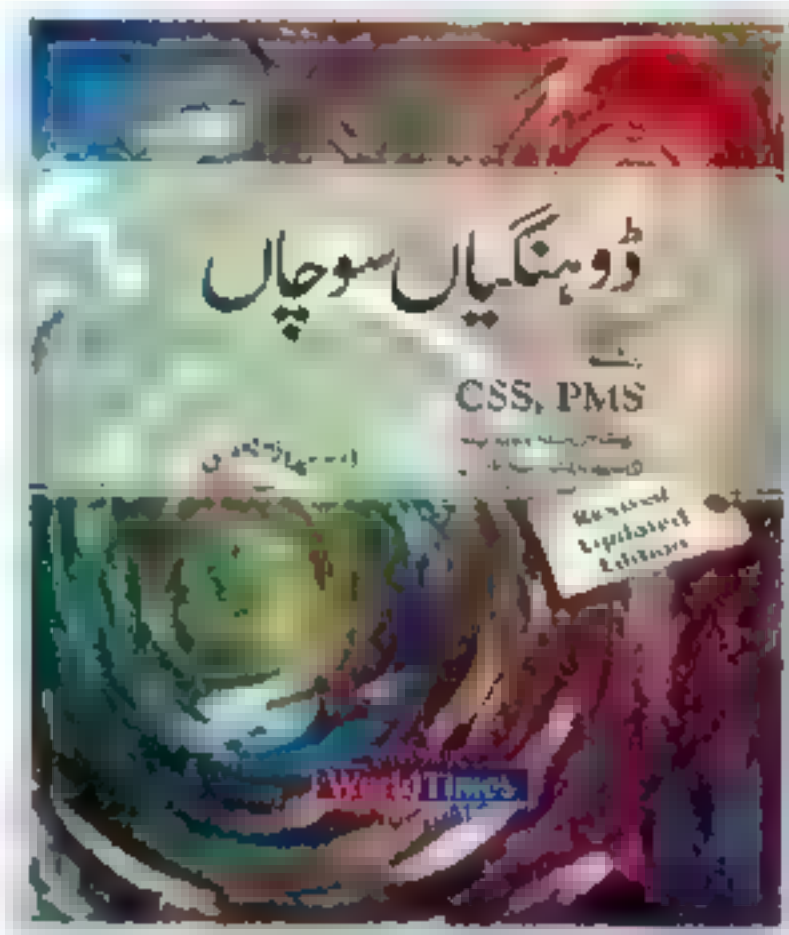
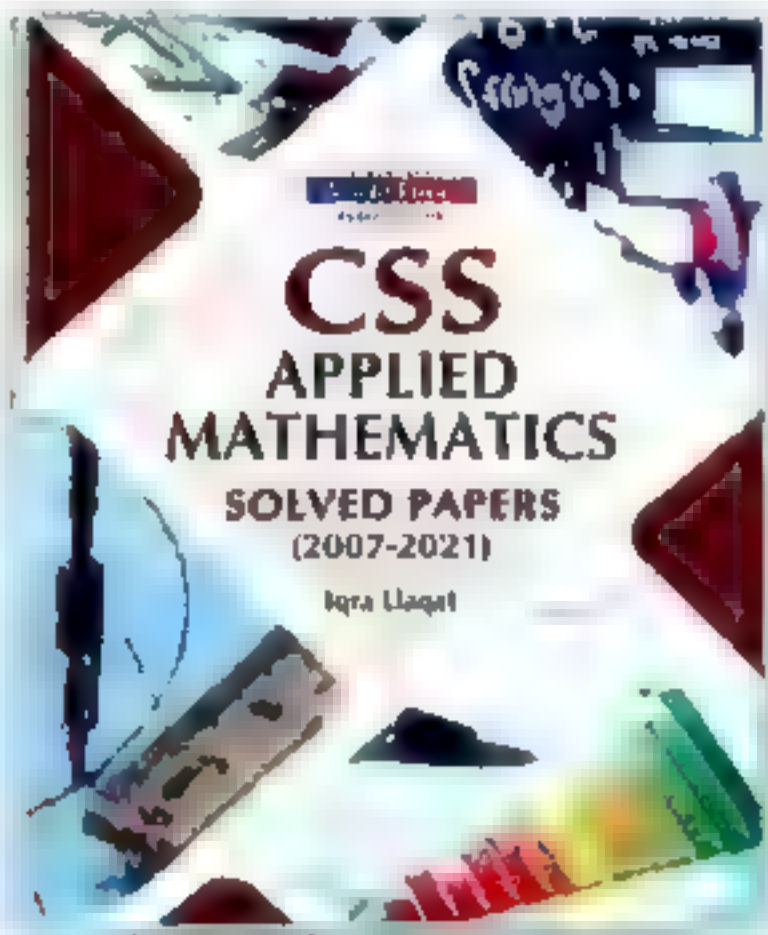
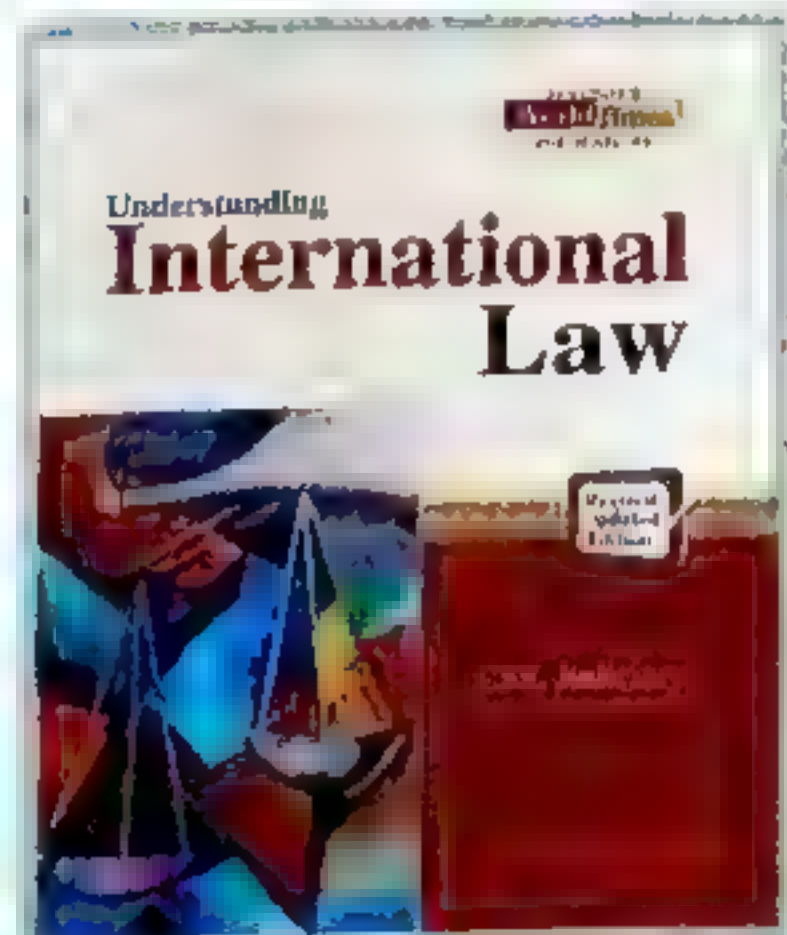
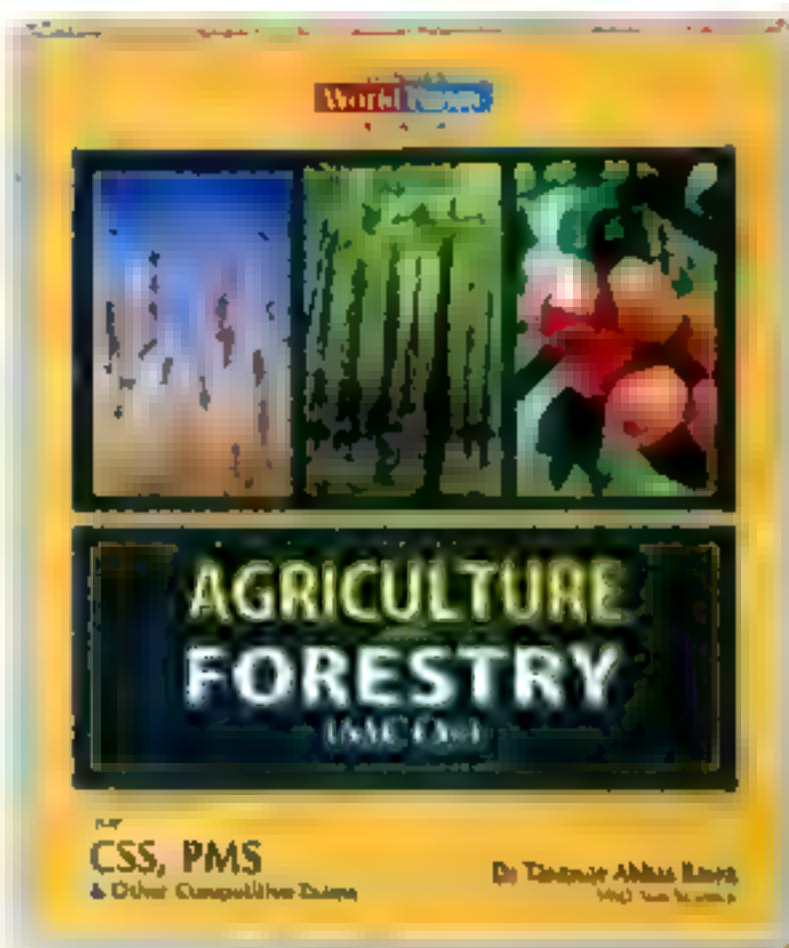
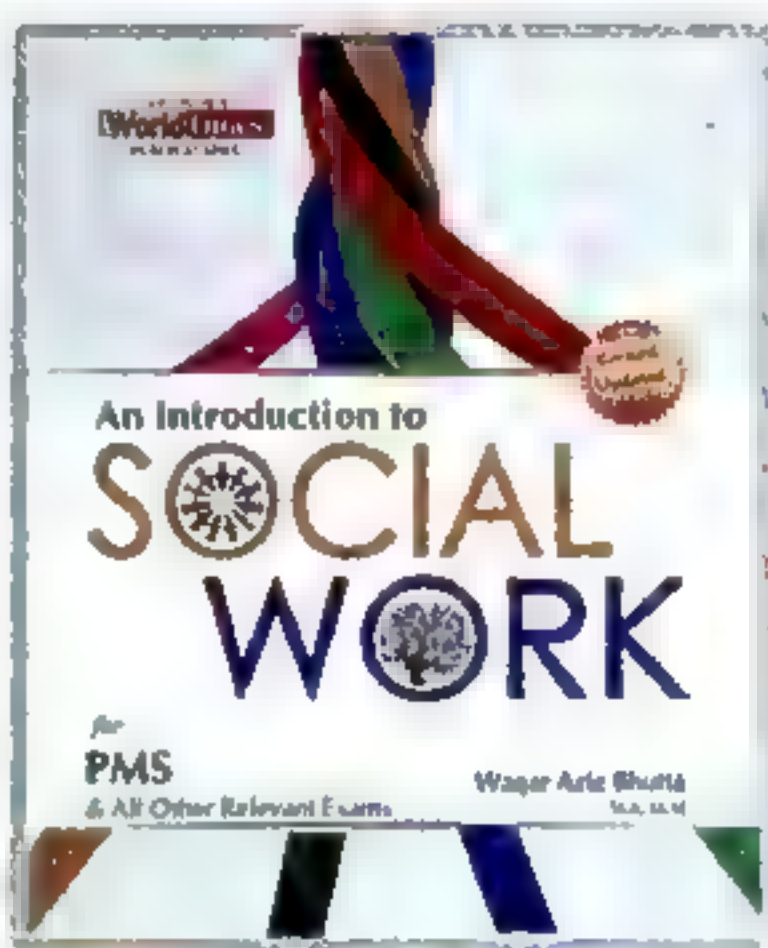
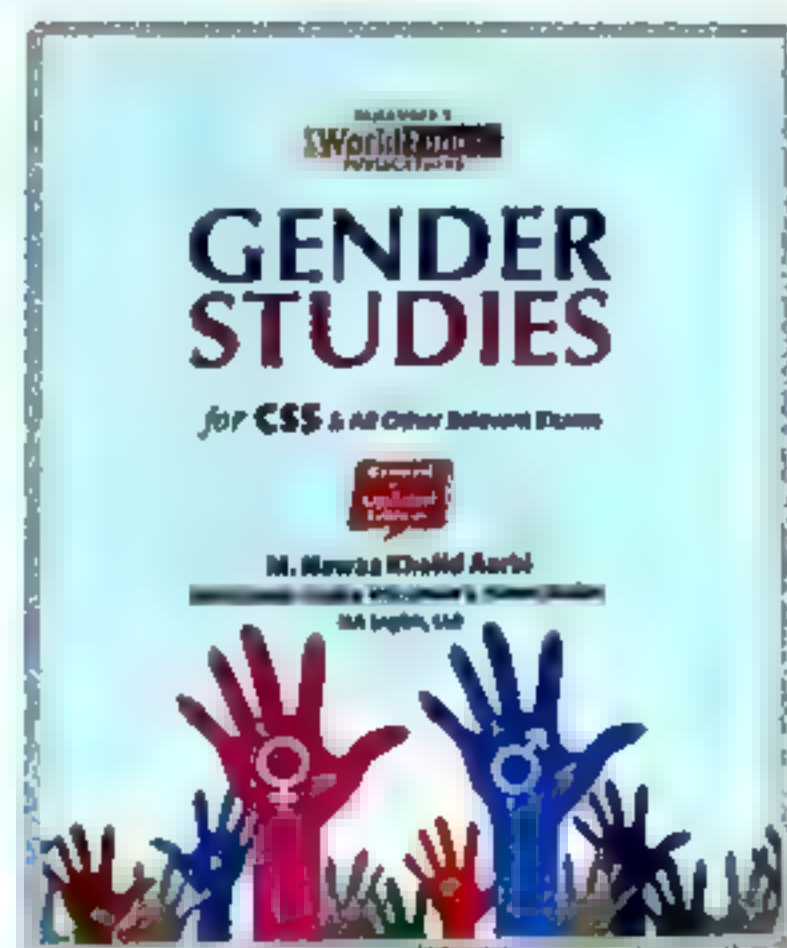
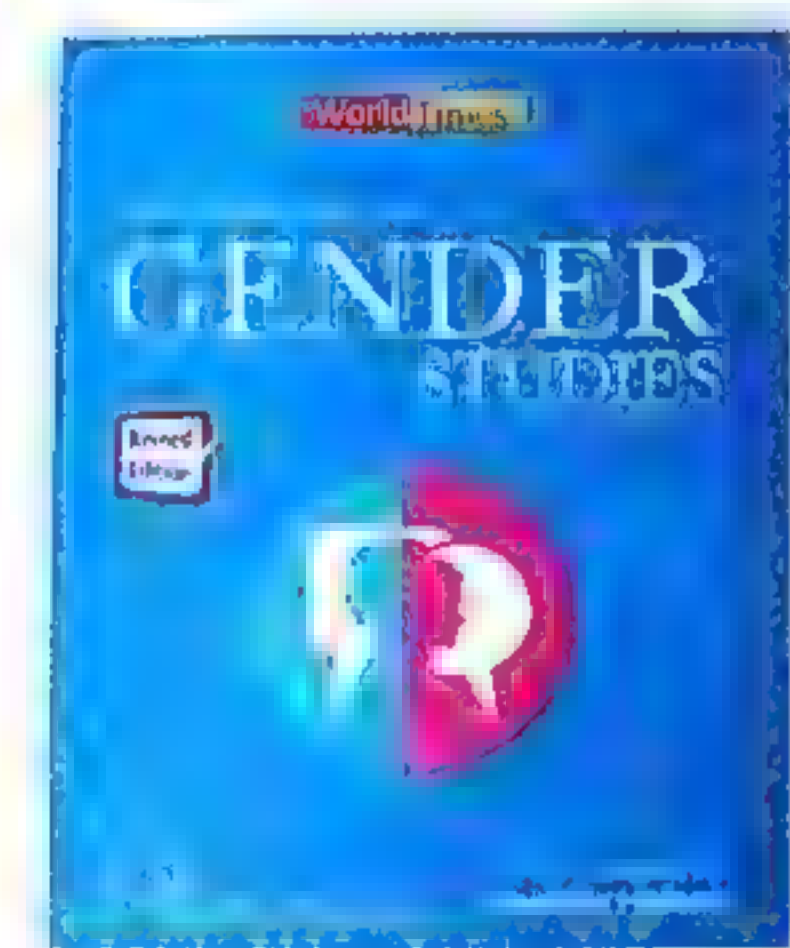
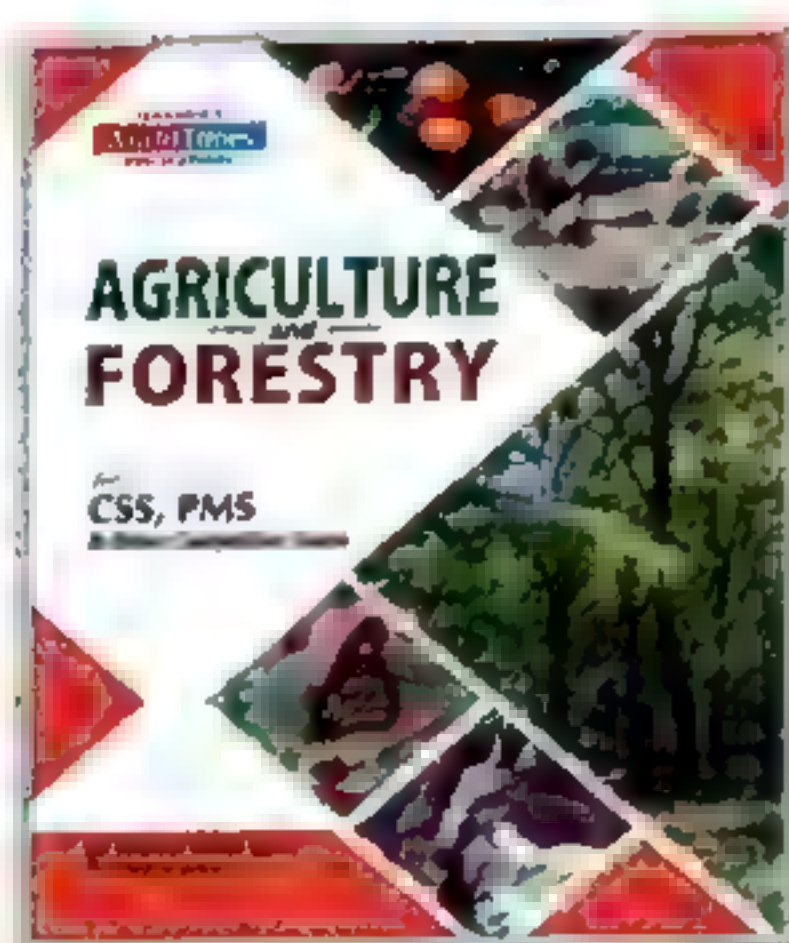
Buy online: www.jworldtimes.com, www.jbdpress.com



Best BOOKS for Optional Subjects



Buy online: www.jworldtimes.com, www.jbdpress.com



SUBSCRIBE

YOUTUBE
CHANNEL

BOOKISHBABA



WORLD IN FOCUS

NATIONAL

M. Usman Butt



Oct. 16: Anthropologist Samar Minallah Khan won the Commonwealth Innovation Award for successfully using truck art to highlight social issues in Pakistan.

Oct. 16: National champion Aqeel Khan won the Sapphire National Open Tennis Championship.

Oct. 16: Abdul Qadir and Fazal Mahmood, two of the greatest bowlers, were inducted into the PCB Hall of Fame.

Oct. 16: The Pakistan Navy detected and blocked an Indian submarine from entering the Pakistani waters.

Note: The UN Convention on Law of Sea does not allow a state to carry out manoeuvres or exercises in the exclusive economic zone (EEZ) and in the continental shelf of another coastal state without its consent. EEZ signifies an area of coastal water and seabed within a certain distance of a country's coastline that cannot be entered without permission or prior information. Pakistan's territorial waters are spread over 12 nautical miles while its seabed territory (EEZ) grew to 290,000 square kilometres in 2015.

Oct. 17: Matloob Ahmed of Lahore Garrison lifted the 40th Punjab Open Golf Championship trophy.

Oct. 17: Renowned journalist, columnist, poet and intellectual Dr Ajmal Niaz passed away.

Oct. 18: The World Justice Project's Rule of Law Index 2021 report ranked Pakistan 130th out of 139 nations.

Oct. 18: The government appointed Shaukat Fayaz Ahmed Tarin the Adviser to the Prime Minister on Finance and Revenues with the status of Federal Minister.

Oct. 18: After approval by Punjab chief minister, Usman Buzdar, the Local Bodies Department issued the notification to activate the local bodies and resign the administrators.

Oct. 20: After a three-year hiatus, US President Joe Biden nominated Donald Blome as ambassador to Pakistan.

Oct. 20: Wifaqul Madaris Al-Arabia (WMA) announced that JUI-F chief Maulana Fazlur Rehman will be the body's patron-in-chief.

Oct. 20: Commodore Habib ur Rehman of Pakistan Navy was promoted to the rank of Rear Admiral.

Oct. 20: Veteran politician and National Assembly's former deputy

Swara is un-Islamic

On Oct. 25, the Federal Shariat Court (FSC) declared the custom of swara as un-Islamic.

What is Swara?

Swara is a tribal custom, also referred to as vani, where girls, often minors, are given in marriage or servitude to an aggrieved family as compensation to end disputes, often murder. It is a form of arranged or forced child marriage and the result of punishment decided by a council of tribal elders called jirga. Since the girl is offered by the accused family, she, in most of the cases, is deprived of even basic facilities, hence subjected to discrimination. Secondly, she is wedded to a man without her consent.



Thirdly, she is not entitled to dower, and fourthly, she cannot file legal suit for khula dissolution of marriage.

The Federal Shariat Court's decision has only symbolic significance because the Peshawar High Court in 2000 had ruled against the practice of swara. This was followed by the insertion of Section 310-A in the Pakistan Penal Code under which those resorting to this abhorrent practice could be imprisoned for up to seven years and fined up to Rs500,000. Moreover, the Supreme Court, in 2019, had also declared jirgas or panchayats illegal when they act as parallel courts in criminal or civil matters. However, it is unfortunate that due to the lackadaisical application of these laws, new cases have kept surfacing while those involved in them are not punished according to the law. Court decisions and the laws count for little until they are implemented in letter and spirit. The authorities should mete out the strictest punishment that the law provides to those involved in this heinous practice.

Pakistan's Nationally Determined Contribution at COP 26

Reduction in carbon emissions, cleaner energy and forestry are the main components of the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) that Pakistan has presented to the COP26. Pakistan has already reduced 20 percent of its green houses gas (GHG) emissions under the previously submitted NDC. Another 15 percent reduction is planned with the country's own resources by 2030 while 35 percent may be reduced if Pakistan is provided financial support up to US\$ 100 billion for major infrastructural development to enhance capacity of cleaner energy and to opt for nature-based solutions. Pakistan needs US\$ 6-14 billion for climate smart agriculture. Despite climate change impact, Covid-19 and debt crisis, Pakistan has shown remarkable progress on the climate action that has been appreciated by the World Bank too besides other international forums. According to a World Bank report, Pakistan's climate-friendly development goes beyond 44 percent at the moment which is the highest on the world map.

speaker Sardar Mohammad Yaqoob passed away.

Oct. 21: Despite complying with four out of seven points combined action plans, the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) kept Pakistan on the grey list and asked Islamabad to investigate and prosecute commanders and leaders of UN-designated entities.

Oct. 21: Foreign Minister Shah Mahmood Qureshi visited Kabul, the first high-level visit by Pakistan after the Taliban formed the new caretaker government. DG ISI General Faiz Hameed also accompanied him. The FM announced in-kind assistance of Rs 5 billion, besides announcing multiple measures to ease border movement and trade.

Oct. 21: The Asian Development Bank (ADB) agreed to loan Pakistan \$600 million to support the government's social protection and poverty-reduction initiative through the Ehsaas programme.

Oct. 22: Muhammad Zaman Khan, a senior member of the present governing council of Human Rights Commission of Pakistan (HRCP), passed away.

Oct. 23: The 2021 International Conference on China-Pakistan Cooperation kicked off in Chengdu, Sichuan province of China.

Oct. 23: The Pakistan-Morocco Bilateral Joint Exercise 2021 concluded at National Counter Terrorism Centre, Pabbi.

Oct. 23: PML-N MPA from Khanewal, Nishat Ahmad Khan Daha, died.

Oct. 24: Captain Babar Azam and Mohammad Rizwan smashed unbeaten half-centuries as Pakistan crushed India by 10 wickets to register their first win over their arch-rivals in a Twenty20 World Cup.

Oct. 24: Senior Pashto writer and poet Abdur Rahim Majzooob died.

Oct. 24: The International Olive Council formally recognized Pakistan as its member.

About IOC

The International Olive Council is the world's only international intergovernmental organisation in the field of olive oil and table olives. It was set up in Madrid, Spain, in 1959, under the auspices of the United Nations. Currently, the IOC has 17 member countries which include the leading international producers and exporters of olive oil and table olives. The IOC producer-members account for 98pc of world olive production, located primarily in the Mediterranean region.

Oct. 24: Balochistan Chief Minister Jam Kamal Khan Alyani stepped down.

Oct. 25: The Punjab government launched Reach Every Door (RED) vaccination campaign.

Oct. 25: The Balochistan cabinet was dissolved after the resignation of Chief Minister Jam Kamal was approved.

Oct. 25: PMIK met Crown Prince Mohammed bin Salman bin Abdulaziz Al Saud on the sidelines of the Middle East Green Initiative (MGI) Summit.

Oct. 25: Rear Admiral Mian Zakirullah Jan assumed the responsibilities as Commander Karachi (COMKAR).

Oct. 25: Azad Jammu and Kashmir (AJK) Prime Minister Sardar Abdul Qayoom Niazi inaugurated first women police station of the region at Rawalakot, the headquarter of Poonch division.

Oct. 26: PMIK approved the appointment of Lieutenant General Nadeem Ahmed Anjum as the new Director General of Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI) with effect from Nov 20.

Oct. 26: In a telephonic talk, PMIK and Chinese President Xi Jinping called on the international community to provide immediate humanitarian and economic assistance to the people of Afghanistan to alleviate their sufferings, prevent instability and flight of people as well as continued engagement for rebuilding of the country.

Oct. 26: Saudi Arabia agreed to provide \$3 billion deposits for the State Bank of Pakistan (SBP) in order to shore up the country's foreign exchange reserves.

Oct. 26: The Punjab Assembly adopted a resolution seeking inclusion of oath of Khatm-i-Nabuwat in the Nikah (marriage) documents.

Oct. 27: Kashmiris on both sides of the Line of Control (LoC) and across the World observed Black Day.

Why Oct. 27?



On 27 October 1947, the Indian troops had invaded Jammu

and Kashmir and occupied it in violation of the Partition Plan of the Sub-continent and against the Kashmiris' aspirations.

Oct. 27: The Federal Board of Revenue (FBR) and Board of Revenue and Estate Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) signed an MoU for sharing data in a bid to broaden the narrowed tax base.

Oct. 27: The Federal Shariat Court held that transgender people are a reality and it is incumbent upon every individual to give them respect as they are the citizens of the country and have equal rights in the Constitution.

Oct. 28: Ahsan Bhoon of the Asma Jahangir Group won the seat of president of the Supreme Court Bar Association (SCBA) 2021-22.

Oct. 28: Pakistan and Germany signed an agreement for suspension of debt service of 26.213 million euro under the Debt Service Suspension Initiative (DSSI).

Oct. 28: Sindh Governor Imran Ismail and Istanbul Mayor Ekrem Imamoğlu agreed to declared Karachi and Istanbul as sister cities.

Oct. 29: Balochistan Awami Party (BAP) leader Mir Abdul Quddus Bizenjo took oath as the new Balochistan chief minister.

Oct. 29: The government appointed Shaukat Tarin the head of a sub-committee of the Economic Coordination Committee.

Oct. 29: PMIK reconstituted the ECC of the cabinet and made Economic Affairs Minister Omar Ayub the head of the committee in place of Shaukat Tarin.

Oct. 29: Extremely rare and critically endangered longcomp sawfish was caught by a fisherman near the Pak-Iran border.

Oct. 30: The National Command and Operation Centre (NCOC) decided to roll back all Covid-19-related restrictions from cities where at least 60 percent of the population gotten itself vaccinated against the disease.

Oct. 30: Chief Justice of Pakistan (CJP) Justice Gulzar Ahmed floated the name of Justice (retd) Faisal Arab as the new member of the Judicial Commission of Pakistan (JCP).

Oct. 30: Vice Admiral Ovais Ahmed Bilgrami assumed the command of Pakistan Fleet.

Oct. 30: BAP chief organiser Mir Jan Mohammad Jamali was elected unopposed as the Balochistan Assembly speaker.

Oct. 31: Pakistan Navy participated in 8th multinational special operations exercise 'NUSRET 2021' at Canakkale, Turkey.

Oct. 31: The government and the Tehreek-e-Labaik Pakistan (TLP) reached an agreement.

Nov. 01: President Dr Arif Alvi promulgated the National Accountability (Third Amendment) Ordinance, 2021, through which the powers of removing the NAB chairman were withdrawn from the Supreme Judicial Council and vested in the President.

Nov. 01: National Highways & Motorway Police (NHMP) Inspector General (IG), Dr Syed Kaleem Imam, handed over command to new NHMP Inspector General Inam Ghani.

Nov. 01: A two-member bench of the Lahore High Court acquitted Czech model Teresa of the charges in a drug trafficking case.

Nov. 01: KP Chief Minister Mahmood Khan inducted two more ministers - Kamran Bangash and Arshad Ayub - into the provincial cabinet and elevated his three special assistants as advisers.

Nov. 01: Shabbir Iqbal won the inaugural Defence Raya Open



Professional Golf Tournament title.

Nov. 02: China's Hubei province signed an MoU with Sindh province of Pakistan for the establishment of a sister-province relationship.

Nov. 02: Britain's first-ever Pakistani-origin and Muslim Queen's Counsel (QC), Barrister Sibghat Kadri, passed away.

Nov. 02: Pakistan and Uzbekistan signed a Protocol on the Establishment of Joint Security Commission which was followed by the inaugural session of the Commission formed under the protocol.

Nov. 03: PMIK announced Rs120 billion worth Ehsaas Roshan programme to provide relief to 20 million families.

Nov. 03: The three-day Star Pakistan Property Show kicked off in the Festival Arena of Dubai's Festival City.

Nov. 03: PMIK directed appointing BS-19 facilitation officers in 39 federal ministries and divisions for the facilitation of overseas Pakistanis.

Nov. 03: Former president of the AJK, Masood Khan, was named as Ambassador to the United States.

About Masood Khan

Masood Khan joined the Foreign Service of Pakistan in 1980 and went on to serve in various diplomatic positions till 2015. The former AJK president also served as the Spokesperson of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs from August 2003 to March 2005, before becoming Pakistan's Ambassador and Permanent Representative to the United Nations and International Organisations in Geneva, Switzerland, from 2005 to 2008.

A vocal and strong advocate of Kashmir's accession to Pakistan, Masood Khan effectively highlighted sufferings of the oppressed Kashmiris that warrant an effective strategy to end the never-ending holocaust.

Karakoram Highway

The Karakoram Highway known by its initials KKH, also known as N-35 or National Highway 35 or the China-Pakistan Friendship Highway, is a 1,300 km (810 mi) national highway which extends from Hasan Abdal in the Punjab province of Pakistan to the Khunjerab Pass in Gilgit-Baltistan, where it crosses into China and becomes China National Highway 314. The highway connects the Pakistani provinces of Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa plus Gilgit-Baltistan with China's Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region. The highway is a popular tourist attraction and is one of the highest paved roads in the world, passing through the Karakoram mountain range, at maximum elevation of 4,714 m (15,466 ft) near Khunjerab Pass. Due to its high elevation and the difficult conditions in which it was constructed, it is often referred to as the Eighth Wonder of the World. The highway is also a part of the Asian Highway AH4. The Karakoram Highway, also known as the Friendship Highway in China, was built by the governments of Pakistan and China, citing the fact that Mintaka would be more susceptible to air strikes, recommended the steeper Khunjerab Pass instead. About 810 Pakistanis and about 200 Chinese workers lost their lives, mostly in landslides and falls, while building the highway. Over 140 Chinese workers who died during the construction are buried in the Chinese cemetery in Gilgit. The route of the KKH traces one of the many paths of the ancient Silk Road. On the Pakistani side, the road was constructed by FWO (Frontier Works Organisation), employing the Pakistan Army Corps of Engineers. The Engineer-in-Chief's Branch of the Pakistani Army completed a project documenting the history of the highway. The book History of Karakoram Highway was written by Brigadier (Retired) Muhammad Mumtaz Khalid in two volumes. In the first volume, the author discusses the land and the people, the pre-historic communication system in the Northern Areas, the need for an all-weather road link with Gilgit, and the construction of Indus Valley Road. The second volume records events leading to the conversion of the Indus Valley Road to the Karakoram Highway, the difficulties in its construction, and the role of the Pakistan Army Corps of Engineers and their Chinese counterparts in its construction.

He was also Pakistan's Ambassador to China between September 2008 and September 2012 and Permanent Representative to the United Nations, New York, between October 11, 2012 and February 7, 2015.

Nov. 03: The government barred all federal institutions from acquiring land for housing purposes, besides abolishing all quotas in the government housing schemes, except for its own employees.

Nov. 04: The Punjab government appointed Justice (R) Azmat Saeed Sheikh the Chairman of Punjab Commission on Irregular Housing Societies in order to regularize more than 6,000 illegal housing societies in the province.

Nov. 04: The Board of Directors of the National Academy of Performing Arts appointed Junaid W. Zuberi its new CEO.

Nov. 06: The federal cabinet approved the de-proscription of the Tehreek-e-Labbaik Pakistan (TLP).

Nov. 06: The Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU) said that inflation will remain high in Pakistan for the next six months and the rupee is likely to continue on a depreciatory path despite a support package from Saudi Arabia.

Nov. 06: Pakistan and Iran agreed to take measures to expand the annual trade exchanges to \$5 billion by the year 2023.

Nov. 07: A new 14-member Balochistan cabinet took oath.

Nov. 07: Leading drummer Pappu Sain died.

Nov. 08: Lt. Gen. Nadeem Ahmed Anjum handed over the command of Karachi Corps to Lt. Gen. Muhammad Saeed.

Nov. 08: Rear Admiral Javaid Iqbal assumed command as Commander Coast (COMCOAST). He is now Commander of all Coastal units of Pakistan Navy.

Nov. 08: Provincial Minister for EPD M. Rizwan inaugurated first electrical vehicle charging station in Lahore.

Nov. 08: Pakistan Navy's first frigate of Type 054A/P, the PNS Tughril, was commissioned at the Hudong Zhonghua Shipyard in China.

Nov. 09: Nobel laureate and education activist Malala Yousafzai got married to Asser Malik, who is the general manager high performance at the (PCB).

Nov. 09: The ADB announced to provide Pakistan with about \$10 billion in fresh assistance for development projects.

Nov. 09: Pakistani pinch-hitter Asif Ali was voted as the ICC's Player of the Month for October 2021.

Nov. 10: PMIK appeared in the Supreme Court after the court

while hearing the Army Public School (APS) case summoned him on a short notice.

Nov. 10: Acting Foreign Minister of Afghanistan Amir Khan Muttaqi reached Islamabad on his first visit to Pakistan to discuss ways to facilitate transit trade, cross-border movement and support for the people of Afghanistan.

Nov. 11: The ninth meeting of Troika Plus was held in Islamabad. The meeting sent a loud and clear message to the caretaker Afghan government to take a friendly approach towards neighbouring countries.

Nov. 11: Australia beat Pakistan to qualify for the Twenty20 World Cup final.

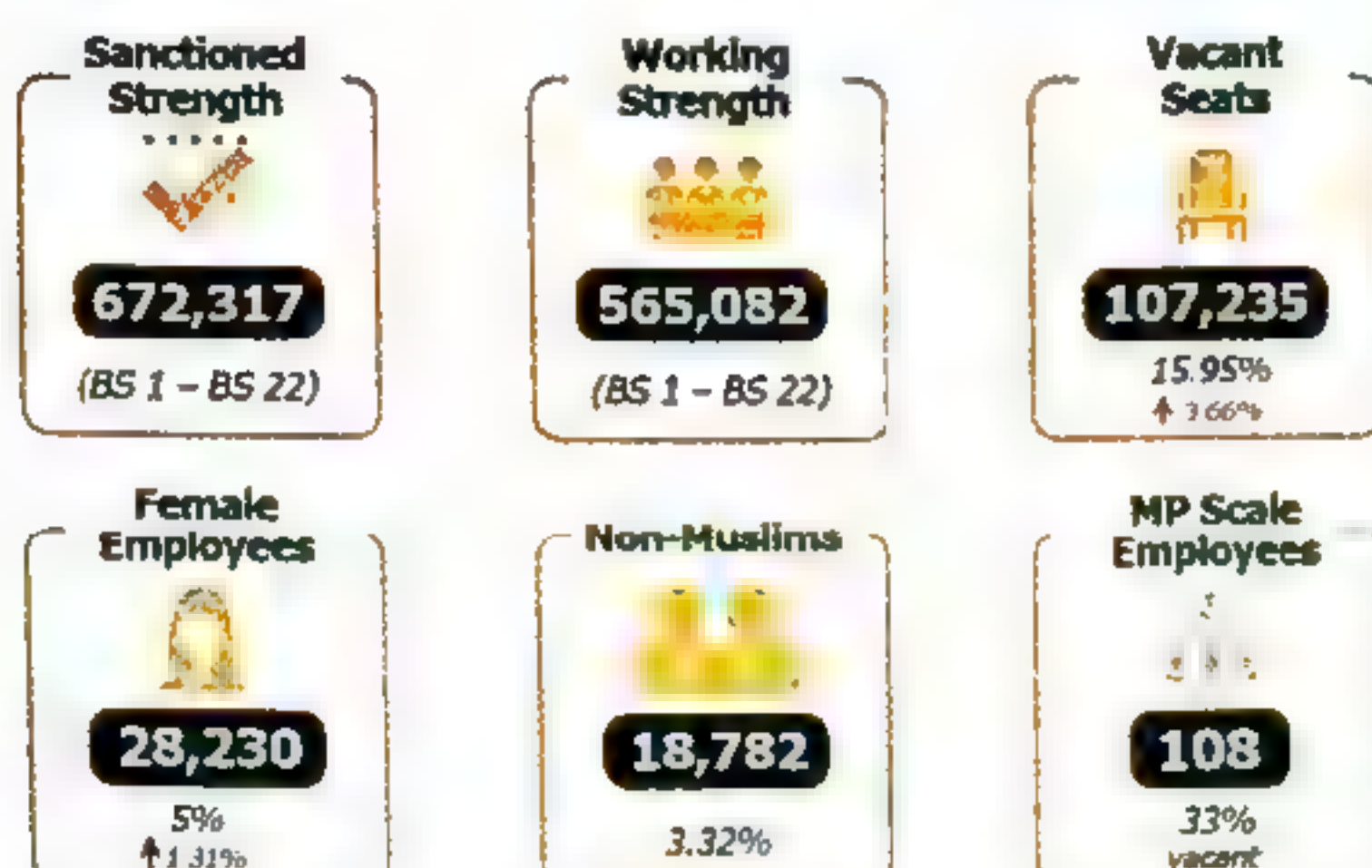
Secret recipe for China's economic miracle

- Development is the absolute principle
- Deepen reform
- Stick to opening-up
- Innovation is the primary driving force behind development
- Unswervingly consolidate & develop the public economy; Unwaveringly encourage, support & guide the development of the non-public sector
- Promote the better integration of an efficient market and a capable govt
- Adhere to the general principle of pursuing progress while ensuring stability
- Uphold Party's leadership





FEDERAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES IN PAKISTAN (as of 2020)



Nov. 11: Pakistan approved two Chinese vaccines — Sinopharm and Sinovac — for children above 12 years of age.

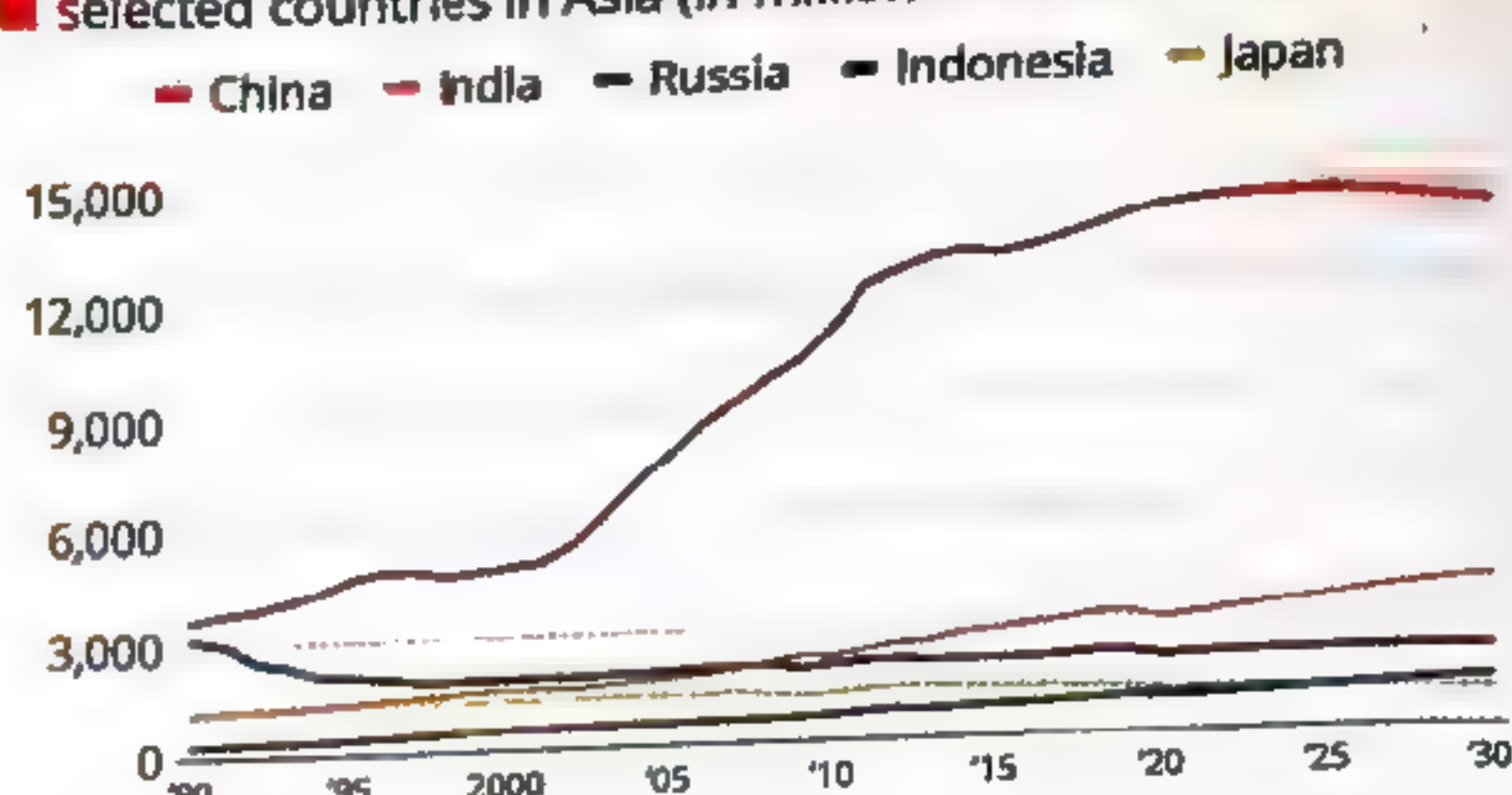
Nov. 12: PTI bagged four seats of the Gilgit-Baltistan Council while the opposition PML-N and Pakistan Peoples Party could secure one seat each.

About GB Council

1. The Council was established under the GB Empowerment and Self-Governance Order, 2009.
2. It consists of 12 members, besides (a) Prime Minister of Pakistan; (b) Governor GB; (c) the Chief Minister of Gilgit-Baltistan and the Minister of State for Kashmir Affairs and Gilgit-Baltistan (he is an ex officio, non-voting member).
3. Among the 12 members, six members are nominated by the Prime Minister of Pakistan from time to time from amongst Federal Ministers and members of Parliament.
4. Six members are elected by the GB Assembly in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of a single transferable vote.
5. With prime minister as its chairman and GB governor vice-chairman, the council has the powers to legislate on important regional subjects, including power and forest.

How Emissions in Asia Are Changing

Actual & projected emissions based on policies/actions for selected countries in Asia (in million tons of CO₂ equivalent)



Nov. 13: Renowned actor Sohail Asghar passed away.

Nov. 13: The United States navy ship USS Pearl Harbor visited the Karachi port

Nov. 13: The Federal Ministry of Information Technology & Telecommunication established Pakistan's first studio for digital media practitioners at the Karachi Press Club.

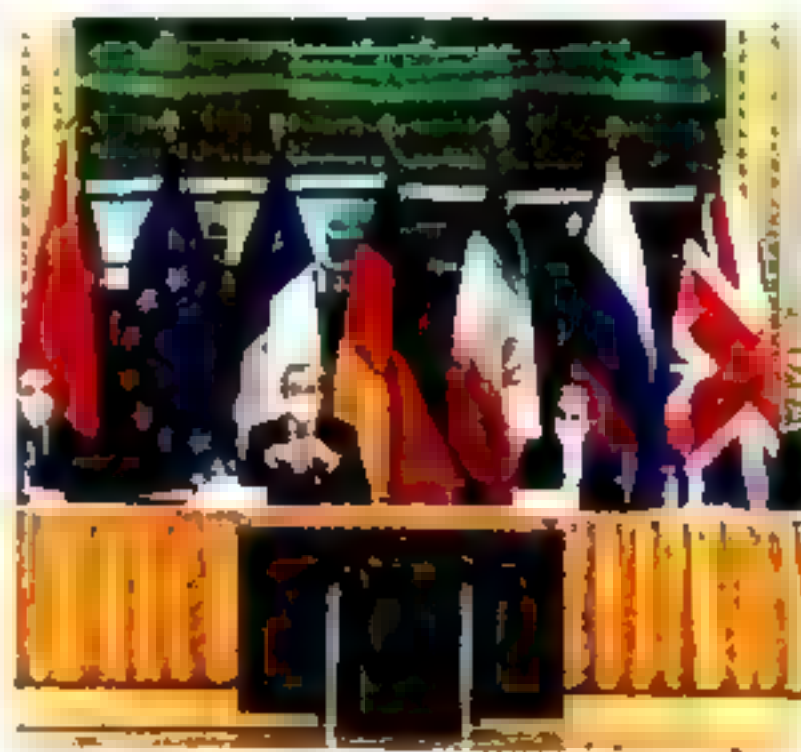
Nov. 14: West Indies women beat Pakistan women in the third ODI, winning the series 3-0.

Nov. 15: The FBR placed a Track and Trace System on all 78 sugar mills across the country to ensure electronic stamps on all produced sugar bags to gauge the real production of this tax-evading sector.

Nov. 15: During a meeting between Minister for National Food Security and Research Syed Fakhr Imam and Australian Trade Commissioner in Pakistan John Cavanaghon, Pakistan and Australia agreed to review and work towards relaxing trade regulations for importing and exporting fruits and agricultural products.

Iran Nuclear Talks

Efforts to revive the Iran nuclear deal are in a delicate phase and diplomatic manoeuvring and foresight will be required from all parties to help restore the landmark agreement. Iran's top nuclear negotiator is currently touring Europe to exchange views with other signatories to the deal while indirect talks between the Islamic Republic and the US were due to be held at the end of November. Therefore, the weeks ahead will be crucial where re-establishing trust between the parties is concerned. However, a wide gulf still remains between Iran and the US and its European allies that form the P5+1 grouping, which also includes Russia and China, sanctions as well as guarantees the US will not quit the Washington will once again walk away from the the signals from the Western bloc do not appear to be threatens to scuttle all chances of a settlement. For quoted as saying that his forces are ready 'to deal with ble statements risk permanently torpedoing the deal, If President Biden is serious about reviving the deal, his negotiating in good faith. The most important step in succeeded in strangulating the Iranian economy, resulting in endless misery for the country's people. that it can rebuild its shattered economy and give its dillydallies, the conservative-led government in Iran is likely to further harden its stance, considering the negative experience of Mr Trump's abrupt withdrawal from the nuclear deal. This will only complicate matters in the region. The Biden administration needs to show statesmanship and introduce confidence-building measures before the nuclear talks get underway. Equally, it must prevent Israel from spoiling the atmosphere. A clear message should be sent to Tel Aviv that the world community will not tolerate any misadventures that can scuttle the deal, and risk setting the Middle East alight.



over the nuclear issue. Tehran wants a lifting of all deal again. After all, the Iranians are wary that agreement as it did during Donald Trump's watch. Yet too positive. Moreover, reckless talk from Israel example, the Israeli military's chief of staff has been Iran and the military nuclear threat'. Such irresponsi- and add to the volatility in the Middle East.

administration must show the Iranians that they are this direction would be lifting the sanctions that have cutting it off from exporting its hydrocarbons and Tehran should respond to such overtures positively so people a better standard of life. If the Western bloc

INTERNATIONAL

Oct. 16: Representatives of the Taliban visited neighbouring Uzbekistan for talks on humanitarian aid and trade.

Oct. 16: French President Emmanuel Macron condemned as 'inexcusable' a deadly crackdown by Paris police on a 1961 protest by Algerians.

Oct. 16: The United States and Greece signed a deal expanding their defence cooperation agreement to grant American forces broader use of Greek bases.

Oct. 16: Nasa launched a spacecraft called Lucy on a 12-year mission to explore Jupiter's Trojan asteroids.

Oct. 16: Myanmar's junta chief Min Aung Hlaing was excluded from upcoming Association of Southeast Asian Nations summit.

Oct. 16: A former governor of Iran's Central Bank, Valiollah Seif, was sentenced to 10 years in prison on corruption charges.

Oct. 17: Russian actress Yulia Peresild and film director Klim Shipenko returned to Earth after spending 12 days on the International Space Station (ISS) shooting scenes for the first movie in orbit.

Oct. 17: The Financial Times reported that China tested a nuclear-capable hypersonic missile in August, showing a capability that caught the US intelligence by surprise.

Oct. 17: The Grand Mosque in the holy city of Makkah operated at full capacity with worshippers praying shoulder-to-shoulder for the first time since the Covid-19 pandemic began.

Oct. 17: Microsoft heiress Jennifer Gates married the Egyptian equestrian Nayel Nassar.

Oct. 17: Bangladesh star Shakib Al Hasan became the leading wicket-taker in Twenty20 internationals.

Oct. 18: Colin Powell, a US war hero and the first black Secretary of State who saw his legacy tarnished when he made the case for war in Iraq in 2003, died. He was 84.

Oct. 18: Russia announced to suspend its mission to NATO and close the alliance's offices in Moscow.

Oct. 18: Cameron Norrie became the first Briton to win the ATP Indian Wells title.

Oct. 18: An MoU was signed between the Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir and the government of Dubai to build infrastructure, real estate development, building industrial parks, IT towers, multipurpose towers, logistics, medical college, super speciality hospital and more.

Oct. 18: The Olympic flame for the Beijing 2022 Winter Olympic Games was lit in Ancient Olympia, Greece.

Oct. 18: Bandula Warnapura, who played in two World Cups and led Sri Lanka in their first cricket Test, died. He was 68.

Oct. 19: World Meteorological Organization (WMO) released its new report wherein it warned that Africa's rare glaciers are going to disappear in next two decades because of climate

change.

Oct. 19: President of Ecuador, Guillermo Lasso, announced a 60-day state of emergency because of crime wave.

Oct. 20: The European Parliament awarded the Sakharov Prize for Human Rights to jailed Russian opposition figure Alexei Navalny.

Oct. 20: North Korea successfully tested a new type of submarine-launched ballistic missile.

Oct. 21: South Korea launched its first domestically developed space rocket but failed to put its dummy payload into orbit.

Oct. 21: Barbados elected its first president, a key step in preparations to become a republic and remove Britain's Queen Elizabeth II as head of state of the Caribbean island.

Oct. 21: Russia's Angelina Melnikova won the women's all-around title at the world gymnastics championships in Japan.

Oct. 21: Germany set a new world record in the three-rider women's team sprint final at the track cycling world championships.

Oct. 21: Nato defence ministers agreed a new master plan to defend against any potential Russian attack on multiple fronts.

Oct. 21: New Zealand's first indigenous Maori woman to be named Governor-General, Dame Cindy Kiro, was formally sworn in.

Oct. 21: The IIOJK administration declared Kalij Pheasant as the bird of the Jammu and Kashmir. The Hangul will continue to be the animal of the territory.

The IIOJK had the black-necked crane and Kashmir stag as its State Bird and State Animal respectively. But the black-necked crane is found only in Eastern Ladakh and the Hangul in Kashmir Valley only. So, following the bifurcation, new options for the bird and animal symbols were needed for the newly created union territory.

Recently the Ladakh administration declared black necked crane as its state bird and Snow leopard as its new state animal.

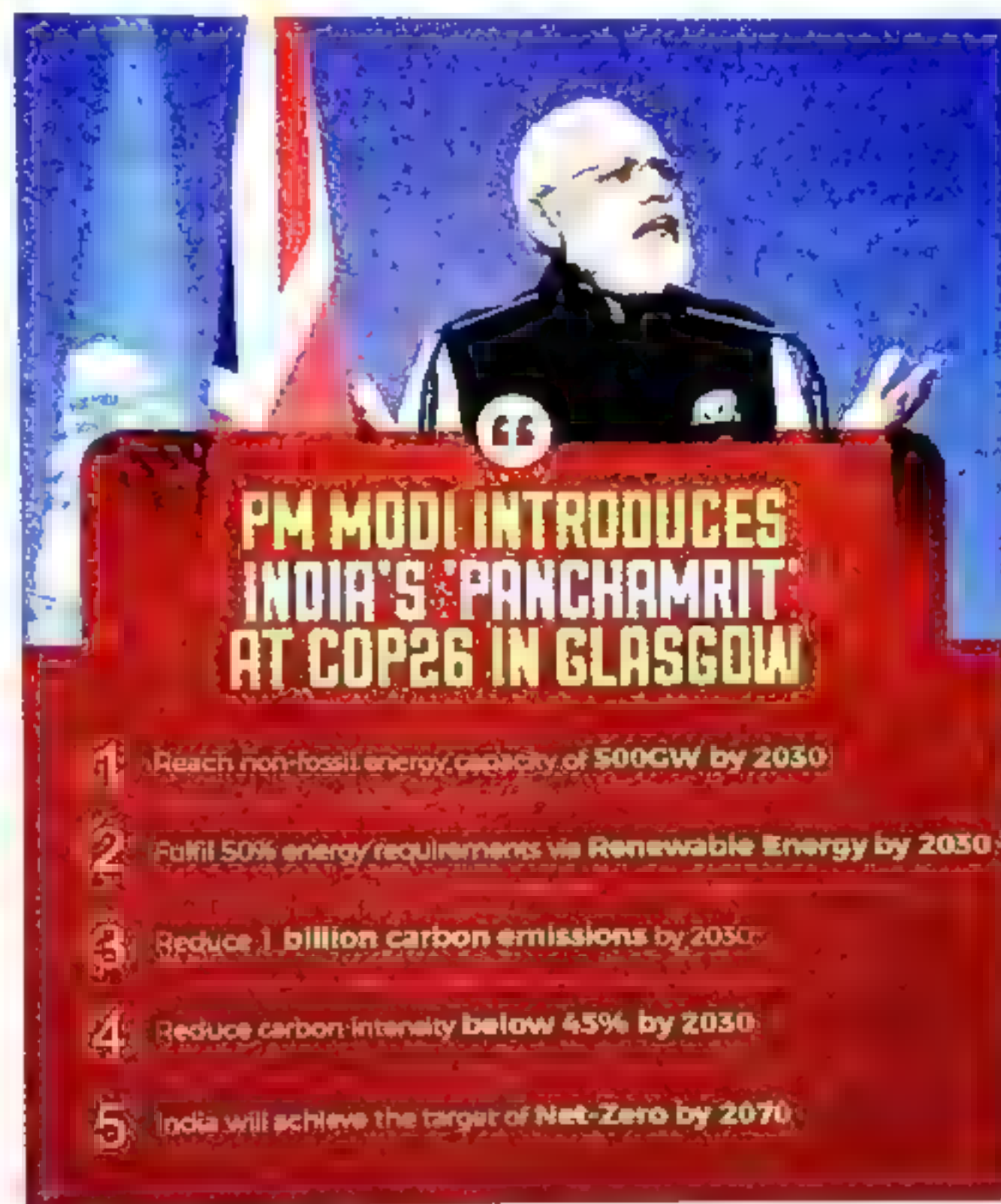
Oct. 21: The United Nations set up a special trust fund to provide urgently needed cash directly to Afghans through a system tapping into donor funds frozen since the Taliban takeover in August.

Oct. 22: Hollywood star Alec Baldwin fatally shot a cinematographer and wounded a director when he fired a prop gun on a New Mexico movie set.

Oct. 22: Dr Anita K. M. Zaidi, president of gender equality and director of vaccine development, surveillance and enteric and diarrheal diseases at the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, was elected to the US National Academy of Medicine (NAM).

Oct. 22: Nasa announced to launch its uncrewed lunar mission Artemis 1 in February next year, the first step in America's plan to return humans to the Moon.

Oct. 24: France successfully launched a state-of-the-art satellite - Syracuse 4A satellite - into orbit, designed to allow



Joint Statement of Troika Plus Meeting

On 11 November 2021, Islamabad hosted a meeting of the extended Troika, comprising Pakistan, China, Russia, and the United States, to discuss the latest situation in Afghanistan. The extended Troika met with senior Taliban representatives on the sidelines of the meeting.

In the spirit of the discussion, as well as building on previous outcomes of Troika and extended Troika meetings, the four participating States:

1. Expressed deep concern regarding the severe humanitarian and economic situation in Afghanistan and reiterated unwavering support for the people of Afghanistan.
2. Recalled the relevant Afghan – related UNSC Resolutions, including respect for the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Afghanistan that is free of terrorism and drug related crime, and that contributes to regional stability and connectivity.
3. Welcomed the Taliban's continued commitment to allow for the safe passage of all who wish to travel to and from Afghanistan and encouraged rapid progress, with the onset of winter, on arrangements to establish airports countrywide that can accept commercial air traffic, which are essential to enable the uninterrupted flow of humanitarian assistance.
4. Called on the Taliban to work with fellow Afghans to take steps to form an inclusive and representative government that respects the rights of all Afghans and provides for the equal rights of women and girls to participate in all aspects of Afghan society.
5. Agreed to continue practical engagement with the Taliban to encourage the implementation of moderate and prudent policies that can help achieve a stable and prosperous Afghanistan as soon as possible.
6. Emphasized that access to education for women and girls at all levels is an international obligation and encouraged the Taliban to accelerate efforts to provide for full and equal access to education countrywide.
7. Welcomed the international community's urgent provision of

humanitarian assistance to Afghanistan and expressed grave concern at the potential for an economic collapse and significantly worsening humanitarian crisis and a new refugee wave.

8. Called on the Taliban to ensure unhindered humanitarian access, including by women aid workers, for the delivery of humanitarian assistance in Afghanistan to respond to the developing crisis.
9. Welcomed the greater role of United Nations as a coordinator in such fields as contributing to stability and delivering emergency assistance.
10. Urged the United Nations and its specialized agencies to develop programs to implement the international community's commitments to support the people of Afghanistan.
11. Condemned in the strongest terms the recent terrorist attacks in Afghanistan and called on the Taliban to cut ties with all international terrorist groups, dismantle and eliminate them in a decisive manner, and to deny space to any terrorist organization operating inside the country.
12. Reaffirmed their expectation that the Taliban will fulfil their commitment to prevent use of Afghan territory by terrorists against its neighbors, other countries in the region and the rest of the world.
13. Called on the Taliban to take a friendly approach towards neighboring countries and to uphold Afghanistan's international legal obligations, including universally accepted principles of international law and fundamental human rights and to protect the safety and legitimate rights of foreign nationals and institutions in Afghanistan.
14. Acknowledged international humanitarian actors' concerns regarding the country's serious liquidity challenges and committed to continue focusing on measures to ease access to legitimate banking services.
15. Called on the international community to take concrete actions to provide Afghanistan with help against Covid-19.

all of France's armed forces across the globe to communicate swiftly and securely.

Oct. 24: A team from the Technical University of Munich (TUM) won a \$1 million prize in the first Indy Autonomous Challenge, an event dedicated to self-driving cars, when their car clocked an average speed of 218 km/h (135 mph), at the Indianapolis Motor Speedway to become the winner.

Oct. 24: Fabio Quartararo won his first MotoGP world title.

Oct. 24: American Vincent Zhou snatched the Skate America crown.

Oct. 24: Dairo Antonio Úsuga, Colombia's most wanted drug trafficker and the leader of the country's largest criminal gang, was captured.

Oct. 25: Afghanistan's Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock launched a nationwide work program to prevent a food crisis, reduce poverty and create job opportunities for the people.

Oct. 25: The first deputy of the prime minister, Mullah Abdul Ghani Baradar, met with the director of the UN Development Program (UNDP), Achim Steiner, in Doha, Qatar.

Oct. 25: Greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere reached record levels last year, the United Nations said, in a stark warning ahead of the COP26 summit about worsening global warming.

Oct. 25: Uzbekistan's President Shavkat Mirziyoyev cruised to victory in the election.

Oct. 25: Sudan's top general declared a state of emergency, dissolved the government leading country's democratic transition, and announced the formation of a new

government.

Oct. 25: Max Verstappen won the United States Grand Prix.

Oct. 25: Denmark's Jeff Winther clinched his maiden European Tour title.

Oct. 25: World bronze medallist Alexandra Trusova won Skate America in Las Vegas.

Oct. 25: China's top legislature voted to adopt the country's first national law on the protection and exploitation of the country's land border areas.

Oct. 25: The Middle East Green Initiative (MGI) Summit, hosted by Saudi Arabia, was launched.

Oct. 26: Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau named Mélanie Joly as foreign minister and Anita Anand as defense minister.

Oct. 26: The US and Bahrain navies conducted a joint exercise at sea, launching a series of drills integrating unmanned systems into regional maritime operations.

Oct. 26: Germany's newly-elected parliament held its first meeting and elected Baerbel Bas, a lawmaker from the center-left Social Democratic Party, as speaker of the 736-member lower house, or Bundestag.

Oct. 26: Former South Korean president and General Roh Tae-woo, who was instrumental in crushing the Gwangju Uprising at a cost of hundreds of lives, died aged 88.

Oct. 27: The United States announced its first passport with "X" for gender.

Oct. 27: The EU's top court ordered Poland to pay one million euros a day for not suspending a controversial "disciplinary chamber" at the heart of a bitter feud between Warsaw and

russels.

Oct. 27: A meeting of foreign ministers of Afghanistan's neighbouring countries was held in Tehran.

Oct. 27: The Italian Senate blocked a controversial draft law against homophobia that sought to punish acts of discrimination and incitement to violence against gay, lesbian, transgender and disabled people.

Oct. 28: China submitted a renewed emissions cutting plan that promised to peak carbon pollution before 2030.

Oct. 28: Facebook changed its corporate name to Meta, as part of a major rebrand.

Oct. 28: Cook Islands was named best place to visit in 2022 by Lonely Planet.

Oct. 28: A group of 60 countries signed up to a pledge led by the European Union and United States to cut emissions of the potent greenhouse gas methane.

Oct. 28: Palestinian authorities unveiled one of the largest floor mosaics in the world, in the occupied West Bank city of Jericho.

Oct. 28: India tested a ballistic missile Agni-5 that is capable of carrying a nuclear warhead up to 5,000 kilometres.

Oct. 29: Polish lawmakers gave the go-ahead to build a controversial wall on the EU member's eastern border with Belarus.

Oct. 30: Leaders of the world's major economies met at the G20 summit in Rome.

Oct. 30: The Office of the US Director of National Intelligence (ODNI) said in a declassified report that a natural origin and a lab leak are both plausible hypotheses for how SARS-COV-2 first infected humans. But, it said, analysts disagree on which is more likely or whether any definitive assessment can be made at all.

Oct. 30: G20 leaders formally endorsed the global agreement for a minimum 15 percent corporate tax.

Oct. 31: The preliminary State of the Climate report, by World Meteorological Organisation was launched as the UN COP26

climate conference opened.

The report said that years from 2015 to 2021 are on track to be the seven hottest on record.

Oct. 31: Meeting on the sidelines of the G20 summit in Rome, the US President Joe Biden and his Turkish counterpart Recep Tayyip Erdogan pledged to improve bilateral ties following a particularly tense period between Washington and Ankara.

Oct. 31: Taliban supreme leader Haibatullah Akhundzada addressed supporters in the southern city of Kandahar, his first public appearance since taking control of the group in 2016.

Nov. 01: More than 120 heads of state and government gathered in Glasgow for a two-day summit at the start of the UN's COP26 conference.

Nov. 01: Anett Kontaveit defeated top seeded home hope Simona Halep to win the Transylvania Open.

Nov. 01: Gary Freedman became the first person to fly across New Zealand's Cook Strait in an electric plane.

Nov. 02: At the COP26 climate summit in Glasgow more than 100 nations agreed to end deforestation by 2030. But Russia, China and India — some of the top methane emitters — are not part of the US and EU-led plan.

Nov. 02: The chief military strategist for the Taliban, Qari Hamdullah Mohlis, was killed in an attack on a Kabul military hospital carried out by the Islamic State.

Nov. 02: The Taliban government announced a ban on the use of foreign currencies.

Nov. 03: The United States health authorities allowed start of giving children aged 5-11 the Pfizer-BioNtech Covid vaccine.

Nov. 03: South African author and playwright Damon Galgut won the Booker Prize 2021.

Nov. 04: The WHO announced that the rising number of cases of Covid-19 in Europe was of "grave concern" and the region could see another half a million deaths by early next year.

Nov. 04: Pope Francis appointed Franciscan sister Raffaella Petrini as the new secretary general of the governorate,

GK Tidbits

1. Bandar Seri Begawan is the capital of: Brunei
2. Annual Kalash festival Pholarh is celebrated in: Birir valley
3. World Food Day is observed every year on: October 16
4. The International Day for Eradication of Poverty is observed on: October 17
5. Kohsar Tourism Highway will connect the historical cultures of the regions of Kohsar and: Potohar
6. The United Nations' World Development Information Day is held on: October 24
7. A hallmark of the late Mughal architecture, Sonehri Moque (Golden Mosque), is located in: Lahore
8. Russia-leased Baikonur Cosmodrome is located in: Kazakhstan
9. Pakistan's next ambassador to the United States will be: Sardar Masood Khan
10. The first movie that has scenes shot in space is named: "The Challenge"
11. The Eternal City is the epithet of: Rome (Italy's capital)
12. Sergei Lavrov is the Foreign Minister of:

- Russia
13. The first black US Secretary of State was: Colin Powell
14. The World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) is headquartered in: Montreal, Canada
15. Maulana Fazlur Rehman is the principal of Jamia Maaraf-ul Sharia located in: Dera Ismail Khan
16. Director of UNDP's regional bureau for the Asia Pacific is: Kanni Wignaraja
17. The official head of state of New Zealand is: British monarch
18. NASA's Orion first flew into space in: 2014
19. The Council of Europe, the continent's top human rights watchdog, is based in: Strasbourg
20. The 47-nation Council of Europe was founded in: 1949
21. Out of the nine UN Conventions on Human Rights, Pakistan has signed: Seven
22. The UN Charter was signed on: June 26, 1945
23. One country that was among the original 51 Member States, though it signed the UN Charter at a later stage was: Poland
24. The United Nations Day is observed on

October 24 every year since: 1948

25. World Polio Day is observed on: October 24

26. The original citadel of Harappa people was: Punjab

27. France created a space force command in: July 2019

28. Barani Agricultural Research Institute is located in: Chakwal

29. The current Executive Director International Olive Council is: Abdul Latif Ghadira

30. The current Chief Justice of Federal Shariat Court is: Noor Mohammad Meskenzai

31. The reigning world champion of Formula One championship is: Lewis Hamilton

32. UK's current Brexit minister is: David Frost

33. America's Special Envoy for the Horn of Africa is: Jeffrey Feltman

34. The US Fifth Fleet is based in: Bahrain

35. The regiment of Pak Army to which the new DG ISI, Lt-Gen Nadeem Ahmad Anjum, belongs is: Punjab Regiment

36. Before Lt-Gen Anjum, the number of ISI chiefs from Punjab regiment is: Three

37. The Umayyad Dynasty lasted from 660 AD to:

making her the first woman to ever hold the post.

Nov. 04: Britain became the first country to approve an anti-Covid pill 'molnupiravir' that works by decreasing the ability of a virus to replicate, thereby slowing down the disease.

Nov. 05: China fully delivered on its accession commitments to World Trade Organization (WTO).

Nov. 05: Swedish group ABBA released their first studio album in 40 years.

Nov. 06: The United Nations warned that nearly 23 million people, or 55 per cent of the Afghan population, were in crisis or will experience emergency levels of food insecurity between now and March of next year.

Nov. 07: The Iranian army began drills in the southwest of the country, near the strategic Strait of Hormuz.

Nov. 07: Iraqi Prime Minister Mustafa al-Kadhemi escaped unhurt from an "assassination attempt" in which an explosives-packed drone hit his Baghdad residence.

Nov. 08: Astronaut Wang Yaping became the first Chinese woman to walk in space.

Nov. 09: Bangladesh's former chief justice Surendra Kumar Sinha was sentenced, in absentia, to 11 years in jail for corruption.

Nov. 09: The British government added Sinopharm, Sinovac and Covaxin Covid-19 vaccines to its approved list.

Nov. 10: Nepal Army Chief General Prabhu Ram Sharma became a "General of the Indian Army" after he was conferred with the honorary rank by Indian President Ram Nath Kovind.

Nov. 10: Afghanistan appointed former all-rounder Mirwais Ashraf as acting chairman of their Cricket Board to replace Azizullah Fazli.

Nov. 10: Swedish Prime Minister Stefan Lofven resigned,



paving the way for the country, a gender-equality champion, to finally have a woman prime minister – Magdalena Andersson.

Nov. 10: India hosted senior security officials from Russia, Iran and five Central Asian countries to discuss the ramifications of the Taliban takeover of Afghanistan.

Nov. 10: Russia dispatched two nuclear-capable strategic bombers to patrol Belarusian airspace.

Nov. 11: In a fresh report, the United Nations refugee agency estimated that by the end of June, more than 84 million people worldwide were living as refugees, asylum seekers, or in so-called internal displacement within their own countries.

Nov. 11: Czech Prime Minister Andrej Babis formally submitted his resignation to the president.

Nov. 11: Some 350 members of the powerful Central Committee passed China's resolution on "Major Achievements and Historical Experience of the Party's Centennial Struggle" – only the third of its kind in its 100-year history. The previous two resolutions were issued under former leaders Mao Zedong in 1945, and Deng Xiaoping in 1981.

The Party Central Committee called on the entire party, the entire army and people of all ethnic groups to unite more closely around the Party Central Committee with Comrade Xi Jinping as the core, to fully implement Xi Jinping's new era of socialism with Chinese characteristics.

Nov. 11: FW de Klerk, South Africa's last white president, who freed anti-apartheid icon Nelson Mandela from jail, died. He was 85.

Nov. 12: The United States agreed to set up an interests section in Afghanistan under Qatar, assisting US citizens

GK Tidbits

750 AD

38. Gen Abdel-Fattah Buran is the army chief of: Sudan

39. The German Development Bank is known as: KfW

40. Through the Global Methane Pledge, countries have committed to slash their joint methane emissions by 30 percent, from 2020 levels, by: 2030

41. The hottest place in the world, officially, is: Death Valley, California

42. The first African national to head the powerful UN agency WHO was: Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus

43. World Health Organization chief Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus is from: Ethiopia

44. Longcomp sawfish is scientifically known as: Pristigaster

45. The mosque that is known as the 'Jewel of Peshawar' is: Mahabat Khan Mosque

46. The Mahabat Khan Mosque was built by Mughal Governor of Peshawar, Nawab Mahabat Khan, in: 1660

47. World Tsunami Awareness Day is marked on:

November 5

48. The current Director General (DG) of Federal Investigation Agency (FIA) is: Sanaulah Abbasi

49. Electronic Transaction Ordinance was promulgated in: 2002

50. The Prevention of the Electronic Crimes Ordinance was promulgated in: 2007

51. The 19th IG National Highways & Motorway Police is: Inam Ghani

52. Sabah Fakhri, a legendary singer of the Arab world, was born in: Syria

53. International Day to End Impunity for Crimes against Journalists is observed on: Nov. 02

54. International Energy Agency (IEA) is based in: Paris

55. The greenhouse gas that is around 80 times more potent than CO₂ is: Methane (CH₄)

56. Nato Secretary General Jens Stoltenberg is also a former UN special envoy on: Climate Change

57. The US embassy in Tehran was seized by pro-Islamic revolution students in: 1979

58. The first Asian countries to establish relations with the Federal Republic of Germany was:

Pakistan

59. Pakistan and Germany (then-West Germany) established formal diplomatic ties in: 1951

60. The author of the book 'Diplomatic Footprints' is: Aizaz Ahmad Chaudhry

61. China acceded to the World Trade Organization in: 2001

62. The administrative division in which Kaghan valley is located is: Hazara division

63. The Mansehra-Naran-Jalkhad road links KP with: Gilgit-Baltistan

64. The historical site of Mir Chakar-i-Azam Rind Tomb is located in: Satghara (Okara District)

65. The capital and largest city of Niger is: Niamey

66. Special Envoy of the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) for Jammu and Kashmir is: Yousef Aldobeay

67. The OIC's Special Envoy on Jammu and Kashmir was established by the 14th OIC Summit in Makkah in: 2019

68. Kashmiris observe the Jammu Martyrs Day on November 06

69. World Science Day for Peace and Development is observed on: November 10

following the shuttering of the embassy during the Taliban takeover.

Nov. 12: The annual Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum was held online. It was hosted by New Zealand.

Nov. 13: A climate deal was reached at the COP26 climate summit in Glasgow after nearly two weeks of negotiations.

Nov. 13: South Africa's Shaun Pollock, Sri Lankan batsman Mahela Jayawardena and former England women's batter Janette Brittin were inducted into cricket's Hall of Fame.

Nov. 13: Zambian-born bestselling adventure author Wilbur Smith died. He was 88.

About Wilbur Smith

With 49 titles under his belt, Smith became a household name, his swashbuckling adventure stories taking readers from tropical islands to the jungles of Africa and even Ancient Egypt and World War II. His 1964 debut novel 'When the Lion Feeds', the tale of a young man growing up on a South African cattle ranch, became an instant bestseller and led to 15 sequels, tracing an ambitious family's fortunes for more than 200 years. Born in Zambia in 1933 to a British family, he was also a big game hunter, having grown up experiencing the forest, hills and savannah of Africa on his parents' ranch. He also held a pilot's licence and was an ace scuba diver. As a conservationist, he managed his own game reserve and owned a tropical island in the Seychelles.

Nov. 14: Australia beat New Zealand by eight wickets to clinch their maiden Twenty20 World Cup title.

Nov. 14: Two Indian brothers Vihaan Agarwal and Nav Agarwal won a prestigious International Children's Peace Prize for a project they launched that aims to reduce waste and pollution and plant trees in their home city of New Delhi.

Nov. 14: Kuwait's Emir Sheikh Nawaf Al-Ahmad Al-Sabah accepted the resignation of the country's government.

Nov. 14: Russia started supplying India with S-400 air defence missile systems.

Nov. 14: Denmark's Joachim B. Hansen won the European

Tour's Dubai Championship.

Nov. 15: Austria became the first country in the European Union to impose a lockdown on the unvaccinated.

Nov. 15: US journalist Danny Fenster was "pardoned" before being deported from Myanmar where he had been sentenced to 11 years in jail.

Nov. 15: Lewis Hamilton won the Brazilian Grand Prix.

Nov. 15: The world's highest infinity pool 'The Aura Skypool' opened in Dubai.



Nov. 15: President Joe Biden signed into law the biggest US infrastructure revamp in more than half a century.

The \$1.2 trillion package will fix bridges and roads, as well as expand broadband internet across the United States.

Nov. 15: India's Supreme Court told authorities to shut offices in the capital and nearby cities, allowing millions to work from home as officials seek ways to reduce hazardous air pollution that led to the closure of schools.

GK Tidbits

70. 'PAS Che Bayad Kard Aye Aqvaam-i-Sharq' (or 'Then What Should Be Done O Nations of the East') is a Persian masnavi by: **Allama Iqbal**

71. The river alongside which the 884 MW Suki Kinari Hydropower Project is being established is: **Kunhar River**

72. Pakistan Mountains Pride Awards were launched in: **2019**

73. Pakistan's current ambassador to China is: **Moin-ul-Haq**

74. Syed Hussain Jaun Asghar Naqvi, commonly known as Jaun Elia, was born in: **Amroha, India**

75. The current Federal Minister for Economic Affairs is: **Omar Ayub Khan**

76. The first Hindu chief justice of Bangladesh was: **Surendra Kumar Sinha**

77. South Africa's first black president was: **Nelson Mandela**

78. FW de Klerk and Nelson Mandela shared the Nobel Peace Prize in: **1993**

79. Milos Zeman is the president of: **Czech Republic**

80. Princeton University was chartered in: **1746**

81. The state in which Princeton University is located is: **New Jersey**

82. The French business university INSEAD has its Asian campus in: **Singapore**

83. Founded in 1575, the University of Leiden is the oldest university of: **The Netherlands**

84. The university which the UK's first and only female Prime Minister, Margaret Thatcher, attended was: **University of Oxford**

85. Bu-Ali Sina University is located in: **Iran**

86. The university in California that is featured as the employer of several 'Big Bang Theory' characters is: **Caltech University**

87. University of Heidelberg is the oldest university of: **Germany**

88. India Trench Museum, officially known as In Flanders Fields Museum, is located in: **Belgium**

89. The recent migrant crisis in Europe has been on Belarus's border with: **Poland**

90. The Gilgit-Baltistan Council was established under the GB Empowerment and Self-Governance Order, in: **2009**

91. The chairman of Gilgit-Baltistan Council is:

Prime Minister of Pakistan

92. The ICC's Cricket Hall of Fame was launched in: **2009**

93. The S-400 is the most advanced long-range surface-to-air missile defence system produced by: **Russia**

94. Federal Service for Military-Technical Cooperation (FSMTC) is the main defence export control organization of the government of: **Russia**

95. The number of sugar mills in Pakistan is: **78**

96. The number of member states of Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA) is: **23**

97. UNESCO was founded in: **1945**

98. Current president of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) is: **Thomas Bach**

99. The number of missiles Russia's S-400 missile defence system comprises is: **Four**

100. The country that will host the 27th United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP 27) in 2022 is: **Egypt**

MCQs / NATIONAL

1. On Oct. 16, Samar Minallah Khan won the _____ Innovation Award for successfully using truck art to highlight social issues in Pakistan.

- (a) *Commonwealth* (b) UN
(c) Sakharov (d) UNESCO

2. On Oct. 16, _____ and Fazal Mahmood, two of the greatest bowlers of Pakistan, were inducted into the PCB Hall of Fame.

- (a) Imran Khan (b) *Abdul Qadir*
(c) Waseem Akram (d) Sarfraz Nawaz

3. On _____, the Pakistan Navy detected and blocked an Indian submarine from entering the Pakistani waters.

- (a) Oct. 15 (b) *Oct. 16*
(c) Oct. 17 (d) Oct. 18

4. The World Justice Project's Rule of Law Index 2021 has ranked Pakistan _____ out of 139 nations.

- (a) 112th (b) 125th
(c) 128th (d) *130th*

5. Renowned journalist, columnist, poet and intellectual Dr Ajmal Niaz, who passed away on Oct. 17, wrote columns regularly for _____ daily.

- (a) *Nawa-i-Waqt* (b) Jasarat
(c) Khabrain (d) Jang

6. On Oct. 18, _____ Government's Local Bodies Department issued the notification to activate the local bodies in the province.

- (a) Sindh (b) *Punjab*
(c) KP (d) Balochistan

7. On Oct. 20, US President Joe Biden nominated _____ as ambassador to Pakistan, after a three-year hiatus.

- (a) Paul Jones (b) Angela Aggeler
(c) *Donald Blome* (d) David Hale

8. The current Patron-in-Chief of Wifaqul Madaris Al-Arabia is _____.

- (a) Maulana Tahir Ashrafi
(b) Mufti Munibur Rehman
(c) Mufti Taqi Usmani
(d) *Maulana Fazlur Rehman*

9. Sardar Mohammad Yaqoob, who passed away on Oct. 20, served as NA's Deputy Speaker during the government of _____.

- (a) *PML-Q* (b) PML-N
(c) PPP (d) IJI

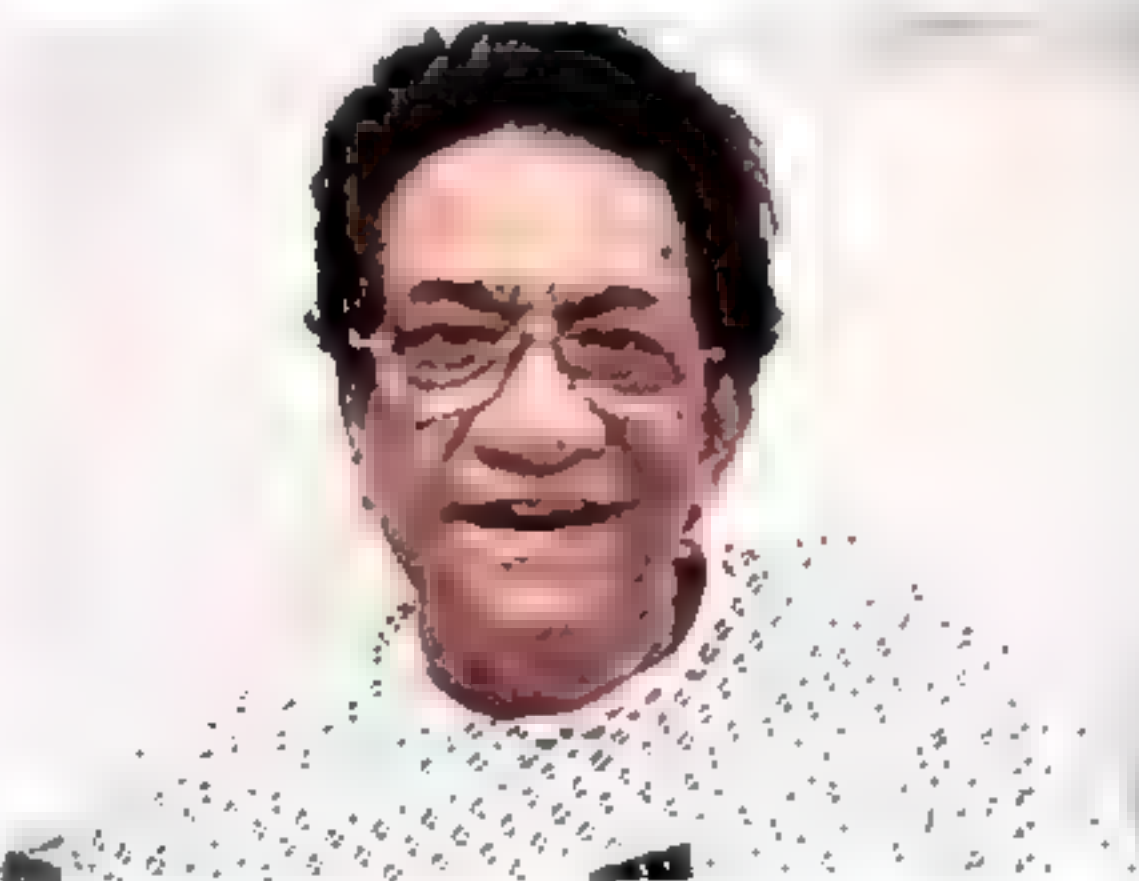
10. On _____, the FATF announced to keep Pakistan on the grey list, despite

the fact that it complied with four out of seven points of its action plans.

- (a) *Oct. 21* (b) Oct. 22
(c) Oct. 23 (d) Oct. 24

11. The Secretariat of the Human Rights Commission of Pakistan is located in _____.

- (a) Islamabad (b) Karachi



- (c) Lahore (d) Quetta

13. Pakistan registered their first win over their arch-rivals India in a Twenty20 World Cup on _____.

- (a) Oct. 22 (b) Oct. 23
(c) *Oct. 24* (d) Oct. 25

13. On _____, Balochistan Chief Minister Jam Kamal Khan Alyani stepped down.

- (a) Oct. 20 (b) Oct. 21
(c) Oct. 23 (d) *Oct. 24*

14. On Oct. 26, PM Khan approved the appointment of Lt. Gen. Nadeem Ahmed Anjum as the new Director General of ISI with effect from _____.

- (a) Oct. 20 (b) Oct. 30
(c) Nov. 10 (d) *Nov. 20*

15. On Oct. 26, _____ agreed to provide \$3 billion deposits for the SBP to shore up Pakistan's foreign exchange reserves.

- (a) China (b) UAE
(c) *Saudi Arabia* (d) Turkey

16. On Oct. 26, the _____ Assembly adopted a resolution seeking inclusion of oath of Khatm-i-Nabuwat in the Nikah (marriage) documents.

- (a) Sindh (b) Balochistan
(c) GB (d) *Punjab*

17. Kashmiris on both sides of the Line of Control (LoC) and across the world observe Black Day on _____.

- (a) *Oct. 27* (b) Oct. 28
(c) Oct. 29 (d) Oct. 30

18. The current president of Supreme Court Bar Association is _____.

- (a) Hamid Khan (b) *Latif Khosa*
(c) *Ahsan Bhoon* (d) Latif Afridi

19. On Oct. 28, Pakistan and _____ signed an agreement for suspension of debt service of 26.213 million euro under the Debt Service Suspension Initiative.

- (a) France (b) EU
(c) *Germany* (d) ECB

20. On Oct. 29, Mir Abdul Quddus Bizenjo was elected as the _____ chief minister of Balochistan.

- (a) 12th (b) 13th
(c) 16th (d) *17th*

21. On Oct. 29, the Economic Coordination Committee was reconstituted and _____ was made its new head.

- (a) *Omar Ayub* (b) Shaukat Tarin
(c) Hammad Azhar (d) Fakhar Imam

22. The current Federal Minister for Economic Affairs is _____.

- (a) *Omar Ayub* (b) Shaukat Tarin
(c) Hafeez Sheikh (d) Murad Saeed

23. On _____, Vice Admiral Ovais Ahmed Bilgrami assumed the command of Pakistan Fleet.

- (a) Oct. 28 (b) *Oct. 30*
(c) Oct. 31 (d) Nov. 01

24. On Oct. 31, Pakistan Navy participated in 8th multinational special operations exercise 'NUSRET 2021' at Canakkale, a city in _____.

- (a) Djibouti (b) Algeria
(c) Oman (d) *Turkey*

25. The current Inspector General of National Highways & Motorway Police is _____.

- (a) *Inam Ghanji* (b) Kaleem Imam
(c) Kamran Khan (d) Shabbir Iqbal

26. On Nov. 02, China's Hubei province signed an MoU with _____ province of Pakistan for the establishment of a sister-province relationship.

- (a) Punjab (b) *Sindh*
(c) KP (d) Balochistan

27. On Nov. 02, Britain's first-ever Pakistani-origin and Muslim Queen's Counsel (QC), _____, passed away.

- (a) Barrister Rashid Ahmed
(b) Barrister Saleem Khan Lodhi
(c) *Barrister Sibghat Kadri*
(d) Barrister Hussain Asghar

28. On Nov. 02, Pakistan and _____ signed Protocol on the Establishment of Joint Security Commission.

- (a) Afghanistan (b) China
(c) Tajikistan (d) Uzbekistan

29. On Nov. 03, former president of the AJK, Masood Khan, was named as Pakistan's Ambassador to _____.

- (a) USA (b) China
(c) France (d) Switzerland

30. The federal cabinet approved the de-proscription of the Tehreek-e-Labbaik Pakistan on _____.

- (a) Nov. 05 (b) Nov. 06
(c) Nov. 08 (d) Nov. 10

31. On Nov. 06, Pakistan and _____ agreed to take measures to expand the annual trade exchanges to \$5 billion by the year 2023.

- (a) Afghanistan (b) Uzbekistan
(c) Iran (d) Iceland

32. On Nov. 08, Pakistan Navy's first frigate of Type 054A/P, _____, was commissioned at the Hudong Zhonghua Shipyard in China.

- (a) PNS Barq (b) PNS Shamsheer
(c) PNS Tughril (d) PNS Mujahid

33. On Nov. 09, Pakistan's _____ was voted as the ICC's Player of the Month for October 2021.

- (a) Babar Azam (b) M. Rizwan
(c) Shadab Khan (d) Asif Ali

34. On _____, PM Imran Khan appeared in the Supreme Court after he was summoned on a short notice by the court while hearing of the Army Public School (APS) case.

- (a) Nov. 08 (b) Nov. 10
(c) Nov. 11 (d) Nov. 12

35. On Nov. 11, the ninth meeting of Troika Plus was held in _____.

- (a) Washington DC (b) Moscow
(c) Islamabad (d) Beijing

36. Renowned actor Sohail Asghar passed away on _____.

- (a) Nov. 10 (b) Nov. 11
(c) Nov. 12 (d) Nov. 13

37. On Nov. 13, Pakistan's first studio for digital media practitioners was established at the _____ Press Club.

- (a) Karachi (b) Lahore
(c) Islamabad (d) Peshawar

38. On Nov. 14, _____ women beat Pakistan women in the third ODI, winning the series 3-0.

- (a) Australia (b) West Indies
(c) Sri Lanka (d) Nepal

39. Pakistan's territorial waters are



spread over _____ nautical miles.

- (a) Twelve (b) Fifteen
(c) Thirteen (d) Twenty

40. Pakistan's seabed territory grew to 290,000 square kilometres in _____.

- (a) 2002 (b) 2010
(c) 2015 (d) 2021

INTERNATIONAL

1. On Oct. 16, the United States and _____ signed a deal expanding their defence cooperation agreement to grant American forces broader use of the latter's bases.

- (a) Greece (b) Iceland
(c) Luxembourg (d) Lithuania

2. On Oct. 16, Nasa launched a spacecraft called Lucy on a 12-year mission to explore _____ Trojan asteroids.

- (a) Mars's (b) Venus's
(c) Jupiter's (d) Uranus's

3. On Oct. 17, Microsoft heiress Jennifer Gates married the _____ equestrian Nayel Nassar.

- (a) Indian (b) Egyptian
(c) Palestinian (d) Turkish

4. Former US Secretary of State - the first black to hold that position - Colin Powell died at the age of 84 on _____.

- (a) Oct. 18 (b) Oct. 19
(c) Oct. 20 (d) Oct. 21

5. On Oct. 18, _____ announced to suspend its mission to NATO and close the alliance's offices in its capital.

- (a) Turkey (b) Greece
(c) Australia (d) Russia

6. On Oct. 18, the government of IIOJK signed an MoU with _____ to build a number of infrastructure projects.

- (a) China (b) Australia
(c) Dubai (d) Turkey

7. On Oct. 18, the Olympic flame for the 2022 Winter Olympic Games, to be held in _____, was lit in Ancient Olympia, Greece.

- (a) Canberra (b) Beijing
(c) Montreal (d) Mumbai

8. On Oct. 20, the European Parliament awarded the Sakharov Prize for Human Rights to _____.

- (a) Alexei Navalny (b) Asma Jahangir
(c) Peng Shuai (d) Edward Snowden

9. On Oct. 21, _____ launched its first domestically developed space rocket but failed to put its dummy payload into orbit.

- (a) Norway (b) Canada
(c) India (d) South Korea

10. On Oct. 21, Barbados elected its first president, a key step in preparations to become a republic and remove Britain's Queen Elizabeth II as head of state of the Caribbean island.

- (a) Cuba (b) Haiti
(c) Barbados (d) Puerto Rico

11. On Oct. 21, _____ first indigenous Maori woman to be named Governor-General, Dame Cindy Kiro, was formally sworn in.

- (a) Canada's (b) New Zealand's
(c) Australia's (d) Cuba's

12. On Oct. 21, the IIOJK administration declared _____ as the bird of the Jammu and Kashmir.

- (a) Kalij Pheasant (b) Black Crane
(c) Blue Crane (d) Indian Peacock

13. The state animal of IIOJK is _____.

- (a) Snow leopard (b) Kashmir stag
(c) Cheetah (d) Hangul

14. On Oct. 22, Hollywood star _____ fatally shot a cinematographer Halyna Hutchins when he fired a prop gun on a New Mexico movie set.

- (a) Adan Mendoza (b) The Rock
(c) Alec Baldwin (d) Maryann Gray

15. On Oct. 22, _____ born Dr Anita K. M. Zaidi was elected to the US National Academy of Medicine.

- (a) Libya (b) Pakistan
(c) Bangladesh (d) India

16. The National Academy of Medicine was established in _____.

- (a) 1970 (b) 1972
(c) 1975 (d) 1978

17. On Oct. 24, _____ successfully launched a state-of-the-art satellite - Syracuse 4A satellite - into orbit

- (a) Italy (b) Germany
(c) Greece (d) *France*

18. On Oct. 24, Dairo Antonio Úsuga, _____ most wanted drug trafficker and the leader of the country's largest criminal gang, was captured.

- (a) Cuba's (b) Mexico's
(c) *Colombia's* (d) Venezuela's

19. On Oct. 25, _____ President Shavkat Mirziyoyev cruised to victory in the election.

- (a) Azerbaijan's (b) *Uzbekistan's*
(c) Kazakhstan's (d) Tajikistan's

20. On Oct. 25, _____ top general declared a state of emergency, dissolved the government, leading country's democratic transition, and announced the formation of a new government.

- (a) *Sudan's* (b) Ethiopia's
(c) Somalia's (d) Mali's

21. On Oct. 25, China's top legislature voted to adopt the country's _____ national law on the protection and exploitation of the country's land border areas.

- (a) *First* (b) Second
(c) Sixth (d) Seventh

22. On Oct. 25, the Middle East Green Initiative Summit, hosted by _____, was launched.

- (a) UNEP (b) Arab League
(c) *Saudi Arabia* (d) OIC

23. On Oct. 26, Germany's newly-elected parliament held its first meeting and elected _____ as speaker of the Bundestag.

- (a) Nor Lammert (b) *Baerbel Bas*

(c) Rita Süßmuth (d) Erich Köhler

24. On Oct. 27, _____ announced its first passport with "X" for gender.

- (a) USA (b) Italy
(c) China (d) India

25. On Oct. 27, the EU's top court ordered _____ to pay

one million euros a day for not suspending the "disciplinary chamber".

- (a) *Poland* (b) Latvia
(c) Belgium (d) Greece

26. On Oct. 28, China submitted a renewed emissions cutting plan that promised to peak carbon pollution before _____.

- (c) 2030 (b) 2040
(a) 2050 (d) 2100

27. On Oct. 28, _____ changed its corporate name to Meta, as part of a major rebrand.

- (a) AOL (b) *Facebook*
(c) Nokia (d) Yahoo

28. On Oct. 28, India tested a ballistic missile _____ that is capable of carrying a nuclear warhead up to 5,000 kilometres.

- (a) *Agni-5* (b) Akash-3
(c) Surya-3 (d) Prithvi-9

29. Leaders of the world's major economies met in _____ at the G20 summit.

- (a) Brussels (b) Bonn
(c) Tokyo (d) *Rome*

30. On Nov. 01, Gary Freedman became the first person to fly across _____ Cook Strait in an electric plane.

- (a) Australia's (b) Canada's
(c) *New Zealand's* (d) Switzerland's

31. On Nov. 03, _____ author and playwright Damon Galgut won the Booker Prize 2021.

- (a) Kenyan (b) *South African*
(c) Malawian (d) *Zambian*

32. On Nov. 04, Pope Francis appointed Franciscan sister Raffaella Petrini as the new secretary general of the governorate, making her the _____ woman to hold the post.

- (a) *First* (b) Second
(c) Third (d) Fourth

33. On Nov. 04, _____ became the first country to approve an anti-Covid pill named 'molnupiravir'.

- (a) USA (b) India
(c) Turkey (d) *Britain*

34. On Nov. 05, _____ group ABBA released their first studio album in 40 years.

- (a) Polish (b) Norwegian
(c) *Swedish* (d) Dutch

35. On Nov. 07, _____ Prime Minister Mustafa al-Kadhemi escaped unhurt from an assassination attempt.

- (a) Iranian (b) *Iraqi*
(c) Syrian (d) Jordanian

36. On Nov. 08, _____ became the first Chinese woman to walk in space.

- (a) *Wang Yaping* (b) Liu Yang
(c) Chen Dong (d) Tang Hongbo

37. On Nov. 10, _____ hosted senior security officials from Russia, Iran and five Central Asian countries to discuss the ramifications of the Taliban takeover of Afghanistan.

- (a) Pakistan (b) Iran
(c) China (d) *India*

38. On Nov. 11, FW de Klerk, _____ last white president, died.

- (a) Zimbabwe's (b) Ghana's
(c) *South Africa's* (d) Cuba

39. The COP26 climate summit was held in Glasgow, _____.

- (a) Poland
(b) *Scotland*
(c) Iceland
(d) Australia

40. On Nov. 14, Australia beat _____ by eight wickets to clinch their maiden Twenty20 World Cup title.

- (a) England (b) India
(c) Pakistan (d) *New Zealand* ■

CREW OF THE SHENZHOU-13 MISSION

Name: **Wang Yaping**

Age: **41**

Wang and Zhai Zhigang conducted a six-hour spacewalk on November 7, 2021, with Wang becoming the first Chinese woman spacewalker

Average age of the Shenzhou-13 crew: 45.6
Average age of the Shenzhou-12 crew: 53

WORLD TIMES FORCES ACADEMY

SUBSCRIBE Complete Preparation for



BOOKISHBANDA

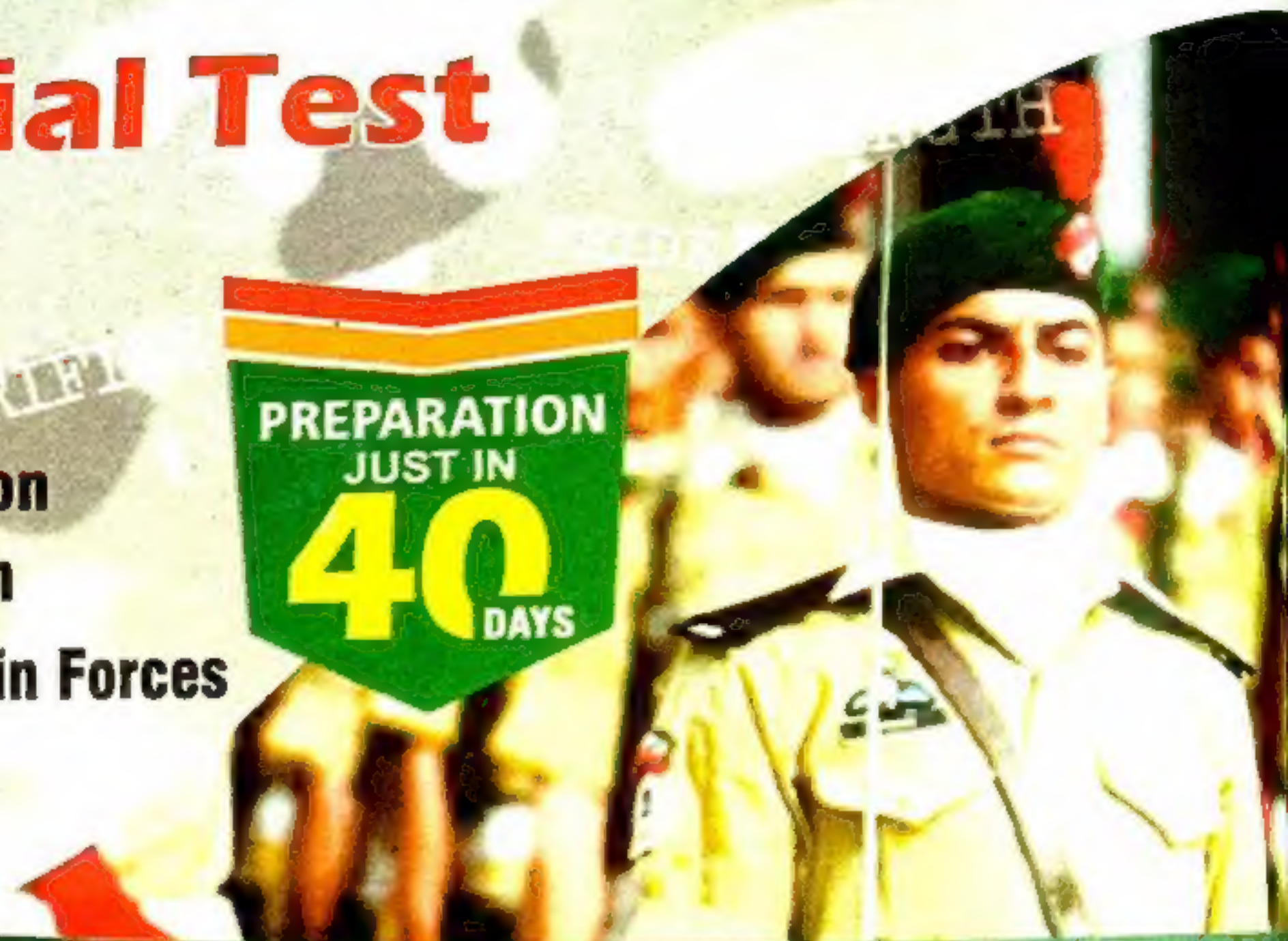
**YOUTUBE
CHANNEL**

ISSB

& Initial Test

Our Aim

- Complete Initial Tests Preparation
- Complete ISSB Tests Preparation
- Step Ahead Towards Bright Future in Forces



PREPARATION PLAN

Complete Preparation for Long & Short Courses in Forces

a) Initial Test Preparation including:

- Screening Test: Verbal & Non-Verbal Intelligence Test
- Academic Test
- Physical Test
- Interview Preparation

b) ISSB Complete & Comprehensive Preparation through:

- Screening Test
- Psychological Test + Interview
- Physical Training for all Tasks & Obstacles
- Group Plannings
- Group Discussion
- Interview Preparation

With all relevant written material, required skills and presentations.

Be a
**COMMISSIONED
OFFICER in
ARMY, NAVY
&
AIR FORCE**

**REGISTER
NOW...
LIMITED
SEATS...**

121-D, Near Main Market, Gulberg-II, Lhr.

Ph: 042-35757086, 0302-5556804  **WorldTimesForcesAcademy**

BOVET

1822

Engineering Brilliance®



VIRTUOSO V

Jumping hours, retrograde minutes
and reversed hand-fitting

SUBSCRIBE



BOOKISHBANDA

YOUTUBE
CHANNEL

HERITAGE PAR EXCELLENCE SINCE 1978
HANIF
JEWELLERY & WATCHES

M.M. Alam Road, Lahore
042-35757533 - 35

165-Y Block DHA, Lahore
042-35740057 - 59

F6 Supermarket, Islamabad
051-2824741 43

Serena Hotel, Islamabad
Marriott Hotel, Islamabad

facebook.com/ExperiencePureArt
hanifjewellers - www.hanifjewellers.com